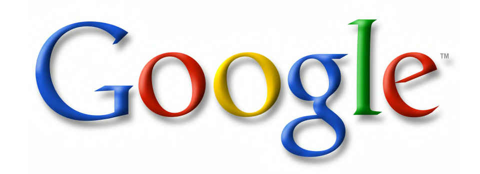





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ИЗВѢСТІЯ

ВОСТОЧНАГО ИНСТИТУТА

ПОДЪ РЕДАКЦІЕЮ ДИРЕКТОРА ИНСТИТУТА

Димитрія Позднѣева.

ТОМЪ XIV.

1904—1905 АКАДЕМИЧЕСКІЙ ГОДЪ.

С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
Типографія Тренке и Фюсно, Максимиліановскій пер., № 13.
1905.

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СОДЕРЖАНІЕ.

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Димитрій Позднѣевъ.

МАТЕРІАЛЫ

по вопросу о пересмотрѣ дѣйствующей въ Китайскихъ морскихъ таможняхъ системы регистраціи внѣшней торговли Китая.

Вопросъ о флагахъ.



ВЛАДИВОСТОКЪ.
Паровая типо-литографія газеты „Дальній Востокъ".
1906.

ОГЛАВЛЕНІЕ.

ВВЕДЕНІЕ.

Согласно мирному протоколу европейскихъ державъ съ Китаемъ, подписанному въ сентябрѣ 1902 года, было рѣшено возвысить ввозныя пошлины, взимаемыя китайскою морскою таможнею съ иностранныхъ товаровъ до дѣйствительныхъ 5°/o ad valorem. Номинально 5°/o обложеніе существовало въ Китаѣ и раньше, но отъ измѣненія курса серебра и цѣнъ товаровъ произошло то, что большинство товаровъ въ дѣйствительности уплачивали гораздо меньше 5°/o. Для опредѣленія цѣнъ товаровъ русскаго ввоза въ Китай и для урегулированія этого вопроса съ китайскими уполномоченными былъ командированъ съ русской стороны авторъ настоящаго труда.

При изученіи общаго вопроса о ввозной торговлѣ въ Китай ему пришлось встрѣтиться съ трактуемымъ въ настоящей работѣ положеніемъ о распредѣленіи ввоза между иностранными державами. Доселѣ на первенствующее мѣсто среди импортеровъ Китая претендовала всегда Англія. Это справедливо. Но въ такой ли мѣрѣ справедливо, какъ стараются изобразить и представить это всѣ англійскіе авторы, это представляется большимъ вопросомъ.

Настоящій предметъ столь обширенъ и сложенъ, что единоличными усиліями онъ разрѣшенъ безусловно быть не можетъ; въ русской же литературѣ онъ почти и не поднимался, если не считать немногихъ ссылокъ на него въ нѣкоторыхъ консульскихъ донесеніяхъ. Задачею настоящей работы является поэтому только скромное желаніе привлечь общественное вниманіе на затронутый предметъ.

Выпуская въ свѣтъ настоящее изслѣдованіе, почитаю пріятнымъ для себя долгомъ выразить живѣйшую благодарность моему ближайшему сотруднику въ теченіе цѣлаго ряда лѣтъ совмѣстной службы въ С.-Петербургѣ и Китаѣ, И. И. Чешеву, дѣлившему со мною также всѣ радости и невзгоды командировки 1902—1903 годовъ.

Д. П.

Формулировка возбуждаемаго вопроса.

По принятой нынѣ системѣ регистраціи ввозимыхъ въ Китай изъ разныхъ странъ товаровъ, китайская морская таможня опредѣляетъ происхожденіе каждаго товара исключительно на основаніи флага судна, привезшаго товаръ въ китайскій портъ. Такой порядокъ ведетъ къ массѣ неправильностей, неточностей, невѣрныхъ показаній, выдаетъ товары чисто китайскаго происхожденія за иностранные, возбуждаетъ совершенно справедливыя негодованія со стороны національностей, теряющихъ свои товары подъ флагами другихъ національностей, и въ корнѣ препятствуетъ китайскому правительству составить правильное понятіе о торгово-промышленныхъ отношеніяхъ съ отдѣльными государствами.

Вслѣдствіе сего, дѣйствующая нынѣ система регистраціи ввозимыхъ и вывозимыхъ товаровъ должна быть пересмотрѣна и замѣнена другою, болѣе правильной, выработанной въ соотвѣтствіи съ дѣйствительными условіями иностранной торговли въ Китаѣ.

Причины возбужденія вопроса.

Причинъ возбужденія вопроса о пересмотрѣ и измѣненіи системы регистраціи китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ является нѣсколько:

I. Назадъ тому 40 и даже 20 лѣтъ, въ китайской имперіи совершенно почти отсутствовала торговая конкурренція иностранныхъ державъ. Преобладающая роль въ торговлѣ принадлежала Великобританіи, ея интересы господствовали повсюду и, такъ сказать, воплощали въ себѣ всѣ интересы иностранныхъ державъ по морской торговлѣ съ Китаемъ. Съ конца 70-хъ и съ 80-хъ годовъ картина иностранной торговли въ Китаѣ въ значительной степени мѣняется. Являются новыя конкуррирующія силы, устанавливаются новыя пароходныя линіи, ввозъ возрастаетъ и становится все болѣе и болѣе разнообразнымъ. Въ послѣднемъ десятилѣтіи прошлаго вѣка это направленіе окончательно устанавливается

и безъ остановки прогрессируетъ. Въ настоящее время, поэтому, возникаетъ живѣйшая необходимость, какъ въ интересахъ Китая, такъ и въ интересахъ торгующихъ съ нимъ державъ, установить точный размѣръ оборотовъ торговли Китая съ каждымъ отдѣльнымъ государствомъ.

II. Согласно мирному протоколу 25 августа (7 сентября) 1901 г., всѣ иностранныя державы выразили согласіе на пересмотръ торговыхъ договоровъ съ Китаемъ. Что же должно быть положено въ основаніе общихъ торговыхъ договоровъ? Несомнѣнно, — соображенія и выводы о размѣрѣ и родѣ торговли даннаго государства съ Китаемъ и опредѣленіе мѣста, которое занимаетъ въ настоящемъ и имѣетъ шансы занять въ будущемъ каждая отдѣльная страна въ торговлѣ съ Китаемъ.

III. До сего времени, въ тарифѣ китайской морской таможни не былъ еще строго проведенъ принципъ исключенія національнаго происхожденія товара, вслѣдствіе чего, если не для всѣхъ, то для нѣкоторыхъ товаровъ возможно было устанавливать размѣры ввоза. Таковыми были:

а) Керосинъ: американскій,
» русскій,
» ланкатскій.
б) Опіумъ: Мальва,
» Патна,
» Бенаресъ,
» Персидскій.
в) Дриллинги: англійскіе,
» индійскіе,
» голландскіе,
» американскіе,
» японскіе.
г) Шитинги: англійскіе,
» индійскіе,
» голландскіе,
» американскіе,
» японскіе.
д) Носовые платки, японскіе.
е) Полотенца, японскія.
ж) Бумажная фланель, японская.
з) Бумажная пряжа: англійская,

з) Бумажная пряжа: индійская,
» » японская.
и) Камлотъ: англійскій,
» голландскій.
к) Мѣдь, въ плитахъ, японская.
л) Анисъ, звѣздчатый, японскій.
м) Cow. Bezoar, индійскій.
н) Жэнь-шэнь: корейскій,
» японскій,
» американскій,
» китайскій.
о) Спички, японскія.
п) Печатная бумага, японская.
р) Молоко, консервированное, японское.
с) Шелкъ, японскій.
т) Чай, японскій.
у) Зонтики, японскіе.
ф) Вино, японское.
х) Одѣяла, японскія,

и нѣкоторые другіе.

Теперь же при новомъ тарифѣ китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ, совершенно устранившемъ принципъ дифференціальныхъ товаровъ, и это различие исчезаетъ, почему будетъ зависѣть исключительно отъ доброй воли таможни, указывать или не указывать размѣры ввоза этихъ предметовъ съ обозначеніемъ ихъ происхожденія. Вѣроятнѣе всего, что она ихъ указывать по отдѣльности не будетъ.

Перечень державъ, заинтересованныхъ во внѣшней торговлѣ Китая.

Согласно отчетамъ китайской морской таможни, во внѣшней торговлѣ Китая оказываются заинтересованными слѣдующія государства:

1. Австро-Венгрія,
2. Сѣверо-Американскіе Соединенные Штаты,
3. Бельгія,
4. Бразилія,
5. Великобританія,
6. Германія,
7. Голландія,

8. Данія,
9. Испанія,
10. Италія,
11. Корея,
12. Норвегіи и Швеція,
13. Перу,
14. Португалія,
15. Россія,
16. Франція,
17. Японія,
18. Западная Азія.

Если мы обратимся къ изслѣдованію отчетовъ различныхъ представителей нѣкоторыхъ изъ названныхъ государствъ, то увидимъ, что почти всѣ государства гласно заявили уже, въ такой или иной формѣ, протестъ противъ существующей системы регистраціи китайской морской таможни, при чемъ отчеты однихъ агентовъ говорятъ объ этомъ кратко, другіе же, посвященные вопросамъ о сравнительныхъ оборотахъ торговли различныхъ государствъ въ Китаѣ, распространяются объ этомъ болѣе подробно и точно.

Въ задачу настоящей работы не входитъ широкое, самостоятельное изслѣдованіе вопроса о регистраціи китайской морской таможни. Авторъ желаетъ здѣсь только показать, что вопросъ о неправильностяхъ этой регистраціи уже давно обратилъ на себя вниманіе представителей и изслѣдователей внѣшней торговли Китая и что назрѣлое измѣненіе дѣйствующаго порядка этой регистраціи требуется самою жизнью. Для доказательства автору представляется необходимымъ только сдѣлать сводъ и немного систематизировать мнѣнія по данному вопросу представителей и печати различныхъ иностранныхъ государствъ. Само собою разумѣется, что такой сводъ не можетъ быть полонъ, но въ немъ будутъ очерчены рамки. Дальнѣйшее же развитіе изложенной мысли, въ ея безчисленныхъ развѣтвленіяхъ, предоставляется всѣмъ интересующимся этимъ вопросомъ и желающимъ содѣйствовать выясненію истины.

ГЛАВА I.

Бельгія.

Ростъ торговаго обмѣна Бельгіи съ Китаемъ доказывается наглядно слѣдующею таблицею, заимствованною изъ Statistique Commerciale de la Belgique:[1])

Годы.	Ввозъ изъ Бельгіи въ Китай. Франки.	Вывозъ изъ Китая въ Бельгію. Франки.	Общій итогъ. Франки.	Превышеніе ввоза надъ вывозомъ. Франки.
1888 . .	7,757,000	2,994,000	10,751,000	4,763.000
1889 . .	6,098,000	3,710,000	9,808,000	2,388,000
1890 . .	8,507,000	3,296,000	11,803,000	5,211,000
1891 . .	7,643,000	4,420,000	12,063,000	3,223,000
1892 . .	7,330,000	4,499,000	11,829,000	2,831,000
1893 . .	7,584,000	6,082,000	13,666,000	1,502,000
1894 . .	8,569,000	6,952,000	15,521,000	1,617,000
1895 . .	9,939,000	6,774,000	16,713,000	3,165,000
1896 . .	11,257,000	6,700,000	17,957,000	4,557,000
1897 . .	8,154,000	4,745,000	12,899,000	3,409,000
1898 . .	11,419,000	10,005,000	21,424,000	1,414,000
1899 . .	16,950,000	5,699,000	22,649,000	11,251,000

Никакихъ, соотвѣтствующихъ этимъ цифрамъ, указаній въ отчетахъ китайской морской таможни не имѣется вслѣдствіе того, что Бельгія не

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[1]) См. «Commercial China» in 1900. Arla, Population, Production, Railways, Telegraphs, Transportation-Routes, Foreign Commerce and commerce of the United States with China. O. P. Austin, Chief of Bureau, Treasury Department. Bureau of Statistics. page 2999.

см. «La Statistique de la Belgique». Tableau Général du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers pendant l'année 1899. Publié par le Ministre des Finances et des Travaux Publics. Bruxelles, Imprimerie et Lithogrophie Ad. Mertens, Rue d'Or, 14. 5 juin, 1900.

регистрируется, какъ страна происхожденія товаровъ, а входитъ лишь, какъ составная часть, въ рубрику «Континента Европы» (Continent of Europe).

Представители Бельгіи, однако, едва ли не болѣе всѣхъ другихъ затрогивали въ своихъ отчетахъ вопросъ о ненормальности такой постановки дѣла, и въ этомъ отношеніи выдающееся мѣсто занимаетъ отчетъ бельгійскаго посланника въ Китаѣ H. Loumyer'а, опубликованный еще въ 1895 году, но доселѣ сохраняющій всю свою силу. [1]) Онъ посвященъ вопросамъ объ общихъ мѣрахъ къ улучшенію и развитію коммерческихъ отношеній между Бельгіей и Китаемъ. Но въ одной своей части онъ разсматриваетъ положеніе и условіе торговли и другихъ государствъ въ Китаѣ. Отчетъ этотъ въ высшей степени интересенъ и, какъ изложеніе взглядовъ безпристрастнаго изслѣдователя, онъ заслуживаетъ быть воспроизведеннымъ здѣсь in extenso въ значительной своей части.

«Въ предыдущемъ отчетѣ я указалъ, пишетъ H. Loumyer, насколько трудно дать точную картину развитія, принятаго торговлею каждой націи съ Китаемъ, съ тѣхъ поръ какъ — около трехъ съ половиною лѣтъ тому назадъ — ежедневный бюллетень таможенъ пересталъ показывать порты происхожденія товаровъ и довольствуется включеніемъ, при вступленіи въ Китай, подъ общимъ названіемъ «Континентъ Европы» продуктовъ разныхъ европейскихъ странъ, кромѣ Англіи и Россіи, которые продолжаютъ отмѣчаться подъ отдѣльной рубрикой. Причину этого нужно искать, безъ сомнѣнія, въ томъ совершенно первенствующемъ положеніи, которое занимаетъ первая изъ этихъ двухъ державъ въ торговлѣ небесной имперіи и по отношенію къ второй изъ нихъ — въ томъ желаніи, которое имѣетъ китайское правительство, быть, насколько возможно, точно освѣдомленнымъ на счетъ развитія своихъ торговыхъ сношеній со своимъ могущественнымъ сосѣдомъ. Можетъ быть, также полагали, что два главныхъ товара, которые составляютъ предметъ этой торговли — чай для вывоза и керосинъ для ввоза — имѣютъ для обѣихъ странъ столь большую важность, что заслуживаютъ особаго упоминанія. Вывозъ китайскаго чая въ Россію и ввозъ русскаго керосина въ Китай принимаютъ дѣйствительно развитіе съ каждымъ годомъ все большее и большее.»

«Управленіе императорскихъ китайскихъ таможенъ, такъ прекрасно

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[1]) 1895 LXXXIX 3-e Livraison. Recueil consulaire contenant les rapports commrciaux des agents Belges à l'étranger publié en exécution de l'arrêté Royal du 13 Novembre 1855 par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Royaume de Belgique. Légation de Belgique en chine. Rapport № 15. Péking, le 8 Août 1895. pp. 257—304.

руководимое сэромъ Робертомъ Хартомъ, даетъ, правда, каждый годъ таблицу торговли съ Китаемъ по флагамъ, но изъ таковой нельзя выводить заключеній вполнѣ точныхъ, потому что вообще флагъ не всегда показываетъ происхожденіе товара,—очень далеко отъ этого. На самомъ дѣлѣ, линіи англійскія, нѣмецкія, французскія, австрійскія — это — главныя, которыя поддерживаютъ правильное сообщеніе между различными портами Европы и Дальняго Востока, доставляютъ въ довольно значительныхъ количествахъ, товары бельгійскаго происхожденія, голландскаго, швейцарскаго и пр.; каковые товары, приходя подъ флагами англійскимъ, германскимъ, французскимъ, или австрійскимъ, классифицируются какъ англійскіе, германскіе, французскіе или австрійскіе и содѣйствуютъ такимъ образомъ фиктивному увеличенію, съ точки зрѣнія происхожденія, ежегоднаго ввоза этихъ странъ, давая имъ этимъ путемъ такое кажущееся развитіе, которое въ дѣйствительности не столь значительно.»

«Такъ напримѣръ, Соединенные Штаты ввезли въ Китай и вывезли изъ этой страны въ теченіе 1894 года (благодаря требуемымъ въ Америкѣ консульскимъ свидѣтельствамъ, легко контролировать эти цифры) на сумму 9.263.082 там. ланъ — ввоза и на 16.442.788 там. ланъ вывоза, т. е. всего на 25.705.870 там. ланъ. Торговля ихъ болѣе чѣмъ удвоилась съ 1887 года, превышая болѣе чѣмъ на 800.000 там. ланъ итогъ торговли всей Европы, за исключеніемъ Англіи и Россіи и, слѣдовательно, превосходя еще болѣе торговлю какой бы то ни было одной европейской страны. Если, поэтому, судить только по ежегодной стоимости міровой торговли съ Китаемъ, Соединенные Штаты въ 1894 году занимаютъ второе мѣсто, какъ это можно видѣть изъ нижеслѣдующей таблицы.»

А. Ежегодная стоимость торговли съ Китаемъ.

СТРАНЫ.		1887.	1894.
Англія и колоніи . . .	Т. Л.[1]).	143,147,792	204,114,145
Соединенные Штаты		12,314,310	25,705,870
Континентъ Европы		14,132,954	24,889,675
Японія.		7,678,442	18,386,805
Россія.		7,769,547	12,081,912
Макао.		2,902,643	4,777,285
Кохинхина и французскія владѣнія.		428,015	1,617,187

[1]) Таможенный ланъ исчислялся въ 1894 году равнымъ 4 франкамъ 2 сант.

Турція, Персія и друг.	—	740,642
Ява и Суматра	—	569,789
Сіамъ	—	580,351
Филиппинскіе острова	—	287,187

«Эта пропорція совершенно, однако, мѣняется, если разсматривать таблицу принятаго каждою страною участія въ торговлѣ Китая, обращая вниманіе только лишь на флагъ (Здѣсь рѣчь идетъ только о прямой торговлѣ съ заграницею».)

Б. Торговля по флагамъ въ 1894 году.

ФЛАГИ.	Ввозъ.	Вывозъ.	Итогъ.
1. Англійскій Т. Л.	110,047,470	39,633,934	149,681,404
2. Нѣмецкій . . .	16,242,558	6,713,867	22,956,425
3. Французскій . .	3,892,315	7,589,845	11,482,160
4. Японскій . . .	3,781,827	3,381,087	7,162,914
5. Датскій. . . .	3,009,308	1,617,616	4,616,924
6. Австрійскій . .	2,064,708	464,760	2,529,468
7. Русскій. . . .	88,431	2,227,669	2,316,100
8. Швед.-Норвежск.	1,927,840	326,328	2,254,168
9. Американскій. .	1,111,482	142,907	1,254,389
10. Бельгійскій . .	—	—	—

«Такимъ образомъ, Соединенные Штаты, которые въ дѣйствительности занимаютъ въ мiровой торговлѣ съ Китаемъ мѣсто, непосредственно слѣдующее за Англіею, оказываются занимающими здѣсь только девятое мѣсто. На самомъ дѣлѣ, большая часть ихъ торговли ($^9/_{10}$, чтобы быть точнымъ) производится подъ иностраннымъ флагомъ, главнымъ образомъ подъ англійскимъ, или германскимъ, что на такое же количество уменьшаетъ долю, приписываемую статистическими таблицами таможни торговлѣ англійской, или германской.. Американскій керосинъ, одинъ изъ главныхъ предметовъ ввоза Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, поступаетъ въ Китай въ большомъ количествѣ подъ англійскимъ флагомъ, но, благодаря свидѣтельству о происхожденіи, сопровождающему грузъ, этотъ послѣдній можетъ быть классифицируемъ, подъ своимъ истиннымъ происхожденіемъ. Россія занимаетъ въ приведенной выше таблицѣ 7-ое мѣсто, хотя количество керосина, которое ввозится ею одинаково въ Китай, должно было бы дать ей болѣе высокое мѣсто, если бы онъ ввозился подъ русскимъ

флагомъ;—она занимаетъ наоборотъ мѣсто, которое приходится ей въ дѣйствительности по вывозу—5-ое мѣсто, потому что покупаемый ею въ Китаѣ чай доставляется въ Россію на русскихъ пароходахъ. Притомъ, я не говорю здѣсь о торговлѣ чаемъ, которая производится сухимъ путемъ и которая дала бы ей мѣсто, еще болѣе высокое».

«Нѣтъ сомнѣнія, что хотя нашъ бельгійскій флагъ и не представленъ въ указанной выше таблицѣ, но мы ведемъ торговлю съ Китаемъ большую, чѣмъ Данія, которая занимаетъ 5-ое мѣсто и которая, какъ показано, ввозитъ продуктовъ болѣе, чѣмъ на 3.000.000; большую, чѣмъ Швеція и Норвегія, которая занимается главнымъ образомъ каботажемъ между внутренними портами Китая и Японіи, и чѣмъ, можетъ быть, даже и Австрія, торговля которой съ Китаемъ приняла, однако, большое развитіе со времени установленія правильнаго пароходнаго сообщенія между Тріэстомъ и портами Дальняго Востока».

«Благодаря только торговлѣ шелкомъ, Франція занимаетъ 2-ое мѣсто по вывозу; но значительная часть этого вывоза предназначается для швейцарскихъ мануфактуръ. И хотя таблица торговли по флагамъ даетъ Германіи 2-ое мѣсто, непосредственно послѣ Англіи, отсюда не слѣдуетъ, однако, заключать, что она дѣйствительно имѣетъ право на это мѣсто».

«Ея торговля съ Китаемъ производится почти исключительно подъ національнымъ флагомъ, можетъ быть, только нѣкоторыя датскія суда заходятъ въ германскіе порты брать добавочный грузъ. Но этотъ національный флагъ покрываетъ собою также значительное количество—болѣе чѣмъ на 25 милліоновъ франковъ—товаровъ бельгійскихъ и англійскихъ, за которыми заходятъ въ Антверпенъ или Саусгемтонъ пароходы Сѣверо-Германскаго Ллойда; эти послѣдніе товары собственно не должны были бы классифицироваться, какъ товары германскіе, но они, однако, оказываются таковыми при входѣ въ Китай.

«Поэтому я думаю, что можно было бы смѣло дать за эти послѣдніе годы, какъ наиболѣе приближающуюся къ истинѣ, слѣдующую классификацію европейскимъ странамъ, имѣющимъ торговлю съ Китаемъ»:

1. Англія и колоніи;
2. Соединенные Штаты;
3. Германія;
4. Франція и колоніи;
5. Россія;
6. Бельгія;

7. Австрія;
8. Швейцарія.

«Это почти та же самая пропорція, что и по отношенію къ Японіи, гдѣ, однако, Швейцарія занимаетъ мѣсто болѣе важное чѣмъ мы, и гдѣ Германія идетъ сзади Франціи. При обсужденіи мировой торговли Китая, Японія должна была бы занимать въ указанной выше таблицѣ мѣсто между Соединенными Штатами и Германіею».

«Обращаясь къ Германіи, необходимо признать, что она успѣла за послѣднее время развить замѣчательнымъ образомъ свою торговлю съ Дальнимъ Востокомъ; она сумѣла занять на этомъ обширномъ рынкѣ, не смотря на низшее иногда качество своихъ произведеній, одно изъ самыхъ главныхъ мѣстъ, и оказываетъ часто вполнѣ успѣшную конкурренцію Англіи. Ея вліяніе въ Китаѣ увеличивается съ каждымъ днемъ, и именно картина этого коммерческаго преуспѣянія побудила меня заняться изысканіемъ причины такого явленія и написать этотъ отчетъ, — въ тѣхъ видахъ, что не окажется ли возможнымъ, при соблюденіи всякихъ пропорцій, извлечь отсюда примѣръ и пользу для нашей страны».

«Торговля собственно Англіи, — я исключаю ея колоніи, — Франціи и большей части другихъ европейскихъ странъ, за нѣкоторыми исключеніями, оказывается, согласно документамъ, которые имѣются у меня подъ руками, за послѣдніе годы почти въ одномъ и томъ же положеніи или, по крайней мѣрѣ, она не принимаетъ развитія, пропорціональнаго полю дѣятельности, которое предоставлено ей открытіемъ новыхъ портовъ и, слѣдовательно, огромныхъ областей, гдѣ, по правдѣ говоря, средства сообщенія отсутствовали всегда почти совершенно и гдѣ налоги, транзитный и ли-цзинь, не говоря о другихъ препятствіяхъ, ставили одно затрудненіе за другимъ тѣмъ усиліямъ, которыя дѣлали европейскіе купцы для доставки своихъ продуктовъ внутрь страны».

«Правда, Англія должна была бороться съ многочисленными неблагопріятными обстоятельствами. Она встрѣтила для нѣсколькихъ изъ своихъ продуктовъ, и именно для одного изъ самыхъ главныхъ, — хлопчатобумажныхъ издѣлій Манчестера, которыя въ теченіе долгаго времени являлись однимъ изъ предметовъ, пользовавшихся наибольшимъ спросомъ въ Китаѣ, — пагубную для нея конкурренцію со стороны Японіи, и ей суждено встрѣтиться, еще для многихъ другихъ предметовъ, съ очень серьезною конкурренціею со стороны этого народа, который хотя только вчера родился для цивилизаціи, т. е. для борьбы за коммерческіе интересы, но который, однако, уже достаточно приспособленъ не только для

того, чтобы съ успѣхомъ оспаривать этотъ огромный рынокъ у извѣстныхъ европейскихъ продуктовъ, но даже, благодаря дешевизнѣ своей заработной платы и даже иногда своихъ сырыхъ матеріаловъ, для того, чтобы бороться съ Европою въ самой же Европѣ. Поэтому, Англіи придется встрѣтиться съ этой разрушительной конкурренціей не только въ Японіи, столь дѣятельной и предпріимчивой, но также въ Китаѣ, гдѣ уже учреждены и будутъ еще учреждаться бумажныя мануфактуры, которыя, благодаря пониженію серебра всецѣло въ пользу обосновавшагося производителя въ Китаѣ, будутъ въ состояніи поставлять, по цѣнамъ внѣ всякой конкурренціи, предметы подобные тѣмъ, которыми Англія наводняла до сего времени китайскій рынокъ. Правда, можетъ быть, за эти послѣдніе годы Англія не обнаруживала въ одинаковой степени того энергичнаго духа предпріимчивости, который дѣлалъ изъ нея первую коммерческую страну въ мірѣ (я неоднократно находилъ эхо этихъ жалобъ въ англо-китайской прессѣ); — можетъ быть также, этотъ духъ обратился къ другимъ рынкамъ. Но Англія съ большимъ трудомъ, я не говорю о ея колоніяхъ, удерживаетъ за собою свою почву въ Китаѣ, гдѣ она находитъ нынѣ дѣятельныхъ, энергичныхъ и предпріимчивыхъ конкуррентовъ — тамъ, гдѣ она привыкла считать себя неоспоримымъ хозяиномъ рынка. Можетъ быть, новый, постоянно увеличивающійся въ Африкѣ рынокъ представляетъ ей выходы, которые вознаграждаютъ уменьшеніе ея торговли на Дальнемъ Востокѣ; но извѣстно, что вмѣсто того чтобы развиваться, торговля Англіи съ Китаемъ имѣетъ скорѣе тенденцію къ уменьшенію и что мѣсто, которое она принуждена оставить здѣсь, немедленно же занимается конкуррентами, которые уже задолго передъ тѣмъ выжидали этого случая и спѣшатъ таковымъ воспользоваться».

«Во Франціи упадокъ торговли съ Китаемъ возбуждаетъ также безпокойство, и къ улучшенію его дѣлаются усилія. Можно констатировать, что за послѣдніе годы вопросы о расширеніи коммерческой дѣятельности живо занимали не только общественное мнѣніе, но также и властей, что само по себѣ представляется очень желательнымъ явленіемъ, такъ какъ французскія произведенія вообще прекраснаго качества, хотя, къ несчастію, дороги».

«Какъ и всѣ другія страны, Франція стремится найти новые выходы для своей торговли въ Китаѣ, и она дѣлаетъ это съ извѣстнымъ успѣхомъ, такъ какъ, согласно статистическимъ таблицамъ, публикуемымъ управленіемъ сэра Роберта Харта, число ея торговыхъ домовъ возросло съ 12 въ 1882 году, до 24 въ 1891; число ея судовъ, вошедшихъ и вышедшихъ — со 179 въ 1882, — до 293 въ 1891, и ихъ тоннажъ со

172,381 тоннъ въ 1882 году, до 348,291 въ 1894. Въ то же время, въ особенности за эти два послѣднихъ года, ея политическое вліяніе значительно усилилось, и нужно полагать, что новое развитіе ея торговли будетъ послѣдствіемъ этого усиленія ея политическаго положенія».

«Можно также констатировать довольно чувствительный ростъ торговли тѣхъ странъ, которыя, еще совсѣмъ недавно, имѣли самое незначительное сношеніе съ Китаемъ. Я хочу говорить объ Италіи и Австріи, каковыя страны установили прямыя мѣсячныя пароходныя линіи съ Дальнимъ Востокомъ,—Италія пока только до Гонконга, Австрія до Шанхая. Это естественно въ очень большой степени содѣйствовало правильному развитію торговыхъ сношеній этихъ двухъ странъ съ Дальнимъ Востокомъ вообще и съ небесной имперіей въ частности».

«Въ 1882 году стоимость торговли Италіи съ Китаемъ, согласно таможеннымъ таблицамъ, отмѣчалась равною 22,717 там. ланъ. Въ 1891 году она возросла до 239,484 там. ланъ. Въ 1882 году въ порты Китая вошло и вышло 2 судна подъ итальянскимъ флагомъ въ 4,416 тоннъ, а въ 1891 году — 8, съ 14,998 тоннъ, и если флагъ ея съ этого времени болѣе не представляется, то только потому, что ея товары разгружаются въ Гонконгѣ и приходятъ въ Шанхай подъ англійскимъ флагомъ. Она имѣла въ 1891 году 4 торговыхъ дома, противъ 2-хъ въ 1882 году».

«Австрія появляется въ моряхъ Китая въ 1884 году, съ 2-мя судами и 1,244 тоннъ. Въ 1892 году число посѣщеній ея судовъ достигаетъ 610, съ 639,744 тоннъ для того, чтобы упасть въ 1894 году до 35 судовъ, съ 60,851 тоннъ, которыя должны представлять ея дѣйствительную торговлю, ибо каботажъ, который производился въ предшествующіе годы подъ ея флагомъ, производился теперь подъ другимъ, но тѣмъ не менѣе увеличеніе очень чувствительное. Австрія нынѣ имѣетъ 4 торговыхъ дома противъ 2-хъ въ 1882 году».

«Будучи, однако, въ извѣстной мѣрѣ замѣчательнымъ, развитіе это никоимъ образомъ не можетъ быть сравниваемо съ развитіемъ торговли нѣкоторыхъ другихъ странъ».

«Странъ, торговля которыхъ съ Китаемъ приняла за послѣдніе годы большое развитіе, насчитывается собственно четыре; именно въ порядкѣ постепенности — Японія, Соединенные Штаты, Россія и Германія».

«Торговля Японіи въ 1884 году равнялась всего только 5,451,367 т. л., и въ 1894 году возрасла до 18,386,805 т. л. Она болѣе, чѣмъ утроилась въ 10 лѣтъ».

«Торговля Соединенныхъ Штатовъ въ 1884 году равнялась 10,697,965 т. л., и въ 1894 году возрасла до 25,705,870 т. л. Она болѣе чѣмъ удвоилась въ этотъ десятилѣтній періодъ».

«Торговля Россіи въ 1884 году равнялась только 5,746,985 т. л., и въ 1894 году возрасла до 12,081,912 т. л. Она больше чѣмъ удвоилась за тотъ же періодъ».

«Наконецъ, торговля Германіи, которая въ 1891 году равнялась 14,133,801 т. л., возрасла въ 1894 году до 26,051,061 т. л. Она почти удвоилась, но правда за болѣе короткій періодъ времени. Однако, эта цифра выше той, которая указана въ началѣ отчета въ таблицѣ, представляющей торговлю всего европейскаго континента, и должна вслѣдствіе сего считаться преувеличенною».

«Своимъ развитіемъ торговли съ Китаемъ Японія обязана въ особенности своимъ хлопчатобумажнымъ произведеніямъ, каменному углю, спичкамъ и нѣкоторымъ другимъ второстепеннымъ продуктамъ, которыми она наводнила китайскій рынокъ. Соединенные Штаты обязаны благопріятнымъ поворотомъ въ своей торговлѣ керосину и мукѣ, а Россія керосину и чаю».

«Введеніе русскаго керосина и американскаго слѣдовало почти одинаково по восходящей линіи. Русскій керосинъ сдѣлался извѣстнымъ на китайскомъ рынкѣ нѣсколько лѣтъ спустя послѣ американскаго, но этотъ послѣдній, хотя и нѣсколько болѣе дорогой, долго предпочитался русскому. До сего времени эти двѣ страны оспаривали другъ у друга китайскій рынокъ, откуда и получилась крайняя дешевизна этого минеральнаго масла. Нынѣ положеніе измѣнилось вслѣдствіе соглашенія двухъ группъ, занимающихся производствомъ керосина въ Баку, которыя условились вывозить вмѣстѣ ихъ продукты и подписать обязательства съ американскою компаніею «Standard Oil Company» на продажу сообща извѣстнаго количества продуктовъ нефтяной промышленности въ теченіе извѣстнаго числа лѣтъ, а также, если я не ошибаюсь, въ цѣляхъ полюбовнаго раздѣленія китайскаго рынка».

«Обнаружено существованіе керосиновыхъ источниковъ за Чунъциномъ, въ провинціи Сы-чуань; но таковые находятся въ рукахъ китайцевъ, и нужно еще долгое время ждать, пока они будутъ разработываться».

«Въ противоположность Англіи, Россія осталась вѣрной китайскимъ чаямъ и мало вѣроятно, чтобы ей понравились чаи индійскіе. Главнымъ центромъ этой торговли является Ханькоу, гдѣ существуетъ нѣсколько важныхъ коммерческихъ домовъ».

«Съ нашей, бельгійской точки зрѣнія, слѣдовательно, торговыя отношенія Россіи и Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, если они останутся ограниченными предѣлами тѣхъ предметовъ, которые я перечислилъ выше, не могутъ причинять намъ никакого вреда, какое бы развитіе они ни приняли. Что касается Россіи, которая только что, собственно, начинаетъ развивать свои промышленные рессурсы, это не представляетъ никакого сомнѣнія, по крайней мѣрѣ, еще на цѣлое количество лѣтъ; менѣе, однако, можно быть увѣреннымъ въ отношеніи къ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ, разнообразные продукты которыхъ, — даже тѣ, которые подобны нашимъ,—начинаютъ уже очень цѣниться въ этой странѣ. Но, по крайней мѣрѣ, въ данный моментъ на нашей сторонѣ есть преимущество дешевизны заработной платы».

«Нельзя, однако, сказать того же самаго относительно Японіи и Германіи. Настоящее вліяніе Японіи на отношенія Европы съ Дальнимъ Востокомъ заслуживаетъ, само по себѣ, глубокаго изученія, которое не можетъ входить въ рамки этого труда, я ограничусь далѣе упоминаніемъ нѣкоторыхъ интересныхъ фактовъ и удовольствуюсь констатированіемъ здѣсь того, что Японія становится факторомъ, съ которымъ нужно считаться серьезно. Но нашимъ истиннымъ конкуррентомъ съ Китаемъ является Германія,—къ сожалѣнію сказать, конкуррентомъ ловкимъ и счастливымъ,—и когда я суммирую успѣхи, достигнутые ею на Дальнемъ Востокѣ, когда я смотрю на могущественное вліяніе, которое она сумѣла здѣсь пріобрѣсти, я не могу не удивляться той энергіи, которая сдѣлала изъ нея здѣсь почти успѣшнаго соперника съ Англіею».

«25 или 30 лѣтъ тому назадъ, Германія очень мало значила въ торговлѣ съ Китаемъ, и флагъ ея представлялся въ китайскихъ водахъ едва лишь нѣсколькими судами, съ незначительнымъ водоизмѣщеніемъ. Нынѣ флагъ ея занимаетъ 2-е мѣсто непосредственно послѣ Англіи, опередивъ значительно Францію, и всѣ другія европейскія страны. Она содержитъ нынѣ 7 пароходныхъ линій, по которымъ происходитъ болѣе или менѣе правильное сообщеніе между китайскими морями».

«Кромѣ того, китайскіе порты посѣщаются въ теченіе цѣлаго года нѣсколькими судами, принадлежащими нѣмецкимъ арматерамъ. Вообще эти пароходы не покидаютъ китайскихъ морей, они фрахтуются европейскими и китайскими купцами и обслуживаютъ порты Китая, Японіи и Нидерландской Индіи, но они плаваютъ подъ германскимъ флагомъ и съ каждымъ днемъ все болѣе и болѣе дѣлаютъ его извѣстнымъ».

«Гамбургъ занимаетъ, съ точки зрѣнія тоннажа судовъ, отправля-

емыхъ въ Шанхай, 3-е мѣсто. Онъ уступаетъ только Лондону и Нью-Іорку, но превосходитъ Ливерпуль, Гонконгъ и Кардифъ. Антверпенъ занимаетъ только 7-е мѣсто непосредственно послѣ Марселя».

«Въ 1882 году Германія имѣла всего только 56 торговыхъ домовъ во всемъ Китаѣ; нынѣ же ихъ насчитывается 82, и они раздѣляются слѣдующимъ образомъ между различными портами:

Порты.	Число домовъ.	Порты.	Число домовъ.
1. Шанхай.	39	7. Фу-чжоу. . . .	2
2. Тяньцзинь . . .	15	8. Нинбо.	1
3. Кантонъ. . . .	8	9. Сватоу	1
4. Ханькоу. . . .	8	10. Пакхой	1
5. Амой	3	11. Цюнъ-чжоу . . .	1
6. Чифу	2	12. Чунъ-цинъ . . .	1
		Всего . .	82

«Наиболѣе важными изъ этихъ торговыхъ домовъ, которые также оказываются представленными во всѣхъ главныхъ портахъ, являются:

ММ. Arnhold Karberg et Co.
» Carlowitz et Co.
» Buchheister et Co.
» Mandl et Co.
» Melchers et Co.
» Siemssen et Co. и
» Telge et Co.

«Заводъ Круппа въ Эссенѣ имѣетъ своимъ оффиціальнымъ представителемъ гг. Мандль и Ко., не считая цѣлаго числа другихъ полуоффиціальныхъ агентовъ; заводъ Грусонъ въ Магдебургѣ (Gruson de Magdebourg), каковой, какъ увѣряютъ, почти инкорпорированъ заводомъ Круппа, имѣетъ своими оффиціальными представителями гг. Карловицъ и Ко. въ Кантонѣ, Гонконгѣ, Ханькоу, Шанхаѣ и Тяньцзинѣ. Фабрика Лёве въ Берлинѣ (Loewe de Berlin) равнымъ образомъ имѣетъ своего представителя въ Китаѣ».

«У Германіи имѣется съ 1889 года важное кредитное учрежденіе «Нѣмецко-Азіятскій Банкъ», съ капиталомъ въ 5 милліоновъ ланъ, главное управленіе котораго находится въ Шанхаѣ и которое имѣетъ отдѣленіе въ Тяньцзинѣ».

Этотъ банкъ представляетъ слѣдующіе германскіе дома:

1. General-Direction „Seehandlungs Societät“ въ Берлинѣ;
2. Direction Disconto Gesellschaft;
3. Deutsche Bank;
4. S. Bleichröder;
5. Berliner Handelsgesellschaft;
6. Bank für Händel und Industrie;
7. Robert Warschauer und Co.;
8. Mendellsohn und Co.;
9. A. von Rothschild und Söhne, во Франкфуртѣ на Майнѣ;
10. Jacob S. H. Stern;
11. Norddeutsche Bank, въ Гамбургѣ;
12. Sam. Oppenheim, jun. und Co.;
12. Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, въ Мюнхенѣ.

«Это учрежденіе, которое имѣетъ своими банкирами гг. Н. М. Ротшильдъ и Сынъ въ Лондонѣ, сумѣло въ теченіе немногихъ лѣтъ завоевать себѣ очень видное положеніе въ Китаѣ. Германія имѣетъ уже въ теченіе 9 лѣтъ журналъ «Восточно-Азіатскій Ллойдъ», который выходитъ въ Шанхаѣ еженедѣльно, отлично редактируемый и посвященный исключительно развитію германскихъ интересовъ на Дальнемъ Востокѣ— »Органъ для германскихъ интересовъ на Дальнемъ Востокѣ» (Organ für die deutschen Interessen im fernen Osten), какъ гласитъ его второй заголовокъ».

«Очевидно, что со столь полною организаціею и вліяніе страны должно распространяться, и торговля ея развиваться. Сравните эту энергію и дѣятельность съ тѣмъ, что дѣлаютъ другія страны, перевѣсъ всецѣло окажется на сторонѣ Германіи. Французское правительство настолько чутко относится къ опасности этой германской конкурренціи, которая съ каждымъ днемъ стремится все болѣе и болѣе захватить китайскій рынокъ, и настолько бдительно слѣдитъ за нуждами настоящаго положенія, что оно поспѣшило дать свою поддержку въ дѣлѣ отправленія въ Китай организованной ліонскою торговою палатою особой коммерческой экспедиціи, въ цѣляхъ изученія вообще всѣхъ интересовъ Франціи и открытія новыхъ рынковъ для французскихъ произведеній. Ліонская торговая палата, которая поняла, сколь желательно было бы видѣть иниціативу французскихъ коммерсантовъ, направленную къ использованію огромнаго рынка, который сила вещей все болѣе и болѣе открываетъ для Европы, вотировала кредитъ въ 100,000 фран-

ковъ для этой экспедиціи, и министръ торговли обѣщалъ предоставить молодымъ людямъ, которые примутъ участіе въ этой экспедиціи, извѣстное количество находящихся въ его распоряженіи командировочныхъ средствъ для покрытія расходовъ по поѣздкамъ [1]). Телеграммой изъ Парижа отъ 8 іюля извѣщается, что экспедиція выйдетъ въ Шанхай въ августѣ. Этой экспедиціи предоставлена свобода дѣйствій, въ противоположность экспедиціи, отправленной Пруссіею на Дальній Востокъ въ 1860 году, въ которой принимали участіе гг. Брандтъ и Рихтгофенъ и которая, можно сказать, не прошла безъ вліянія на развитіе, которое интересы Германіи приняли позже въ этой части свѣта [2]).

«Нѣтъ въ мірѣ страны, которая, какъ бы прекрасно она ни была оборудована съ точки зрѣнія коммерческой, промышленной и морской, и какая бы ни была ея сила производства, была бы въ состояніи сама по себѣ удовлетворять нуждамъ населенія въ 400.000.000 жителей, потребности каковаго населенія нынѣ, правда, однѣ изъ наиболѣе скромныхъ, но каковое волею-неволею съ каждымъ днемъ все болѣе и болѣе рождается для цивилизаціи и видитъ, слѣдовательно, что потребности его увеличиваются, вкусы измѣняются, привычки не остаются тѣми же. Поэтому, на китайскомъ рынкѣ есть мѣсто для всѣхъ: всѣ европейскія страны могутъ и имѣютъ въ теченіе еще многихъ лѣтъ находить тамъ постоянно увеличивающійся рынокъ для своихъ продуктовъ; энергія всѣхъ можетъ развиваться почти съ полной увѣренностью въ успѣхѣ».

Изъ этого прекраснаго, вполнѣ безпристрастнаго обзора коммерческой дѣятельности различныхъ государствъ въ Китаѣ, служащаго вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ яснымъ введеніемъ въ нашу работу, явствуетъ, что поставленное г. Loumyer'омъ въ началѣ отчета положеніе о неправильности дѣйствующей въ китайской морской таможнѣ системы регистраціи, не было голословно, а проистекало изъ отличнаго знанія изслѣдователемъ дѣйствительнаго положенія вещей.

Но далеко не одинъ г. Loumyer изъ бельгійцевъ обращалъ публично вниманіе на тотъ же вопросъ. Позднѣе, въ 1898 году бельгійскій консулъ въ Шанхаѣ, А. М. Frère, повторялъ опять ту же основную мысль въ такихъ выраженіяхъ:

«Такъ какъ ни одно бельгійское судно не приходило въ Шанхай, то ввозъ Бельгіи совершенно не фигурируетъ въ таможенныхъ таблицахъ, онъ весь помѣщенъ подъ флагомъ нѣмецкимъ или англійскимъ» (стр. 191) [3]).

[1]) См. „Temps“ 12 мая 1895 г.
[2]) См. Die Preussische Expedition nach Ost-Asien. Berlin 1864.
[3]) 1898. Tom. XCIX. 2-e. Livraison. Recueil Consulaire.

Немного ниже тотъ же консулъ пишетъ: [1])

«Я возвращусь еще къ тому, что говорилъ въ своемъ послѣднемъ отчетѣ по поводу способа, какимъ составляются статистическія данныя таможни».

«Что интересуетъ моихъ соотечественниковъ, это—знать ту часть, которая приходится на долю каждой націи въ торговлѣ съ Китаемъ; однако, мнѣ невозможно это указать, и мы видимъ европейскій континентъ, въ который входятъ Германія, Франція, Австрія, Бельгія, фигурирующимъ въ одной общей суммѣ въ 8.573.775 т. л., въ то время какъ Германія должна была бы стоять непосредственно послѣ Англіи по ввозу. Наоборотъ, Гонконгъ фигурируетъ въ размѣрѣ 27.421.723 т. л., будучи только транзитнымъ портомъ».

Возвращаясь къ тому же вопросу еще разъ, A. Frère ниже говоритъ слѣдующее [2]):

«Неоспоримо, что именно Англія производитъ наибольшую торговлю съ Китаемъ, но не въ пропорціи, однако, указываемой статистическими данными китайской таможни».

«Все, что имѣетъ англійское происхожденіе, особо упоминается въ статистическихъ данныхъ таможни—Англія, Австралія, Бирма, Гонконгъ, Индія, Новая Британія, Новая Зеландія, Острова Сандвичевы и Сингапуръ».

«Что касается Германіи, Австріи, Бельгіи, Италіи и Швейцаріи, о нихъ даже не упоминается; всѣ эти страны фигурируютъ подъ рубрикою «Европейскій Континентъ».

«Я хотѣлъ отдать себѣ отчетъ въ непосредственной торговлѣ между Китаемъ и Бельгіею. Правда, ни одно судно не заходило въ Шанхай ни въ 1895, ни въ 1896; году, но Сѣверо-Германскій Ллойдъ, который обслуживаетъ линію отъ Бремена до Шанхая, беретъ иногда, при заходѣ въ Антверпенъ, грузы изъ Бельгіи въ Китай и обратно».

«Изслѣдовавъ 304 ежедневныхъ отчета таможни за 1896 годъ, я нашелъ, что мы ввезли прямо изъ Китая въ Бельгію:

	Единица.	Количество.	Стоимость. т. л.
Пенька,	пикуль. . .	6,454,00	59,161
Кожи коровьи и буйв.,	„	8,868,00	106,416
Чернильные орѣшки,	„	8,846,00	97,306

[1]) Ibid. стр. 192.

[2]) 1898. Tom. XCIX. 2-e. Livraison. Recueil Consulaire, pp. 211—213.

Сало животное,	„	1,296,00	7,776
„ растительное,	„	831,00	7,230
Щетина свиная,	„	365,00	10,490
Кожи козлиныя,	штукъ	177,871	22,430
Перо,	пикуль. . .	1,445,00	7,948
Табакъ, листовой,	„	600,00	600
Шелкъ-бэньцзи,	„	4,28	1,114
Чай, черный,	„	70,34	1,696
Соломенное плетенье,	„	24,00	960
Ткани, шелковыя,	„	0,45	234
Киноварь,	„	0,70	45
Фарфоръ,	„	2,00	100
Серебряныя вещи,	„	—	216
Антимонія, минералъ,	пикуль. . .	27,00	27
Рыбій клей,	„	3,00	144
Галена (свинц. блескъ),	„	—	41
Лекарства,	„	4,00	30
Шляпы, соломенныя и тростниковыя,	штукъ	131,500	10,560
Ковры,	—	4,00	3
Шкурки, разныя,	пикуль. . .	31,00	27
		Итого	334,554

Согласно тѣмъ же самымъ отчетамъ, мы вывезли по направленію въ Китай:

	Пикуль.	Количество.	Стоимость.
Старое желѣзо,	„	600,97	802
Желѣзо въ брусьяхъ,	„	5,113,00	11,250
Pointes de Paris,	„	3,360,00	7,056
Канаты, желѣзные,	„	1,113,00	23,373
Свѣчи.	„	136,40	2,129
		Итого .	44,610

«Примѣняя къ этимъ предметамъ цѣны, взятыя таможнею, мы увидимъ, что наша торговля съ Китаемъ была бы въ 1896 году равною 379.164 т. л., изъ каковой суммы 44.610 приходится на долю ввоза и 334.554 на долю вывоза».

«Мы ввозимъ въ Китай все стекло, а отчеты таможни о немъ не говорятъ; это значитъ, что по отношенію къ китайцамъ цифра нашихъ

дѣловыхъ съ ними сношеній равнялась въ 1896 году 379.164 или только 1.592.489 франковъ, т. е. въ дѣйствительности только 1/10 своей части».

«И несмотря на то, согласно даннымъ торговли Бельгіи съ заграницею, нашъ обмѣнъ съ Китаемъ болѣе чѣмъ удвоился за 10 лѣтъ: съ 6.844.000 франковъ въ 1887 году онъ поднялся до 15.970.000 франковъ въ 1896 году».

«Въ 10 лѣтъ ввозъ болѣе чѣмъ удесятерился: 409.000 франковъ въ 1897 году и 4.713.000 франковъ въ 1896 году; вывозъ изъ Бельгіи увеличился на 75% въ теченіе того же самого времени — 6.435.000 франковъ въ 1877 и 11.257.000 франковъ въ 1896 году».

Дѣйствующая система регистраціи товаровъ китайскою морскою таможнею создала у бельгійскихъ консуловъ даже особую манеру сообщать данныя о ввозимыхъ въ Китай товарахъ и давать своимъ соотечественникамъ совѣты къ ихъ распространенію въ Китаѣ, совершенно не обращая вниманія на отчеты китайской морской таможни. Ввозъ бельгійскихъ товаровъ, фактически существующій, трактуется какъ таковой, хотя отчеты таможни и не даютъ о немъ свѣдѣній. Такъ, напримѣръ, бельгійскій консулъ въ Тяньцзинѣ Pierre Poure въ 1896 году по поводу ввоза бельгійскаго стекла и желѣза пишетъ: [1]).

«Стекло (80.881 ящикъ, стоимостью около 850.000 франковъ) составляетъ одинъ изъ нашихъ предметовъ обычной продажи въ Китаѣ и такой, который, вмѣстѣ со сталью, болѣе всего содѣйствовалъ извѣстности бельгійской промышленности въ Шанхаѣ. Въ 1894 году ввозъ равнялся 103.470 ящиковъ, стоимостью около 1.040.000 франковъ, и я не совсѣмъ хорошо понимаю причины этого уменьшенія, которое могло быть только лишь случайнымъ. А на самомъ дѣлѣ, всѣ путешествующіе въ этой странѣ, констатировали, что употребленіе стеклянныхъ оконъ еще очень рѣдко внѣ китайскихъ кварталовъ, находящихся по близости съ европейскими концессіями. Бумага исполняетъ еще почти повсюду, впрочемъ далеко не въ полной мѣрѣ, назначеніе стекла, и нѣтъ сомнѣнія, что употребленіе его не стало бы распространяться все болѣе и болѣе. Стекло продается всегда въ ящикахъ, содержащихъ 100 квадратныхъ англійскихъ футовъ. Въ Китаѣ существуетъ почти исключительно спросъ на стекло, извѣстное въ Бельгіи подъ именемъ «четвертый разборъ—вывозъ» (quatrième choix—exportation) и въ Китаѣ подъ рубрикою «Бельгійское № 4» (Belgian № 4). Лучшій спо-

[1]) См. 1896. Tom. XCIII. 3-e et dernière Livraison. Recueil Consulaire, p. 462.

собѣ бельгійской упаковки—фактъ, признанный всѣми китайскими потребителями. Незначительность размѣровъ, въ которыхъ стекло покупается Китаемъ, объясняется тѣмъ фактомъ, что туземные дома, употребляющіе стекло, имѣютъ всегда окна очень маленькія. Я не хотѣлъ бы упустить случая рекомендовать непремѣнно отправлять стекло всегда съ пароходами, идущими непосредственно изъ Антверпена въ Шанхай, дабы избѣжать такимъ образомъ перегрузокъ и получающейся отъ этого порчи».…

«Бельгійскіе промышленники или торговцы [1]), стремящіеся найти сбытъ нашему желѣзу и др., должны такимъ образомъ будутъ обращаться преимущественно къ иностраннымъ домамъ въ Шанхаѣ. Эти послѣдніе очень рѣдко работаютъ съ фабрикантами, всѣ они имѣютъ въ Лондонѣ или Гамбургѣ агентовъ, которые исполняютъ полученные изъ Китая заказы, дѣлая такимъ образомъ конкурренцію европейскимъ заводамъ».

И насколько, дѣйствительно, важенъ ввозъ въ Китай бельгійскаго стекла, о которомъ отчеты китайской морской таможни не даютъ свѣдѣній, мы видимъ изъ нижеслѣдующей выписки изъ отчета A. Frère въ Шанхаѣ [2]).

«Въ предыдущемъ моемъ отчетѣ я сообщалъ, что по сравненію съ цифрой ввоза за 1894 годъ, ввозъ уменьшился; на самомъ дѣлѣ, въ 1895 году ввозъ упалъ до 57.297 ящиковъ, тогда какъ въ 1894 году онъ равнялся 79.743 ящикамъ; въ этомъ году онъ достигъ 82.453 ящиковъ».

«Такъ какъ стекло бельгійскаго происхожденія является весьма важнымъ продуктомъ для Китая, я дамъ ниже цифры его ввоза за послѣднія 10 лѣтъ:

Годы.	Количество ящиковъ.	Стоимость. т. л.
1887	53,103	106,206
1888	57,485	123,593
1889	46,677	98,021
1890	76,241	167,730
1891	68,548	151,027
1892	43,576	100,225
1893	84,304	202,330

[1]) 1896. Tom. XCIII 3-e et dernière livraison Recueil Consulaire, p. 454.
[2]) 1898. Tom. XCIX 2-e livraison Recueil Consulaire, p. 200.

1894	79,743	185,004
1895	57,297	137,512
1896	82,453	263,849

«Но если Бельгія ввозитъ все стекло, которое поступаетъ въ Китай, этотъ врозъ производится большею частью черезъ посредство англійскихъ и нѣмецкихъ агентовъ».

Обращаясь въ заключеніе къ статистическимъ даннымъ самой Бельгіи, мы находимъ слѣдующія свѣдѣнія о торговомъ обмѣнѣ между Китаемъ и Бельгіей за періодъ пяти лѣтъ съ 1894 по 1898:

Ввозъ товаровъ въ Бельгію изъ Китая за 1894 — 1898 г.г. (Извлечено изъ Statistique Commerciale de la Belgique) [1])

Предметы.	СТОИМОСТЬ. 1894 франки.	1895 франки.	1896 франки.	1897 франки.	1898 франки.
Животные продукты необработанные.	1,022,000	960,000	1,010,000	911,000	700,000
Химическіе препараты, аптекарскіе товары, и прочіе	30,000	17,000	145,000	47,000	17,000
Кофе	23,000	48,000	61,000	62,000	4,000
Глиняныя изделія, фарфоровыя	30,000	29,000	34,000	24,000	24,000
Желѣзныя и стальныя издѣлія,—оружіе . . .	7,000	—	20,000	50,000	—
Кожи и мѣха.	248,000	277,000	831,000	667,000	1,336,000
Металлы:					
мѣдь и никкель. . . .	258,000	1,029,000	789,000	36,000	1,029,000
свинецъ.	—	—	—	234,000	—
олово.	1,398,000	796,000	—	180,000	435,000
Масла	186,000	5,000	20,000	15,000	9,000
Провизія:					
мучные продукты, включая рисъ	148,000	92,000	12,000	21,000	299,000
Консервы.	113,000	331,000	182,000	358,000	230,000
Краски.	426,000	387,000	534,000	395,000	825,000
Чай	326,000	411,000	569,000	363,000	857,000
Ткани шелковыя и другія.	36,000	62,000	141,000	40,000	65,000
Табакъ листовой.	1,575,000	1,428,000	640,000	749,000	2,375,000
» сигары.	27,000	19,000			
Овощи и овощныя эссенціи	288,000	134,000	241,000	169,000	266,000
Издѣлія изъ дерева, мебель	8,000	1,000	7,000	6,000	3,000
Другіе предметы.	803,000	748,000	1,464,000	418,000	1,531,000
Общій ввозъ.	6,952,000	6,774,000	6,700,000	4,745,000	10,005,000

[1]) Commercial China in 1900, p. 2. 992.

Вывозъ (мѣстныхъ) товаровъ изъ Бельгіи въ Китай за 1894 — 1898 гг. (Извлечено изъ Statistique Commerciale de la Belgique[1]).

Предметы.	СТОИМОСТЬ. 1894. Франки.	1895. Франки.	1896. Франки.	1897. Франки.	1898. Франки.
Свѣчи	279,000	138,000	341,000	151.000	147,000
Вагоны	152,000	132,000	11,000	110,000	253,000
Химич. продукты	30,000	40,000	21,000	12,000	24,000
Уголь и коксъ	146,000	39,000	82,000	150,000	124,000
Мѣдь и никкель	50,000	2,000	6,000	10,000	44,000
Мѣдныя издѣлія	25,000	2,000	31,000	—	—
Снасти (такелажъ)	52,000	30,000	9,000	4,000	30,000
Хлопчатобумажныя издѣлія, пряжа	5,000	49,000	76,000	75,000	8,000
Аптекарскіе товары	109,000	85,000	185,000	147,000	89,000
Глиняныя издѣлія, фарфоровыя	6,000	16,000	44,000	18,000	31,000
Удобрительныя вещества (гуано)	64,000	3,000	69,000	47,000	—
Волокна растительныя, пряжа	2,000	3,000	135,000	106,000	286,000
Стекло оконное	941,000	893,000	3,212,000	2,050,000	1,180,000
» другое	409,000	432,000	568,000	439,000	561,000
Жиръ	—	—	100,000	60,000	10,000
Кожи	18,000	2,000	7,000	11,000	57,000
Желѣзо и сталь, и издѣлія изъ нихъ:					
» старое	34,000	31,000	118,000	19,000	129,000
Брусья, прутья	3,444,000	3,841,000	3,824,000	3,018,000	4,664,000
Сталь	425,000	281,000	384,000	208,000	1,792,000
Оружіе	334,000	876,000	377,000	89,000	244,000
Машины	366,000	655,000	182,000	151,000	152,000
Краски	435,000	321,000	517,000	342,000	383,000
Бумага	94,000	93,000	243,000	170,000	93,000
Драгоцѣнные камни	5,000	6,000	3,000	15,000	1,000
Мыло	—	17,000	18,000	39,000	34,000
Сахаръ, очищенный	30,000	2,000	—	11,000	2,000
Табакъ	1,000	15,000	—	2,000	2,000
Дерево и издѣлія изъ него:					
мебель	—	5,000	8,000	21,000	12,000
другія	153,000	170,000	246,000	209,000	169,000
Цинкъ	160,000	94,000	85,000	71,000	149,000
Цинковыя издѣлія	3,000	1,000	—	6,000	26,000
Разныя другія	797,000	1,665,000	355,000	393,000	723,000
Общій вывозъ	8,569,000	9,939,000	11,257,000	8,000,154	11,419,000

[1]) Commercial China in 1900, p. 2992.

ГЛАВА II.

Соединенные Штаты.

Нижеслѣдующая таблица [1]), какъ заключающая въ себѣ данныя о торговлѣ Сѣверо-Американскихъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ съ Китаемъ, по свѣдѣніямъ изъ оффиціальныхъ источниковъ, можетъ служить основаніемъ при сличеніи съ цифрами, которыя будутъ цитироваться ниже, при разсмотрѣніи торговли Сѣверо-Американскихъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ.

Годъ, кончая 30-мъ іюня.	Вывозъ. дол.	Ввозъ. дол.	Превышеніе. Ввозъ. дол.
1889 г.			
безпошлинно	11,583,611		
оплаченные пошлиною . .	5,444,801		
всего. . .	17,028,412	2,791,128	14,237,284
1890 г.			
безпошлинно	11,332,805		
оплаченные пошлиною . .	4,927,666		
всего. . .	16,260,471	2,946,209	13,314,262
1891 г.			
безпошлинно	14,577,887		
оплаченные пошлиною . .	4,743,963		
всего. . .	19,321,850	8,701,008	10,620,842
1892 г.			
безпошлинно	15,936,431		
оплаченные пошлиною . .	4,551,860		
всего. . .	20,488,291	5,663,497	14,824,794

[1]) См. Commercial China in 1900, p. 2998

1893 г.			
безпошлинно	15,469,945		
оплаченные пошлиною . .	5,166,590		
всего. . .	20,636,535	3,900,457	16,736,078
1894 г.			
безпошлинно	13,348,786		
оплаченные пошлиною . .	3,786,242		
всего. . .	17,135,028	5,862,426	11,272,602
1895 г.			
безпошлинно	16,958,428		
оплаченные пошлиною . .	3,587,401		
всего. . .	20,545,829	3,603,840	16,941,989
1896 г.			
безпошлинно	18,195,233		
оплаченные пошлиною . .	3,827,771		
всего. . .	22,023,004	6,921,933	15,101,071
1897 г.			
безпошлинно	17,288,264		
оплаченные пошлиною . .	3,115,598		
всего. . .	20,403,862	11,924,433	8,479,429
1898 г.			
безпошлинно	15,120,790		
оплаченные пошлиною . .	5,205,646		
всего. . .	20,326,436	9,992,894	10,333,542
1899 г.			
безпошлинно	8,230,760		
оплаченные пошлиною . .	10,388,508		
всего. . .	18,619,268	14,493,440	4,125,828
1900 г.			
безпошлинно	14,496,283		
оплаченные пошлиною . .	12,400,643		
всего. . .	26,826,926	15,259,167	11,637,759

Ознакомленіе съ отчетными данными объ американской торговлѣ равнымъ образомъ представляетъ не мало указаній на неправильность нынѣ практикуемаго китайскими морскими таможнями способа регистраціи товаровъ. Подобно бельгійцамъ, представители Американскихъ Сое-

диненныхъ Штатовъ уже давно подмѣтили эту ненормальность, слѣдствіемъ которой являлось изъ года въ годъ меньшее противъ дѣйствительности участіе Америки въ ввозной торговлѣ Китая, и цѣлымъ рядомъ настойчивыхъ и доказательныхъ примѣровъ пытались убѣдить свое правительство въ необходимости измѣненія нынѣ существующаго порядка. Чтобы не быть слишкомъ детальнымъ, нѣтъ необходимости приводить въ подтвержденіе вышеозначеннаго всѣ когда-либо дѣлавшіяся по сему предмету заявленія, и нѣсколько цитатъ изъ отчетовъ американскихъ консуловъ въ Китаѣ за послѣдніе годы неопровержимо, повидимому, доказываютъ жалобы, съ которыми они обращались по этому поводу къ своему правительству. Въ сихъ видахъ достаточно прежде всего обратиться къ свѣдѣніямъ, помѣщеннымъ американскимъ консуломъ въ Чифу, г. Фоулеромъ, въ его отчетѣ о торговлѣ Китая за 1900 годъ и заключающихся между прочимъ, въ Advance Sheets, of Consural Reports, June 21, 1900.

На второй страницѣ этой брошюры говорится слѣдующее:

«Успѣхи, сдѣланные Соединенными Штатами и Великобританіею, почти одинаковы (послѣдняя графа превышаетъ наши цифры на 73.208 лан.). Но, на самомъ дѣлѣ, увеличеніе нашей торговли гораздо больше, ибо мы посылаемъ громадныя количества товаровъ въ Китай, via Лондонъ, которые записываются уже, какъ ввозъ изъ Великобританіи, что равнымъ образомъ наблюдается въ большомъ размѣрѣ по отношенію къ вывозу изъ континентальныхъ странъ».

На страницѣ 3-й консулъ Фоулеръ говоритъ:

«Въ 1897 году стоимость нашихъ продажъ Китаю превосходила продажи всей континентальной Европы, включая всю Россію (Европейскую и Азіатскую), на $ 320.281, въ 1898 году это превышеніе возрасло до $ 4.171.934, и въ 1899 году до $ 6.191.936. Какъ бы ни было велико это превышеніе, однако, это не все, такъ какъ громадное количество нашихъ товаровъ получается нынѣ въ Китаѣ черезъ Японію и Гонконгъ».

Въ подтвержденіе своей мысли объ исчезновеніи американскихъ продуктовъ подъ англійскимъ флагомъ г. Фоулеръ находитъ нужнымъ указать количество главныхъ американскихъ предметовъ, ввезенныхъ въ Китай за два года—1898 и 1899, въ нижеслѣдующей таблицѣ, которою онъ пользуется, чтобы построить на ней свои дальнѣйшіе выводы:

НАЗВАНІЕ ПРЕДМЕТОВЪ.	1898.	1899.	Уменьшеніе.	Увеличеніе.
Дрель там. лан. . . .	3,625,229	4,216,004	—	590,000
» долларовъ . . .	2,515,909	3,037,631	—	521,721

Кутиль (jeans) там. лан.	211,796	272,745	—	60,949
» долларовъ. . .	146,986	196,513	—	49,527
Шитингъ там. лан. . .	6,219,315	9,610,090	—	3,390,775
» долларовъ . .	4,316,205	6,924,070	—	2,607,865
Мука там. лан. . . .	1,774,712	3,189,497	—	1,414,785
» долларовъ . . .	1,231,650	2,298,033	—	1,066,388
Керосинъ там. лан. . .	6,797,922	6,501,789	296,133	—
» долларовъ . .	4,717,978	4,684,539	33,439	—
Итогъ чистый там. лан.	18,628,974	23,790,125	—	5,161,151
» » доллар.	12,928,798	17,140,786	—	4,211,988

«Годовая стоимость нашей торговли такъ, какъ она представляется въ таможенныхъ таблицахъ, и стоимость товаровъ, классифицируемыхъ подъ названіемъ «американскихъ».

	1898.	1899.	Увеличеніе.
Классифицированн. подъ названіемъ американскихъ. . . . . $	12,928,798	17,140,786	4,211,988
Итогъ подводимый таможнею.	11,911,339	16,059,041	4,147,702
излишекъ[1]) . .	1,017,459	1,081,745	

«Это доказываетъ, что разница увеличивается съ каждымъ годомъ. Разница свыше одного милліона долларовъ золотомъ довольно значительная сумма, — въ особенности, когда мы знаемъ, что и количество другихъ предметовъ ввоза изъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ увеличивается въ той же самой пропорціи какъ тѣ, которые указаны выше. Напр., я насчиталъ прошлую недѣлю на пристани 80 боченковъ гвоздей (8,000 фун.), всѣ помѣченные именемъ нью-іоркскаго фабриканта, и 5 большихъ ящиковъ папиросъ, по 500 пачекъ въ каждомъ ящикѣ, изъ Ричмонда (Виргиніи). Тамъ были цѣлые ярусы ящиковъ консервированнаго молока. Одна фирма нынѣ выписываетъ регулярно 500 ящиковъ ежемѣсячно; другая ввезла недавно 1,500 ящиковъ, по 4 дюжины жестянокъ въ ящикѣ, — третья купила цѣлый вагонъ. Я видѣлъ кантонскую фланель (canton flannel), 20 большихъ ящиковъ изъ Бостона; нѣсколько велоси-

[1]) Только пяти классовъ американскихъ товаровъ, надъ всею стоимостью ввоза изъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ.

педовъ; ящики съ часами, швейными машинами, домашними припасами, консервированной провизіей и 6 вѣтряныхъ мельницъ изъ Чикаго. Всѣ эти товары, приходя въ Чифу на британскомъ суднѣ изъ британской колоніи Гонконга, регистрируются подъ британскимъ флагомъ. Я неоднократно упоминалъ объ этомъ странномъ методѣ составленія торговой отчетности, и радъ видѣть, что Американская Ассоціація (American Association) взялась за это дѣло».

Общая стоимость нашихъ хлопчатобумажныхъ издѣлій, проданныхъ Китаю въ 1899 году, согласно выпискѣ, опредѣляется [1]):

ПРЕДМЕТЫ.	Стоимость. Там. Л.	Дол. Зол.
Дрель	4,216,004	3,037,631
Кутиль	272,745	196,513
Шитингъ	9,610,090	6,924,570
Всего	14,098,839	10,158,714

«Это также показываетъ, что торговля хлопчатобумажными издѣліями представляла не только болѣе половины всего нашего вывоза въ Китай, но что Китай купилъ болѣе половины всѣхъ нашихъ продажъ бумажныхъ товаровъ всему міру. Однако, обѣ оцѣнки оказываются ниже дѣйствительности, такъ какъ ни одна не включаетъ вывоза, полученнаго via Лондонъ и Гонконгъ, равно какъ черезъ Японію. Финансовый и коммерческій сводъ департамента казначействъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, декабрь 1899 [2]), опредѣляетъ стоимость нашего вывоза въ Китай за 1899 годъ равною $ 15.225,294, въ то время какъ китайская морская таможня даетъ цифру въ 22.288,745 там. лан. (считая ланъ равнымъ 72,05=16.059,041). Эта сумма превосходитъ нашу цифру на $ 833,745. Между тѣмъ, я выше показалъ, что только пять предметовъ, классифицируемыхъ какъ американскіе, превосходили цифру, данную для нашей всей торговли, на $ 1.081,745».

«Если мы возьмемъ стоимость вывоза изъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ по свѣдѣніямъ департамента казначейства и по свѣдѣніямъ китайскихъ таможенъ, мы найдемъ слѣдующее для нашей торговли въ Китаѣ за 1899 годъ. Для сравненія, я опущу таможенный ланъ, выражая только золотую стоимость по 72,05 центовъ въ графѣ китайскихъ отчетовъ».

[1]) Стр. 7.

[2]) The United States Treasury Summary of Finance and Commerce.

Ввозъ въ Китай въ 1899 году.

(Стр. 9, 10, 11).

ПРЕДМЕТЫ.	Стоимость по свѣдѣніямъ американскаго казначейства.	Стоимость по свѣдѣніямъ китайской таможни.	Правильная стоимость.
	$		$
Земледѣльческіе инстр. и ихъ части	231	—	231
Животныя	250	—	250
Художественныя вещи	68	—	68
Асбестъ	1,440	—	1,440
Бабитъ	2,700	—	2,700
Черная краска для печей	229	—	229
Всякая другая	715	—	715
Книги, карты и проч.	29,448	—	29,448
Латунь, и издѣлія изъ нея	5,553	—	5,553
Хлѣбные продукты:			
хлѣбъ и сухари	6,192	—	6,192
овесъ	378	—	378
мука, пшеничная	105,200	2,298,133	2,298,133
печенье	3,268	—	3,268
разн.	6,801	—	6,801
Половыя щетки	1,003	—	1,003
Свѣчи	5,898	—	5,898
Вагоны для паровыхъ жел. дор.	9,825	—	9,825
Велосипеды и ихъ части	26,180	—	26,180
Экипажи	967	—	967
Химическіе препараты:			
кислоты	759	—	759
жэнь-шэнь	21,635	—	21,635
лѣкарства	11,773	—	11,773
другіе	19,489	—	19,489
Часы, стѣнные и пр.	12,198	—	12,198
» карман. и пр.	4,501	—	4,501
Кофе и какао	861	—	861
Мѣдь	247	—	247
Хлопокъ:			
необработанный	131,734	—	131,734

въ издѣліяхъ	9,823,253	10,158,714	10,158,714
въ платьѣ и пр.. . . .	21,312	—	21,312
Зубные товары	219	—	219
Бичева	190	—	190
Глиняныя и фарфор. изд. . .	293	—	293
Всѣ другія волокна	1,875	—	1,875
Рыба, всѣхъ родовъ	4,611	—	4,611
Фрукты и орѣхи	23,761	—	23,761
Металлическая мебель . . .	62	—	62
Стекло	2,503	—	2,503
Жиръ, смазка и пр.	340	—	340
Патроны и пр.	22,216	—	22,216
Волосъ	26	—	26
Сѣно	104	—	104
Медъ	130	—	130
Хмель.	1,400	—	1,400
Домашнія вещи и личныя . .	13,873	—	13,873
Резина: обувь	460	—	460
всякія другія издѣлія . .	2,763	—	2,763
Чернила, печатныя и др. . .	1,360	—	1,360
Научные инструменты . . .	34,135	—	34,135
Желѣзо и сталь въ слиткахъ .	8,025	—	8,025
» въ лому	52,181	—	52,181
» полосовое	20,453	—	20,453
» въ прутьяхъ	775	—	775
» строительное	45,642	—	45,642
» въ проволокѣ. . . .	461	—	461
» вагонныя колеса. . .	1,250	—	1,250
» литое	1,037	—	1,037
» ножевое	660	—	660
» замки, петли и пр. .	23,800	—	23,800
Машины: электрическія . . .	17,548	—	17,548
для обработки металл. . .	893	—	893
прессы печатные. . . .	470	—	470
насосы и пр.	24,557	—	24,557
швейныя	4,544	—	4,544
Паровыя машины:			
локомотивы	732,212	—	732,212
непередвижныя	8,411	—	8,411

части котловъ	71,784	—	71,784
всѣ другія.	108,968	—	108,968
Пишущія машины, и части . .	5,799	—	5,799
Гвозди и костыли:			
рѣзаные	8,518	—	8,518
проволочные	42,180	—	42,180
всякіе другіе	3,565	—	3,565
Трубы и принадлежности. . .	73,911	—	73,911
Несгораемые шкафы	3,693	—	3,693
Пилы и инструменты	31,885	—	31,885
Вѣсы	9,490	—	9,490
Печи и рѣшетки	11,417	—	11,417
Всякія др. издѣлія изъ жел. и стали	66,112	—	66,112
Ювелирныя издѣлія	1,267	—	1,267
Лампы и пр.	5,658	—	5,658
Свинецъ и пр..	562	—	562
Кожа и кожаныя издѣлія:			
подошвы	8,473	—	8,473
другія	461	—	461
башмаки и туфли . . .	1,578	—	1,578
упряжь и сѣдла	1,236	—	1,236
разныя другія	1,593	—	1,593
Солодъ	3,411	—	3,411
» жидкій, въ бутылкахъ. .	95.353	—	95,353
Мраморъ.	175	—	175
Музыкальные инструменты:			
органы	6,458	—	6,458
піанофорто	1,322	—	1,322
разные другіе.	208	—	208
Древесная смола, камедь. . .	4,725	—	4,725
Деготь	283	—	283
Терпентинъ, и скипидаръ . .	935	—	935
Умыванія	969	—	969
Конопать.	1,204	—	1,204
Масла:			
минеральное	150	—	150
освѣтительное.	1,791,108	4,684,539	4,684,539
смазочное и парафин. . .	25,307	—	25,307

растительное	3,099	—	3,099
Бумага и издѣлія изъ нея:			
обои	34	—	34
для печатанія	10,194	—	10,194
писчая и конверты . . .	160	—	160
разная другая	10,694	—	10,694
Парафинъ и воскъ.	100	—	100
Парфюмерія и косметика. . .	19,252	—	19,252
Фотографическіе матеріалы . .	426	—	426
Плетеный товаръ	903	—	903
Провизія:			
мясо консервированное . .	16,814	—	16,814
соленое	40	—	40
ветчина	7,532	—	7,532
окорока	13,127	—	13,127
свинина	40	—	40
сало свиное	5,573	—	5,573
разные другіе мясные продукты	2,661	—	2,661
Олео поддѣльное	1,630	—	1,630
Масло коровье	5,159	—	5,159
Сыръ.	11,161	—	11,161
Молоко	29,761	—	29,761
Соль	55	—	55
Сѣмена	616	—	616
Шелкъ, издѣлія	5	—	5
Мыло: туалетное, фантазія . .	1,584	—	1,584
» другое	19	—	19
Спиртъ дистилированный:			
водка	329	—	329
ромъ	337	—	337
Виски, «Bourboa».	3,812	—	3,812
» «Kye»	12	—	12
» другое	447	—	447
Крахмалъ	139	—	139
Канцелярскія принадлежности, кромѣ бумаги	3,021	—	3,021
Стереотипныя и электротипныя доски	505	—	505

Солома, и пальмовые листья (издѣлія)	92	—	92
Сахаръ	155	—	155
Леденецъ и конфекты. . . .	433	—	433
Жесть, издѣлія.	552	—	552
Табакъ: листовой	35,899	—	35,899
сигары.	353	—	353
папиросы	305,841	—	305,841
plug	13,498	—	13,498
другой	2,879	—	2,879
Игрушки.	681	—	681
Сундуки, чемоданы, сумки . .	402	—	402
Лакъ	144	—	144
Лѣсъ, распиленный:	35,754	—	35,754
доски, планки	132,152	—	132,152
стропила	6,393	—	6,393
всякій другой.	6,914	—	6,914
Дерево, издѣлія:			
двери, рамы, ставни . .	651	—	651
мебель, въ другомъ мѣстѣ не классифицируется .	10,003	—	10,003
деревянный товаръ . . .	97	—	97
другое	2,589	—	2,589
Шерсть: ковры.	233	—	233
фланелевыя одѣяла . . .	1,500	—	1,500
носильное платье . . .	449	—	449
разныя другія издѣлія . .	60	—	60
Всѣ прочіе предметы	233	—	233
Всего . .	14,437,422	—	19,857,647

«Общая стоимость, записанная китайскими таможнями въ пользу Соединенныхъ Штатовъ подъ годовою стоимостью торговли, приходящейся на долю Соединенныхъ.

	Правильная оцѣнка.
Штатовъ	16,059,041
Стоимость ввоза въ Китай изъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, отнесенная въ пользу другихъ странъ, почти цѣликомъ въ пользу Великобританіи.	3,798,606

«Слѣдующая таблица показываетъ стоимость нашей муки и масла, получающихся въ Китаѣ, via Гонконгъ и занесенныхъ въ статью этой колоніи, какъ торговля Великобританіи».

ПРЕДМЕТЫ.	По отчетамъ американскаго казначейства.	По отчетамъ китайской таможни.	Разница, т. е. количество, получающееся изъ Гонконга.
Мука	105,200	2,298,133	2,193,933
Керосинъ	1,791,108	4,684,539	2,893,431
Всего	1,896,308	6,982,672	5,085,364

«Это доказываетъ, что Китай получилъ муки и керосина на сумму свыше $ 5,000,000 золот. изъ Гонконга и оправдываетъ заявленія, которыя я неоднократно дѣлалъ, что наша торговля исчисляется ниже дѣйствительнаго, по крайней мѣрѣ, на одну треть».

«Согласно цифрамъ нашего казначейства, стоимость нашего ввоза изъ Китая въ 1899 году равнялась $ 24,196,476, а вывоза $ 15,225,294, т. е. всего 39,241,770. Переведя эту сумму по курсу 72,05 цент. на ланы, мы найдемъ, что она будетъ равняться 54.714,461 лан., между тѣмъ какъ китайская таможня опредѣляетъ нашу торговлю въ 43,374,460 ланъ».

«Сѣтованія г. Фоулера по поводу исчезновенія американскихъ товаровъ подъ флагами другихъ странъ находятъ себѣ мѣсто въ отчетѣ его также за 1900 годъ. На стр. 931—932 Commercial Relations of the United States with the foreign Countries during the year 1900, vol. I,—отзывъ означеннаго консула воспроизводится слѣдующимъ образомъ:

«Нѣсколько лѣтъ тому назадъ, я началъ въ моихъ отчетахъ рядъ разсужденій на счетъ того метода, которому слѣдуетъ китайская таможня въ дѣлѣ составленія торговой отчетности, ежегодно указывая тщательными вычисленіями, что наша торговля опредѣляется не въ такомъ размѣрѣ, въ которомъ она должна бы въ дѣйствительности опредѣляться. Тщательно изучая этотъ предметъ, я успѣлъ въ прошломъ году показать, въ какихъ громадныхъ размѣрахъ наша торговля записывалась въ отчетахъ подъ британскимъ флагомъ».

«Составляя обзоръ китайской торговли за 1899 г., я въ своемъ отчетѣ, напечатанномъ въ Advance Sheets № 761, June 21, былъ въ состояніи доказать, что на $ 3,798,606 ввозныхъ американскихъ товаровъ было отправлено на счетъ Великобританіи или Гонконга, и что

изъ всей суммы ввоза изъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ въ Китай и обратно, равняющейся 54,714,461 там. лан., китайскіе отчеты показали всего только 43,374,460 лан., т. е. на 11,340,001 лан. менѣе. Каждый годъ я посылалъ въ таможню особый листъ для заполненія его свѣдѣніями, нужными для моего годового отчета, и данныя, находящіяся на 815 стр. [1]) перваго тома Торговыхъ Сношеній, являются, по моему мнѣнію, ближе всего къ истинному размѣру нашей торговли».

«Что касается ссылки, дѣлаемой г. Фоулеромъ на 815 страницу «Торговыхъ Сношеній» то мы находимъ въ этомъ мѣстѣ слѣдующее:

«Какъ я неоднократно сообщалъ въ предыдущихъ отчетахъ, въ таможенныхъ отчетахъ не имѣется подробныхъ данныхъ, и, въ большинствѣ случаевъ, они не указываютъ мѣста происхожденія, такъ что узнать дѣйствительные размѣры нашей торговли затруднительно. Дабы дать въ настоящемъ отчетѣ правильный взглядъ, я пытался въ этомъ году достать необходимыя подробности. Однако, несмотря на полное содѣйствіе со стороны таможенныхъ властей, задача оказалась слишкомъ большою. Тѣмъ не менѣе, мнѣ сказали, что если бы я сложилъ прямой ввозъ и тѣ ввозные товары, которые извѣстны подъ именемъ американскихъ въ таблицахъ, и вычелъ полученную такимъ образомъ сумму изъ общей чистой стоимости иностраннаго ввоза, и прибавилъ половину разности къ извѣстнымъ американскимъ даннымъ, я получилъ бы этимъ путемъ стоимость нашего ввоза за шесть мѣсяцевъ, кончая 30 іюня».

Приступивъ означеннымъ образомъ къ работѣ, я нашелъ слѣдующее:

Общая чистая стоимость иностраннаго ввоза. . .	$ 53,18,095[32]
Общая чистая стоимость прямой иностранной торговли, включая товары, классифицированные подъ рубрикою американскихъ	$ 3,389,665[45]
Остается не перечисленныхъ товаровъ на . . .	1,928,438[07]
Половина этой суммы (по даннымъ таможни, приходящейся въ пользу американской торговли). . . .	964,219[44]
Извѣстное количество американскаго ввоза . . .	1,021,314[01]
	1,985,633[45]

«Эта цифра представляетъ стоимость американской торговли въ Чифу за самые тихіе шесть мѣсяцевъ 1899 года. Какъ бы ни была велика эта цифра, все-таки представляемые ею размѣры американской

[1]) P. 815, V. I, Commercial Relations, 1899.

торговли ниже дѣйствительныхъ. Напримѣръ, одна шестая прямого ввоза изъ Гонконга ($ 667,329[30]) приходится на долю Америки, причемъ муки ввезено на сумму $ 114,169[18] и американскаго зерна изъ Японіи на сумму $ 75,000. Я видѣлъ приказъ на сумму $ 40,000 за машины, проданныя здѣсь въ апрѣлѣ; передо мною лежитъ фактура на files, оцѣненная въ $ 480, и у таможенной пристани теперь сложено американскихъ товаровъ болѣе чѣмъ какихъ-либо другихъ изъ всей Европы».

Указанія г. Фоулера подтверждаются также американскимъ генеральнымъ консуломъ въ Шанхаѣ, г. Гудноу, который говоритъ по вопросу объ исчезновеніи американскихъ товаровъ подъ флагами другихъ государствъ слѣдующее [1]):

«Помимо хлопчато-бумажныхъ товаровъ, въ 1900 г. было ввезено въ Китай изъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, по моему мнѣнію, товаровъ болѣе, чѣмъ въ 1899 г., несмотря на общее уменьшеніе торговли. Дать точныя цифры по сему предмету — невозможно, такъ какъ свѣдѣнія императорской морской таможни, по скольку дѣло касается торговли Соединенныхъ Штатовъ съ Китаемъ, вводятъ въ заблужденіе. Таможня регистрируетъ товары въ пользу той страны, изъ которой и въ которую направляется судно, отнюдь не принимая во вниманіе страну, въ которой товары изготовлены и куда они предназначены».

«Всѣ товары, отправляемые на пароходахъ канадской тихоокеанской жел. дор., записываются въ пользу Британской Америки; товары, отправляемые черезъ Гонконгъ, относятся къ Гонконгу; товары отправляемые черезъ Лондонъ, кредитуются Великобританіи; громадныя отправки съ тихоокеанскаго побережья японскими линіями кредитуются Японіи. Такимъ образомъ, обороты американской торговли уменьшаются».

«Таможня исчисляетъ ввозъ изъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ въ 1900 г. равнымъ 16,724,493 ланамъ ($ 12,543,369[75] [2])). Эта сумма, по крайней мѣрѣ, на $ 6,000,000 меньше дѣйствительности. Въ помѣщаемой ниже таблицѣ ввоза, суммы хлопчато-бумажныхъ издѣлій и керосина находятся, какъ это дается таможенными отчетами, подъ именемъ американскихъ. Суммы муки и лѣса также, по даннымъ таможенныхъ отчетовъ, приходятся на предметы изъ Америки. Суммы другихъ предметовъ

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[1]) См. Advance Sheets № 1,049. May 29, 1901.

См. № 251, vol. XVI, Consular Reports August 1901, United States Trade witsh China in 1900, pp. 462—463.

[2]) Генеральный консулъ, во всемъ отчетѣ, принимаетъ таможенный ланъ равнымъ 75 цент. Департаментъ государственнаго казначейства Соединенныхъ Штатовъ опредѣляетъ его за 1900 г. равнымъ 72.[07] цента.

приблизительныя, и исчислены мною по совѣщаніи съ разными импортерами».

Ввозъ изъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ въ 1900 г.

НАЗВАНІЕ ПРЕДМЕТОВЪ.	Стоимость: въ ланахъ.	въ долларахъ
Дрель	2,351,479	1,763,609
Кутиль	371,583	278,688
Шитингъ	6,236,255	4,600,191
Керосинъ	6,304,384	4,728,288
Мука	3,329,868	2,497,401
Лѣсъ	1,034,567	775,925
Сигары и папиросы	900,000	675,000
Носильное платье (наряды). .	100,000	75,000
Хлопокъ сырой [1])	360,000	270,000
Машины [1])	450,000	337,500
Домашніе запасы [1]). . . .	500,000	375,000
Пиво, вино и пр. [1]). . . .	210,000	157,500
Желѣзо [1]).	250,000	187,500
Свинецъ [1])	100,000	75,000
Кожа [1])	150,000	112,500
Часы стѣнные и карманные [1]).	75,000	56,250
Разные.	2,000,000	1,500,000
Итого . . .	24,723,136	18,542,352

«Въ справедливости вышеозначенныхъ цифръ меня убѣждаетъ тотъ фактъ, что онѣ согласуются съ прежними сообщеніями статистическихъ властей таможни, что ихъ таблицы даютъ лишь около ²/₃ всей ввозной торговли Соединенныхъ Штатовъ съ Китаемъ. Мои цифры подтверждаются также статистическими данными Соединенныхъ Штатовъ о вывозѣ. Согласно этимъ исправленнымъ цифрамъ, Соединенные Штаты занимаютъ первое мѣсто послѣ Великобританіи, по количеству товаровъ, продаваемыхъ ими китайцамъ!»

Въ дополненіе къ вышеозначеннымъ даннымъ, можно еще присовокупить слѣдующія замѣчанія:

1. «Г. Сквайрсъ, секретарь посольства въ Пекинѣ, прислалъ отъ 1-го августа 1901 года отчетъ отъ консула Мартина въ Чжэнь-цзянѣ

[1]) Приблизительно.

касательно торговыхъ условій въ означенномъ консульскомъ округѣ, слѣдующаго содержанія:

«Чжэнь-цзянскій консульскій округъ заключаетъ въ себѣ три открытыхъ порта, именно: Чжэнь-цзянъ, Нанкинъ и У-ху. Ни въ одинъ изъ этихъ портовъ прямыхъ грузовъ изъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ не поступаетъ, и въ округѣ находится лишь одинъ американскій купецъ».

«Американскіе товары, безъ сомнѣнія, ввозятся въ портъ въ гораздо большихъ количествахъ, чѣмъ это показывается статистикой, но, такъ какъ они обыкновенно поступаютъ сюда изъ Шанхая и переотправляются иностранными купцами, они теряютъ свое происхожденіе (тождество) [1]).

2. Сборникъ консульскихъ донесеній № 219 отмѣчаетъ:

«Предметы ввоза изъ Гонконга являются всѣ перегрузками изъ иностранныхъ государствъ, или изъ другихъ китайскихъ портовъ. Большая часть вывозныхъ предметовъ изъ Кантона перегружаются въ Гонконгѣ. То же самое наблюдается и по отношенію къ Филиппинскимъ островамъ, проливнымъ государствамъ Сватоу, Амою, Макао и др. [2]).

Въ отношеніи къ ввозу въ Китай подъ англійскимъ флагомъ товаровъ китайскаго же происхожденія типичное сообщеніе въ связи съ вопросомъ о неправильностяхъ регистраціи по флагамъ, дѣлаетъ американскій консулъ въ Инъ-коу г. Миллеръ. Онъ нашелъ, что очень большой процентъ ввозимыхъ въ Китай латуневыхъ пуговицъ изготовляется на китайскихъ фабрикахъ въ Кантонѣ, откуда онѣ перевозятся въ Гонконгъ для переотправки по Китаю. Вслѣдствіе этого, пуговицы являются уже потомъ въ таможенныхъ отчетахъ, какъ продуктъ, ввозимый оттуда, т. е. иначе сказать, какъ товаръ англійскаго происхожденія [3]).

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[1]) См. Vol. LXVII, Consular Reports, Novembre 1901.
[2]) См. Vol. LXI № 219, October 1899, Consular Reports, p. 304.
[3]) См. Consular Reports, Dec. 1901, vol. LXVII № 255, p. 534.

ГЛАВА III.

Германія.

Ростъ торговаго обмѣна между Германіей и Китаемъ представляется очевиднымъ изъ слѣдующей таблицы, взятой изъ отчетовъ Германской таможни о внѣшней торговлѣ (Auswaertiger Handel des Deutschen Zollgebiets) и включающей въ себѣ также обороты съ Гонконгомъ и Макао.

	Ввозъ изъ Германіи въ Китай. Мар.	Вывозъ изъ Китая въ Германію. Мар.	Общій итогъ оборотовъ. Мар.	Превышеніе ввоза надъ вывозомъ. Мар.
1888 г.				
мѣстный. . .	16,087,000			
иностр. . . .	120,000			
итого . .	16,207,000	2,327,000	18,534,000	13,880,000
1889 г.				
мѣстный. . .	24,239,000			
иностр. . . .	730,000			
итого . .	24,969,000	9,483,000	34,452,000	13,486,000
1890 г.				
мѣстный. . .	29,863,000			
иностр. . . .	265,000			
итого . .	30,128,000	8,806,000	38,934,000	21,322,000
1891 г.				
мѣстный. . .	32,914,000			
иностр. . . .	366,000			
итого . .	33,280,000	13,389,000	46,669,000	19,891,000

1892 г.				
мѣстный. . .	29,980,000			
иностр. . . .	135,000			
итого . .	30,115,000	13,014,000	43,129,000	17,101,000
1893 г.				
мѣстный. . .	33,268,000			
иностр. . . .	175,000			
итого . .	33,443,000	15,218,000	48,661,000	18,225,000
1894 г.				
мѣстный. . .	28,155,000			
иностр. . . .	291,000			
итого . .	28,446,000	20,728,000	49,174,000	7,718,000
1895 г.				
мѣстный. . .	35,412,000			
иностр. . . .	576,000			
итого . .	35,988,000	19,601,000	55,589,000	16,387,000
1896 г.				
мѣстный. . .	45,266,000			
иностр. . . .	939,000			
итого . .	46,205,000	21,667,000	67,872,000	24,538,000
1897 г.				
мѣстный. . .	32,334,000			
иностр. . . .	79,000			
итого . .	32,413,000	29,332,000	61,745,000	3,081,000
1898 г.				
мѣстный. . .	48,010,000			
иностр. . . .	557,000			
итого . .	48,567,000	22,812,000	71,379,000	25,755,000
1899 г.				
мѣстный. . .	50,647,000			
иностр. . . .	341,000			
итого . .	50,988,000	22,611,000	73,599,000	28,377,000

Изъ бельгійскихъ отчетовъ консуловъ мы уже видѣли указанія на то, что торговля Германіи дѣлаетъ огромные успѣхи, и что поэтому въ интересахъ Германіи не меньше, чѣмъ въ интересахъ другихъ странъ, заключается выясненіе точныхъ размѣровъ своихъ торговыхъ оборотовъ съ Китаемъ.

Еще болѣе ясно говоритъ объ успѣхахъ нѣмецкой торговли въ Китаѣ англійскій посланникъ въ Дрезденѣ, въ статьѣ, опубликованной въ Britich Board of Trade Journal, April 1898 [1]).

«Послѣдніе 10 лѣтъ характеризуются замѣчательнымъ ростомъ германской торговли съ Дальнимъ Востокомъ; на самомъ дѣлѣ, въ теченіе послѣднихъ семи лѣтъ это увеличеніе приняло такіе размѣры, что разсмотрѣніе нѣкоторыхъ изъ болѣе выдающихся фактовъ по сему предмету не покажется, пожалуй, безынтереснымъ».

«Тремя главными факторами, которые обращаютъ на себя вниманіе, являются:

«1. Увеличеніе германскихъ фирмъ въ Восточной Азіи, какъ по числу, такъ равно и по оборотамъ ихъ торговли;

«2. Расширеніе рынка для германскихъ товаровъ; и

«3. Развитіе германскаго судоходства».

«Главная заслуга въ дѣлѣ развитія германской торговли выпадаетъ естественно на долю германскихъ фирмъ на Дальнемъ Востокѣ. Еще болѣе важнымъ фактомъ, однако, является то, что нѣкоторыя изъ этихъ фирмъ обосновались въ Восточной Азіи задолго до того, когда существовала какая-либо мысль о значительной торговлѣ германскими товарами, и что, слѣдовательно, около этого времени онѣ пріобрѣли чрезвычайно широкую связь и сдѣлались наиболѣе дѣйствительными орудіями для распространенія германскаго вліянія и развитія германской торговли. Вліяніе старыхъ германскихъ домовъ на развитіе германской торговли на Дальнемъ Востокѣ значительно облегчило задачу болѣе молодыхъ фирмъ».

«Эти послѣднія, въ большинствѣ случаевъ, возникли изъ первыхъ, такъ какъ служащіе болѣе старинныхъ домовъ, послѣ пріобрѣтенія практической опытности въ дѣлѣ, часто основывали свои независимыя дѣла. Новыя фирмы извлекли значительную выгоду отъ постояннаго прогресса, который сдѣлали на рынкѣ германскіе товары и ихъ постоянно возрастающее потребленіе въ Китаѣ. Затѣмъ, существеннымъ стимуломъ для новыхъ германскихъ домовъ является также учрежденіе

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[1]) См. Commercial China in 1900, pp. 2,890 и 2,891.

субсидированныхъ пароходныхъ линій, которыя, установивъ правильное сообщеніе, существенно увеличили удобства передвиженія на Дальній Востокъ, расширили знаніе мѣстныхъ условій и уменьшили затрудненія, съ которыми была сопряжена доставка ввозныхъ и вывозныхъ товаровъ. Уже одна совокупность этихъ обстоятельствъ объясняетъ тотъ фактъ, что въ теченіе десятилѣтія, начиная съ 1886 года, число германскихъ фирмъ въ Китаѣ возросло съ 56 до 92».

«Что касается дѣйствительной торговли товарами, то чрезвычайно труднымъ представляется получить какія-либо статистическія данныя, относящіяся ко времени, предшествовавшему включенію Гамбурга и Бремена въ германскій таможенный союзъ въ 1889 году. Но даже въ теченіе короткаго промежутка времени, прошедшаго со времени означеннаго включенія, торговля германскими товарами съ Китаемъ увеличилась столь значительно, что требуетъ внимательнаго изученія со стороны всѣхъ, въ этомъ заинтересованныхъ. Со времени 1889 г. до 1896 г. вывозъ изъ германскаго таможеннаго союза въ Китай увеличился съ 24,250,000 марк. (1,212,500 фн. ст.) до 45,250,000 марк. (2,262,500 фн. ст., т. е. около 86,72%)».

«Еще болѣе значительнымъ представляется развитіе ввозной торговли,—не столько по абсолютной стоимости, сколько по относительному росту. Въ теченіе вышеупомянутыхъ годовъ, ввозъ изъ Китая въ Германію съ 8,500,000 марк. (425,000 фн. ст.) поднялся до 20,000,000 (1,000,000 фн. ст.) т. е., на 136,5%».

«Особенный интересъ представляетъ фактъ, что доля Германіи въ развитіи странъ Восточной Азіи относительно больше доли другихъ націй. «Никакая другая нація,» говоритъ статья англійскаго консула, «не можетъ показать столь большое относительное увеличеніе торговли, какъ Германія». Тѣмъ не менѣе, необыкновенно широкое и богатое поле остается открытымъ для германской предпріимчивости».

«Наконецъ, относительно развитія германскаго судоходства, слѣдуетъ замѣтить, что тоннажъ германскихъ судовъ, торгующихъ съ Китаемъ и Японіей, поднялся съ 84,000 въ 1886 г., до 219,392 въ 1896 г.; равнымъ образомъ, слѣдуетъ упомянуть также о торговлѣ, производимой германскими береговыми пароходами въ Китаѣ, каковая торговля постоянно увеличивается въ объемѣ».

«Удвоеніе субсидированнаго почтоваго сообщенія въ Восточной Азіи, а также открытіе Цзяо-чжоу, какъ свободнаго порта, доставляетъ германской торговлѣ на Дальнемъ Востокѣ новыя удобства и одну изъ наиболѣе широкихъ сферъ для ея развитія».

«Умѣніе нѣмцевъ захватить иностранную торговлю хорошо извѣстно. Иногда, однако, обнаруживаются новыя и интересныя подробности ихъ способовъ. Самыя послѣднія свѣдѣнія доставлены г. Леру, французскимъ консуломъ въ Гонконгѣ. Онъ сообщаетъ, что нѣмцы оставили мысль полагаться всецѣло на торговлю китайскихъ оптовыхъ домовъ. Ихъ главныя усилія направлены нынѣ къ мелкимъ торговцамъ. Оказывается, что какъ только германскіе комми-вояжеры сходятъ на берегъ Китая, они начинаютъ изучать языкъ; пріобрѣтя нѣкоторыя знанія, они начинаютъ съ несравненнымъ упорствомъ, убѣждать какого-нибудь туземнаго купца дать имъ пробный заказъ».

«Какъ только товары приходятъ, они отправляются къ своему кліенту, и если онъ заявляетъ какую-либо жалобу, они увѣряютъ его, что вина или ошибка съ готовностью могутъ быть исправлены, или устранены при слѣдующемъ заказѣ. Въ случаѣ необходимости, они въ концѣ концовъ дѣлаютъ значительную скидку по счета. Когда наступаетъ день платежа, купцамъ дѣлается другой визитъ. На этотъ разъ покупателю говорятъ, что ему нѣтъ нужды спѣшить совершенно расплачиваться по счету, и что достаточно будетъ уплаты какой-нибудь одной части, если онъ согласится дать имъ новый заказъ. Если кліентъ согласился, то онъ оказывается такимъ образомъ пойманнымъ въ ловушку. Хотя товаръ, можетъ быть, и низшаго качества по сравненію съ издѣліями французскими и англійскими, но онъ даетъ купцу большое преимущество въ смыслѣ дешевизны цѣнъ и болѣе крупныхъ барышей. Потребитель къ нему привыкаетъ и колеблется платить болѣе высокія цѣны за лучшій предметъ».

«Итакъ, благодаря нѣкоторымъ кажущимся уступкамъ и большому труду—относительно малому, однако, по сравненію съ результатами,—рынокъ оказывается открытымъ для германскихъ товаровъ. Расширить же его впослѣдствіи сравнительно легко».

Такое признаніе устами англійскаго представителя поразительныхъ успѣховъ германской торговли въ Китаѣ всего нагляднѣе даетъ понять значеніе совершающагося факта. Не оказывается недостатка и въ заявленіяхъ о практическихъ выводахъ изъ этого факта усиленія нѣмецкой торговли. Точнымъ, хотя можетъ быть и нѣсколько рѣзкимъ, сводомъ нѣмецкихъ взглядовъ на эту сторону дѣла является одна изъ статей по вопросу «О германскихъ интересахъ въ области Янъ-цзы», помѣщенная въ номерѣ 14 сентября 1900 г. шанхайской газеты «Der Ostasiatische Lloyd» (стр. 727—729). Вотъ эта статья:

«Нѣсколько недѣль тому назадъ мы подробно говорили въ одной

изъ передовыхъ статей о значительныхъ «германскихъ интересахъ въ долинѣ Янъ-цзы». Намъ кажется, что слѣдуетъ съ настойчивостью вернуться еще разъ къ одному пункту, правильное освѣщеніе котораго дастъ постороннему наблюдателю дѣйствительно правильное понятіе и имѣетъ, именно, большую важность для обсужденія объема германской торговли въ противоположность другимъ націямъ».

«Пунктъ этотъ есть уже часто критиковавшійся нами способъ составленія статистическихъ свѣдѣній, издаваемыхъ главнымъ инспекторомъ морскихъ таможенъ. Помимо частыхъ поистинѣ грубыхъ неточностей и произвольно подобранныхъ цѣнъ предметовъ, что уже служило предметомъ неоднократныхъ жалобъ, методъ, принятый таможнями, таковъ, что дѣлаетъ невозможнымъ обсужденіе дѣйствительныхъ размѣровъ, которые приходятся на долю торговли съ Китаемъ разныхъ государствъ (въ отдѣльности). Вопреки принятому другими таможенными управленіями обычаю, китайская таможня ограничивается тѣмъ, что классифицируетъ товары, смотря по національности парохода, привозящаго или увозящаго товары. Поэтому, статистика даетъ только данныя касательно пароходнаго движенія различныхъ націй, при чемъ и эти послѣднія не всегда надежны, такъ какъ онѣ даютъ понятіе исключительно о національности парохода, который везетъ товаръ къ мѣсту его назначенія. Нѣмецкіе товары, которые идутъ съ нѣмецкими пароходами до Шанхая и тамъ перегружаются на англійскій пароходъ (это раньше было единственнымъ путемъ), появляются поэтому подъ «англійскою торговлею». Послѣ того какъ мы теперь имѣемъ, наконецъ, на рѣкѣ германскія суда, это будетъ происходить, конечно, рѣже, однако, все же совершенно избѣжать этого никогда нельзя. Всегда будутъ мѣста, въ которыя германскія суда не будутъ заходить и въ которыхъ германская торговля будетъ казаться несуществующею. Еще болѣе, германскіе пароходы на Янъ-цзы не будутъ часто въ состояніи брать съ собою всѣ нѣмецкіе ввозные товары, такъ что, во избѣжаніе потери времени, придется пользоваться англійскими пароходами. Этотъ способъ составленія статистическихъ данныхъ будетъ, поэтому, представлять наши интересы всегда меньшими, и при томъ существенно меньшими, чѣмъ это есть на самомъ дѣлѣ».

«Перетасовка цифръ при этомъ происходитъ поистинѣ значительная, и безъ обстоятельныхъ оффиціальныхъ изслѣдованій трудно составить себѣ правильное понятіе о дѣйствительной стоимости торговли, находящейся въ рукахъ нѣмцевъ. Поэтому, было бы весьма желательно, чтобы такое изслѣдованіе было произведено консульскими властями. При

помощи частной коммиссіи этого нельзя было бы сдѣлать, такъ какъ фирмы не могутъ допустить, чтобы какой-либо конкуррентъ зналъ ихъ обороты и проч.; но подъ гарантіей со стороны консульскихъ властей держать въ абсолютной тайнѣ свѣдѣнія и немедленно уничтожать сообщенныя данныя, каждая нѣмецкая фирма въ Китаѣ, въ національныхъ интересахъ, была бы готова представить всѣ свѣдѣнія касательно своего оборота, можетъ быть, даже со спецификаціею главныхъ статей, а по возможности и мѣстъ происхожденія и назначенія (товаровъ), и представить ихъ такъ, чтобы они, дѣйствительно, выражали истинную стоимость».

«На первое время, это было бы единственнымъ средствомъ достигнуть точнаго опредѣленія стоимости германской торговли. При возобновленіи договоровъ съ Китаемъ, слѣдовало бы, однако, обратить вниманіе на то, чтобы было сдѣлано измѣненіе, въ силу котораго таможенная статистика была бы, дѣйствительно, торговой статистикой, а не только статистикой пароходства. Это можетъ имѣть мѣсто только:

«1) если товары будутъ различаться по мѣсту происхожденія и назначенія или,

«2) если товары будутъ различаться по національности, ввозящей или вывозящей ихъ фирмы».

«Нѣкоторые незначительные недостатки присущи даже этимъ двумъ способамъ, ибо ихъ нельзя избѣжать. Они, въ первомъ случаѣ, напримѣръ, будутъ показывать торговлю кожами нѣмецкихъ фирмъ въ Китаѣ съ Италіей, какъ итальянскую торговлю, а, въ послѣднемъ случаѣ, всѣ товары, которые англійскіе или американскіе таможенные маклера проведутъ черезъ таможню, будутъ отмѣчаться, какъ англійскіе или американскіе. Поэтому, наиболѣе удобнымъ способомъ былъ бы первый, какъ онъ всюду и является обычнымъ. Одно изъ первыхъ возраженій, которое сдѣлала бы Англія, а вѣроятно и главный инспекторъ морскихъ таможенъ, это то, что ошибки теперешняго способа вѣдь будутъ, вѣроятно, уравнены. Принимая это во вниманіе, слѣдуетъ, однако, указать, что не въ обычаѣ нашихъ доброжелательныхъ англійскихъ сосѣдей пользоваться судами подъ флагами другихъ націй, коль скоро этого такъ или иначе можно избѣжать. Кромѣ того, на самомъ Янъ-цзы англійская торговля такъ незначительна, что даже и при самыхъ лучшихъ намѣреніяхъ, казалось бы, исключалась необходимость какого-либо qui pro quo.

«Утвержденіе, что англійская торговля по самому Янъ-цзы незначительна, будетъ, вѣроятно, принято большинствомъ англичанъ съ сострадательною улыбкою, а англійскими чиновниками, безъ сомнѣнія, какъ

перестановка фактовъ, если они только въ концѣ концовъ сами не сознаютъ, что имѣются, дѣйствительно, значительные интересы пароходные, но что нѣтъ никакой сколько-нибудь значительной британской торговли на самомъ Янъ-цзы. Этотъ фактъ можетъ быть для нихъ, дѣйствительно, неудобенъ и не приходится по вкусу британскому правительству въ его политикѣ сферъ вліянія. Онъ соотвѣтствуетъ, однако, правдѣ, и, именно, Германія имѣетъ большой интересъ, представить его въ полномъ свѣтѣ съ тѣмъ, чтобы, при переговорахъ касательно новыхъ договоровъ и при случайной попыткѣ присоединенія, англичане, ссылаясь на свои существующіе большіе торговые интересы, по составленной ими же самими таможенной статистикѣ, не могли остаться при существующемъ нынѣ порядкѣ составленія статистическихъ данныхъ».

«Далѣе будетъ сдѣлана попытка представить, какъ велики германскіе интересы, выраженные въ цифрахъ. Шанхай не включенъ въ эти данныя. Конечно, и въ Шанхаѣ Германія имѣетъ совершенно особенные интересы, и мы увѣрены, что вышеупомянутыя изслѣдованія, именно, и для Шанхая имѣли бы поразительный результатъ. Этимъ мы, разумѣется, не хотимъ сказать, что британскіе торговые интересы не имѣютъ первенствующаго значенія въ Шанхаѣ, но они отнюдь не имѣютъ преобладающаго значенія въ тѣхъ размѣрахъ, какъ это представляется на основаніи таможенныхъ данныхъ. Если же мы приступимъ къ открытымъ рѣчнымъ портамъ, то мы можемъ обо всѣхъ портахъ вплоть до Цзю-цзяна вверхъ и затѣмъ вверхъ отъ Іо-чжоу въ немногихъ словахъ сказать слѣдующее: тамъ нѣтъ никакой европейской торговли достойной упоминанія, если строго исключить случаи исполненія таможенныхъ формальностей для китайцевъ пароходными агентами (какъ это вездѣ принято) и другими европейцами; и даже существенная часть этой «торговли» находится въ нѣмецкихъ рукахъ. Итакъ, можетъ быть рѣчь только объ одномъ пунктѣ, лежащемъ на самомъ Янъ-цзы, въ которомъ есть европейская торговля, заслуживающая этого названія—это Ханькоу. Мы, само собою разумѣется, не обращаемъ вниманія на невѣрныя цифры таможенной статистики, но можемъ принять какъ основаніе вычисленія одного спеціалиста, которыя очень и очень близко подходятъ къ истинѣ».

«Четыре пятыхъ чайной торговли находятся въ рукахъ русскихъ фирмъ (пяти фирмъ, имѣющихъ пребываніе въ Ханькоу, и одной, посылающей туда представителя, закупки которой идутъ, впрочемъ, подъ именемъ англійской фирмы). Имѣются еще двѣ нѣмецкія фирмы и одна американская, закупки которой регистрируются вмѣстѣ съ закупками

одной изъ нѣмецкихъ фирмъ, тогда какъ закупки другой нѣмецкой фирмы показываются, какъ англійская операція. Чайное дѣло въ дѣйствительности англійскихъ фирмъ въ Ханькоу не превышаетъ въ круглыхъ цифрахъ 1,500,000 ланъ, при чемъ не принимается во вниманіе то, что значительная часть и этой суммы предназначается для Россіи и Америки, между тѣмъ, какъ случаи покупокъ, производимыхъ для Англіи не англичанами, являются, казалось бы, рѣдкими. Слѣдовательно, большая англійская чайная торговля хотя и существуетъ въ головѣ бывалаго лорда Бересфорда, но въ Ханькоу нѣтъ».

«Вся вывозная торговля находится нынѣ въ наибольшей своей части въ рукахъ нѣмецкихъ фирмъ, которыя первыя фактически создали ее, и затѣмъ наибольшая доля приходится на французскія фирмы, между тѣмъ какъ только три англійскія фирмы занимаются этою торговлею и дѣлаютъ сравнительно ничтожные обороты. Одна изъ этихъ фирмъ представляетъ, впрочемъ, французскую фирму, однако, она должна считаться, какъ англійская. Все вывозное дѣло этихъ трехъ фирмъ можетъ быть опредѣлено суммою никакъ не большею 1,000,000 ланъ въ годъ».

«Англійской ввозной торговли въ Ханькоу вообще совершенно нѣтъ, если не считать ввоза сахара изъ Гонконга и нѣкоторыхъ мелочей; есть, правда, одна англійская фирма, состоящая агентомъ Standard Oil C°., и ея трудно опредѣлимый сбытъ въ Ханькоу по аналогіи съ другими случаями слѣдовало бы причислить къ англійской торговлѣ. Если включить его, то мы навѣрно не покажемъ слишкомъ низкой цифры, опредѣливъ общую ввозную торговлю англійскихъ фирмъ въ Ханькоу опять таки въ 1,000,000 ланъ».

«Поэтому, общая торговля англійскихъ фирмъ въ Ханькоу выражается суммою, никакъ не превышающею 3,500,000 ланъ».

«Въ противоположность этому, германская вывозная торговля Ханькоу простирается по меньшей мѣрѣ до 4,000,000 ланъ, и ввозная торговля до 2,000,000, слѣдовательно въ общемъ до 6,000,000 ланъ, или на 70% болѣе, нежели британская торговля».

«Все же, что изъ остатка отъ девятидесяти милліоновъ, въ которыхъ выражается, согласно статистикѣ, торговля Ханькоу,—все, что не приходится на другія націи, съ незначительными размѣрами торговыхъ оборотовъ, составляетъ только китайскую торговлю, т. е. главнымъ образомъ транзитную, которая включена уже въ статистическія свѣдѣнія другихъ портовъ и на которую наши англійскіе сосѣди имѣютъ не болѣе притязаній, чѣмъ мы. Часть ея мы, однако, можемъ при дѣя-

тельномъ руководствѣ со временемъ въ такой же мѣрѣ обезпечить для себя по мѣрѣ того, какъ въ нашемъ распоряженіи будутъ нѣмецкіе пароходы для перевозки товаровъ».

«Отсюда слѣдуетъ, до какой степени таможенная статистика можетъ вводить въ заблужденіе и, еще болѣе, до какой степени безосновательно постоянное указаніе на англійскіе интересы въ долинѣ Янъ-цзы. Одно то обстоятельство, что товары на британскомъ пароходѣ доставляются отъ одной гавани къ другой, не дѣлаетъ этимъ торговли британскою (такое пониманіе англичанами торговли повело бы въ концѣ концовъ къ величайшимъ нелѣпостямъ). Нельзя также забывать, что изъ двѣнадцати «англійскихъ» рѣчныхъ пароходовъ четыре больше не имѣютъ дѣйствительнаго права плавать подъ англійскимъ флагомъ, какъ пароходы, принадлежащіе China Merchants Steam. Navigation C°., которые по политическимъ причинамъ нынѣ, вмѣсто китайскаго, плаваютъ подъ британскимъ флагомъ. Одинъ изъ четырехъ пароходовъ составляетъ собственность одной нѣмецкой фирмы (по другимъ даннымъ — собственность наслѣдниковъ одного высокопоставленнаго китайскаго чиновника), другіе три составляютъ китайскую собственность, и все управленіе этою линіею находится въ китайскихъ рукахъ. Поэтому, даже англійское пароходство на Янъ-цзы не такъ велико, какъ они очень хотѣли бы увѣрить въ этомъ свѣтъ».

«Но, именно, постоянная наклонность придерживаться статистики китайскихъ таможенъ доказываетъ, какъ цѣнна для нашихъ сосѣдей вышеозначенная перестановка фактовъ, и, безъ сомнѣнія, будетъ стоить большихъ трудовъ достигнуть проведенія другой системы. Нельзя упускать изъ вида, что согласно существующимъ договорамъ, китайское правительство обязано ставить во главѣ таможни англичанина, пока британская торговля будетъ преобладающею. Тѣмъ болѣе мы имѣемъ теперь основанія все сводить къ тому, чтобы правильно освѣтить это дѣло и безъ устали постоянно указывать на это, чтобы Германія могла сказать слово по поводу всего, что касается долины Янъ-цзы, или какой-либо другой части Китая, какъ это соотвѣтствуетъ истинному объему ея интересовъ, и чтобы въ случаѣ, если намъ, нѣмцамъ, удастся въ мирномъ соревнованіи свѣта опередить по положенію англичанъ, чтобы мы въ дѣйствительности могли занять то положеніе, которое Англія теперь всѣми средствами старается себѣ обезпечить».

Еще болѣе интересною и прямолинейною представляется статья газеты «Kölnische Zeitung» по тому же вопросу о долинѣ Янъ-цзы-цзяна, напечатанная въ февралѣ 1903 года. Она ясно выражаетъ мысль, что

мнимое преобладаніе англійской торговли въ долинѣ Янъ-цзы-цзяна обязано дѣйствующей въ китайской морской таможнѣ неправильной системѣ регистраціи, и съ этой точки зрѣнія заслуживаетъ быть воспроизведенной здѣсь цѣликомъ. Статья эта называется «Германія и долина Янъ-цзы» и принадлежитъ она, несомнѣнно, перу человѣка, отлично знакомаго съ фактическимъ положеніемъ дѣлъ въ Китаѣ. Вотъ она:

«Политико-географическое выраженіе «долина Янъ-цзы» имѣетъ довольно короткое, но богатое относящимися къ нему событіями существованіе. Оно возникло въ началѣ 1898 г., когда велись переговоры по поводу уступокъ Цзяо-чжоу, Портъ-Артура и Да-лянь-ваня. Тогда въ различныхъ кругахъ Европы раздѣлъ Китая считали неизбѣжнымъ, и каждая великая держава полагала необходимымъ напередъ обезпечить себя «сферою вліянія»; это была эпоха политики сферъ на Дальнемъ Востокѣ. Англія, которая въ этихъ событіяхъ могла опасаться атаки съ тыла, основала свою сферу вліянія въ средней Азіи, т. е. отъ побережья до границъ Тибета и Бирмы, съ Шанхаемъ, центромъ торговли въ дельтѣ Янъ-цзы, какъ главнымъ рынкомъ, расположеннымъ у моря. 9 февраля 1898 г. бывшій англійскій посланникъ сэръ Клодъ Макдональдъ, — согласно тому, что было уже сдѣлано, — требовалъ у китайскаго правительства формальнаго обѣщанія, что «долина Янъ-цзы» не будетъ уступлена третьей державѣ. Два дня спустя появилось заявленіе, что территорія по Янъ-цзы имѣетъ самое важное значеніе для цѣлостнаго положенія Китая и что, поэтому, невозможно закладывать, отдавать во временное пользованіе, или уступать какой-либо другой державѣ земли въ этой области».

«Въ то время политическія тенденціи Германіи по отношенію къ Китаю, тогда еще совершенно новыя, были всецѣло сосредоточены на Цзяо-чжоу, и это новое выраженіе «долина Янъ-цзы» пробудило преимущественно только лишь смутное школьное воспоминаніе о великой рѣкѣ. Кромѣ этого оно не возбудило ни малѣйшаго интереса. Кажется даже, что съ нѣкоторымъ удовольствіемъ смотрѣли на то, что Англія, вмѣсто того, чтобы создавать намъ затрудненія въ Цзяо-чжоу, занята мѣстностью, гдѣ Германіи, конечно, нечего было терять. Такова была нѣмецкая точка зрѣнія, неоднократно выраженная въ печати. Въ 1899 г. группа наиболѣе видныхъ нѣмецкихъ коммерсантовъ, составивъ «Deutsche Vereinigung» въ цѣляхъ болѣе прочнаго поддержанія нѣмецкихъ интересовъ, подвергла критикѣ такой взглядъ».

«Правда, никто не зналъ тогда о большихъ германскихъ интересахъ въ Шанхаѣ и на территоріи по Янъ-цзы, но опасались, какъ бы,

вслѣдствіе сосредоточенія вниманія Германіи на новой колоніи, не забыть, что есть и другіе германскіе интересы въ Китаѣ. А между тѣмъ эти интересы уже только въ Шанхаѣ и Ханькоу возросли до такой степени, что политико-торговое значеніе Цзяо-чжоу, при самомъ благопріятномъ его развитіи, не могло бы съ ними равняться».

«Съ того времени они возросли еще болѣе. Къ сожалѣнію, цифры не могутъ дать точнаго понятія объ этомъ порядкѣ вещей: китайскій статистическій отдѣлъ не различаетъ продуктовъ торговли по странамъ ихъ происхожденія и назначенія, а различаетъ ихъ по флагамъ, подъ которыми эти товары ввозятся или вывозятся. Въ общей таблицѣ, правда, Англія и ея колоніи: Гонконгъ, Индія, Бирма, Сингапуръ, Гибралтаръ, Мальта, Австралія и англійская Америка, отдѣлены другъ отъ друга, но Германія включена въ разрядъ націй «Европейскаго континента безъ Россіи». Правительства, интересы коихъ въ данномъ случаѣ страдаютъ, не могли добиться отъ англо-китайскаго таможеннаго бюро уничтоженія этой неточности, ведущей къ ошибкѣ, совершенно въ пользу Англіи».

«Поэтому, мы должны довольствоваться для двухъ большихъ центровъ,—территоріи по Янъ-цзы, Шанхая и Ханькоу,—общими цифрами, которыя мы находимъ въ коммерческихъ отчетахъ за 1901 г.; другіе порты этой рѣки обслуживаются мѣстными китайцами и имѣютъ значеніе только посредственное. Для Шанхая ввозъ Англіи (безъ колоній) достигъ 39,958,532 ланъ, ввозъ Европы (безъ Россіи) достигъ 11,516,423 ланъ, а соотвѣтственные вывозы дошли до 7,677,523 и 28,638,712 ланъ. Для Ханькоу дается ввозъ однѣхъ только англійскихъ колоній, достигающій въ круглыхъ цифрахъ 331,000 ланъ; ввозъ Европы 1,642,160 ланъ, вывозъ въ Англію 2,085 ланъ, вывозъ на континентъ 30,717 ланъ. Мы удовольствуемся замѣчаніемъ, что среди европейскихъ державъ Германія занимаетъ первое мѣсто по отношенію къ китайской торговлѣ и что вывозная торговля Ханькоу, кромѣ чая, всецѣло находится въ рукахъ нѣмцевъ. Что касается статистики судоходства, то мы имѣемъ о немъ болѣе точныя данныя, и цифры говорятъ намъ здѣсь гораздо больше: «Ostasiatische Lloyd» въ нумерѣ 21 ноября 1902 г. даетъ таблицу за періодъ времени отъ 1898 до 1901 г. Въ 1898 г. англійское судоходство достигало (въ милліонахъ тоннъ) 12,28, или 61,5%, а нѣмецкое судоходство 0,60 или 3%; въ 1901 г. англійское судоходство достигало 15,73, или 51,2%, а нѣмецкое 5,36, или 17,5%. Такимъ образомъ нѣмцы занимаютъ по судоходству на Янъ-цзы уже второе мѣсто, а не четвертое, какъ въ 1899 году».

«Но наше общее положеніе въ долинѣ Янъ-цзы могло бы быть

гораздо лучше, если бы въ Германіи гораздо ранѣе имѣли понятіе о важности этой страны. Съ этой точки зрѣнія, главная ошибка коренится въ нашихъ высшихъ финансовыхъ сферахъ. Въ началѣ 1898 г. эти послѣднія, черезъ Нѣмецко-Азіатскій Банкъ въ Шанхаѣ вели переговоры съ китайскимъ правительствомъ по поводу концессіи на желѣзную дорогу отъ Шанхая до Нанкина черезъ Су-чжоу. Между тѣмъ переговоры относительно этой линіи, которой предстояло, можетъ быть, наиболѣе важное значеніе во всей китайской имперіи, до такой степени затянулись, что въ одинъ прекрасный день явился болѣе рѣшительный и дальновидный конкуррентъ. Англійскій синдикатъ, представляемый фирмою Jardine, Matheson & C°. и Гонконгъ-Шанхайскимъ Банкомъ, будучи болѣе въ курсѣ политическихъ дѣлъ, нежели его нѣмецкій конкуррентъ, и открыто повинуясь указанію, исходившему изъ лондонскаго кабинета, выразилъ готовность заключить торгъ на условіяхъ, поставленныхъ Китаемъ. Въ то же время англійскій посланникъ въ Пекинѣ заявилъ, что его правительство очень заинтересовано въ означенномъ предпріятіи. Вслѣдствіе этого концессія на упомянутую желѣзную дорогу была 13 мая 1898 года предоставлена Англіи, подъ условіемъ, что въ Су-чжоу можно будетъ соединить вѣтвь по направленію къ Ханъ-чжоу и въ будущемъ другую по направленію къ Нинъ-бо. Вслѣдствіе телеграммы изъ Шанхая отъ 2 января 1902 г., этотъ договоръ былъ замѣненъ новымъ контрактомъ. Во всякомъ случаѣ Германія упустила случай усилить свое положеніе въ долинѣ Янъ-цзы — случай, который, по всей вѣроятности, никогда болѣе не представится и который открывалъ неограниченныя перспективы на будущее время; нѣмецкіе финансисты не сумѣли во-время оцѣнить его. Къ несчастію, это не единственный изъ упущенныхъ случаевъ, выражаясь словами Бисмарка, въ которыхъ оказывались виновными въ Китаѣ нѣмецкіе финансисты, и г. фонъ-Брантъ имѣлъ еще разъ основаніе объявить въ августѣ 1898 года въ своемъ трудѣ «Китай и его сношенія съ иноземцами»: то, что было сдѣлано Германіею въ Китаѣ, было сдѣлано купцомъ, а не финансистомъ».

«Независимо отъ этого, то, о чемъ мы говорили выше, доказываетъ, что германскіе интересы достигли такого значенія и способности развиваться, что и въ Германіи и въ Англіи должны понимать, до какой степени судьба этихъ земель для насъ не безразлична, въ особенности когда въ этихъ двухъ странахъ будетъ выясненъ смыслъ этого выраженія: «долина Янъ-цзы», ставшаго такимъ неопредѣленнымъ. На запросъ по сему предмету, представитель англійскаго правительства заявилъ па-

латѣ общинъ, что подъ этимъ выраженіемъ понимается бассейнъ Янъ-цзы въ обычномъ смыслѣ этого слова. Лордъ Чарльзъ Бересфордъ, сообразно съ такимъ взглядомъ, изъ числа восемьнадцати провинцій, составляющихъ Китай, включалъ не менѣе девяти въ сферу англійскаго вліянія и совѣтовалъ подвергнуть ихъ военной оккупаціи. Если взять договорный портъ Чунъ-цинъ, какъ конечный пунктъ судоходства по Янъ-цзы,—а согласно изслѣдованіямъ іезуита Шевалье, слѣдуетъ отодвинуть этотъ предѣлъ на 500 километровъ выше,—то получится, такимъ образомъ, рѣчной путь, ведущій внутрь страны, длиною въ 2,350 километровъ, изъ которыхъ 1,800 доступны для плаванія большихъ морскихъ судовъ. Обширныя территоріи, связанныя съ нимъ озерами По-янъ и Дунъ-тинъ, имѣютъ прямое сообщеніе съ гигантскою рѣкою, такъ же какъ на сѣверѣ большія системы рѣкъ Хань, Цзя-линъ, До и Минь. Протяженіе этой громадной территоріи приближается по величинѣ къ пространству Европы, не считая Франціи и Россіи; она обнимаетъ собою самыя богатыя, самыя плодородныя, самыя населенныя части китайской имперіи, а можетъ быть и всего міра. Она заключаетъ въ себѣ извѣстное число городовъ, насчитывающихъ болѣе милліона жителей, и, именно, между ея населеніемъ встрѣчаются наиболѣе интеллигентные, даровитые и трудолюбивые изъ китайской расы».

«Вотъ что такое долина Янъ-цзы, гдѣ состязаются торговыя націи трехъ частей свѣта, и значеніе этой области начинаютъ, правда, немного поздно понимать въ Германіи. Неужели Англія, дѣйствительно, думала достигнуть нѣкогда того, чтобы британскій флагъ одинъ развѣвался въ этой мѣстности, или создать себѣ тамъ особыя права, которыя исключали бы дѣйствительную конкурренцію другихъ націй? Надо было бы быть очень дурного мнѣнія о политической опытности Англіи, чтобы считать ее способною выказывать такое невѣжество въ міровой исторіи. При завоеваніи долины Янъ-цзы, неизбѣжно пришлось бы имѣть дѣло съ извѣстнымъ числомъ великихъ державъ, не говоря о Японіи; не должно быть ни малѣйшаго сомнѣнія на этотъ счетъ. Если бы какая-либо третья держава когда-нибудь заняла долину Янъ-цзы, то былъ бы конецъ и нашему личному политическому положенію въ Китаѣ. Кромѣ того прошли тѣ времена для Англіи, когда можно было присваивать себѣ части міра въ родѣ территоріи по Янъ-цзы, ни съ кѣмъ не считаясь. Это хорошо знаютъ и въ Лондонѣ, несмотря на то, что тамъ есть нѣсколько безотвѣтственныхъ журналистовъ и шовинистовъ-путешественниковъ. Кажется даже, что англійская пресса перестала придерживаться этой точки зрѣнія: она не перестаетъ, въ дѣйствительности,

повторять, что только Великобританія, Америка и Японія принимають къ сердцу сохраненіе цѣлости Китая. Но въ то же время она требуетъ половину этого же самагѡ Китая, какъ сферу британскаго вліянія».

«Трудно, поэтому, объяснить себѣ то негодованіе, которое возбудило въ Англіи предложеніе нѣмцевъ, при эвакуаціи Шанхая, взаимнаго обязательства поддерживать въ Китаѣ нынѣ постоянно находящуюся на очереди политику открытой двери. Въ основаніи, довольно естественно, что нѣкоторая горечь овладѣваетъ этой Британіею, столь избалованной въ борьбѣ за національное существованіе, когда она видитъ тотъ пылъ, съ которымъ эти слабые, нѣкогда презиравшіеся ею конкурренты нынѣ оспариваютъ у нея міровую монополію и когда она оказывается принужденною дѣлать величайшія усилія, чтобы только удержать свое положеніе, тогда какъ это не всегда соотвѣтствуетъ британскому величію. Англійская пресса въ Китаѣ не пропускаетъ ни одного случая, чтобы умалить значеніе нѣмецкой конкурренціи. Лучшее, что дѣлать въ подобномъ случаѣ, это молчать и... продолжать работать. При такомъ условіи насъ не трудно будетъ вытѣснить изъ долины Янъ-цзы. Лучше было бы сохранить двери открытыми и стараться изгнать насъ тѣми же средствами, которыя служили путями проникновенія для германской торговли, т. е. энергіею, прилежаніемъ и трудомъ. Тогда Англія будетъ для насъ соперникомъ очень опаснымъ, но и очень уважаемымъ, отъ котораго мы можемъ еще многому научиться».

«Оффиціально издаваемый «Германскій Торговый Архивъ за 1901 годъ», разбирая торговлю Ханькоу за предыдущій 1900 г., заявляетъ слѣдующее подъ заголовкомъ: «участіе Германіи и Великобританіи во ввозной торговлѣ» означеннаго порта» [1]):

«Относительно странъ происхожденія заграничныхъ товаровъ, ввозимыхъ въ Ханькоу, никакія статистическія указанія ни къ чему не приводятъ. Во всякомъ случаѣ, едва ли можетъ возникнуть сомнѣніе относительно происхожденія нѣкоторыхъ предметовъ. Этого, однако, недостаточно и для приблизительнаго только опредѣленія дѣйствительнаго участія страны въ ввозной торговлѣ Ханькоу. Когда таможенная статистика указываетъ, что изъ ввоза, стоимостью въ 26 милліоновъ т. л., было перевезено на британскихъ пароходахъ количество, стоимостью въ 16 милліоновъ, на китайскихъ въ 8 милліоновъ, на японскихъ въ $1^1/_2$ милліона и на нѣмецкихъ только въ 900,000, то по этимъ цифрамъ можно только составить заключеніе объ интересахъ судоходства,

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[1]) Deutsches Handels-Archiv 1901, s. 1020 и слѣд.

а не торговли данныхъ странъ, такъ какъ здѣсь говорится только о переотправкѣ на судахъ изъ Шанхая. Такъ какъ касательно ввоза нѣтъ пока никакихъ неоспоримыхъ доказательствъ преобладающаго участія въ немъ Великобританіи, о которомъ утверждаютъ въ нѣкоторыхъ кругахъ, то свѣдѣнія, помѣщаемыя ниже, касательно вывозной торговли, могутъ съ достаточною вѣрностью показать противное».

Слѣдующая таблица даетъ объясненія касательно вывоза и обратнаго вывоза отдѣльныхъ предметовъ.

Мѣра.	Вывозъ въ китайскіе порты.		Обратный вывозъ въ китайскіе порты и европейскія страны.		Общій вывозъ.	
	Колич.	Стоим. т. л.	Колич.	Стоим. т. л.	Колич.	Стоим. т. л.
Ханькоускій шертингъ, куски . .	4,731	14,666	—	—	4,731	14,666
Бумажная пряжа Ханькоуская, пикули	25,419	579,553	—	—	25,419	579,553
Шанхайская . .	—	—	91,310	2,237,095	91,310	2,237,095
Альбуминъ	2,373	59,356	—	—	2,373	59,356
Антимонія	73,135	153,538	—	—	73,135	153,538
Мышьякъ.	5,554	38,878	—	—	5,554	38,878
Бобовые жмыхи. .	822,644	946,041	—	—	822,644	946,041
Щетина.	4,673	186,715	8,277	159,552	12,950	346,267
Уголь, тонны . . .	51,558	335,127	—	—	51,558	335,127
Хлопокъ сырой, пикули	23,554	325,045	705	10,046	24,259	335,091
Яичный желтокъ .	18,298	85,222	—	—	18,298	85,222
Утиныя перья. . .	2,916	18,625	5,317	28,060	8,233	46,685
Эгретныя, гины. .	756	147,553	—	—	756	147,553
Фунгусъ, пикули. .	20,774	420,674	2,084	48,974	22,858	469,648
Полотно изъ травяного волокна .	625	29,603	—	—	—	—
Гипсъ.	236,618	72,112	—	—	—	—
Конопля (China-gras).	132,532	865,434	10,589	73,064	143,121	938,498
Коровьи и буйволовыя кожи. . .	132,718	2,223,027	12,786	210,969	145,504	2,433,996
Индиго въ жидкомъ видѣ	4,882	27,339	—	—	—	—
Желѣзо, руда. . .	55,944	71,280	—	—	95,760	118,358
Свинцовая руда. .	19,576	23,546	—	—	—	—
Лѣкарства	105,559	677,354	41,202	410,167	146,761	1,087,521
Военная амуниція.	—	37,422	—	—	—	—
Мускусъ	—	26,536	—	522,000	—	548,536
Желѣзные и стальные гвозди, пикули	2,109	12,363	—	—	—	—
Чернильные орѣхи.	24,800	454,584	15,818	300,542	40,618	755,126

Бобовое масло. . .	23,948	158,057	—	—	—	—
Масло изъ земляныхъ орѣховъ. .	7,321	44,658	—	—	—	—
Кунжутное масло, пикули.	40,721	293,191	—	—	—	—
Чайное масло. . .	53,341	394,723	—	—	—	—
Деревянное масло .	329,547	2,553,989	—	—	—	—
Желѣзнодорожные матеріалы . . .	—	75,818	—	—	—	—
Сычуаньскій ревень	1,892	38,786	6,156	121,889	8,048	160,675
Сѣмена лилій и лотосовъ	18,358	211,117	286	3,518	18,644	214,635
Кунжутное сѣмя .	423,308	1,282,623	—	—	—	—
Шелкъ сырецъ желтый	4,336	898,983	4,350	870,000	8,686	1,768,983
Шелковые очески.	9,620	211,640	927	17,613	10,547	229,253
Шелковыя ленты .	151	77,010	—	—	—	—
Кошачьи шкурки, штуки	28,635	2,058	—	—	—	—
Козьи шкурки . .	532,290	152,183	133,041	53,678	665,331	205,861
Овечьи шкурки . .	132,650	99,359	—	—	—	—
Тигровыя шкуры .	1,856	45,286	—	—	—	—
Горностаевыя шкур.	324,257	20,385	—	—	—	—
Сталь въ плитахъ, пикули.	14,465	60,271	—	—	—	—
Стальныя шины. .	84,146	250,436	—	—	—	—
Сало животное . .	12,649	75,009	—	—	—	—
Сало растительное.	107,952	766,459	9,276	66,787	117,228	833,246
Чай черный, пикули	146,364	3,220,008	{49,093 {59,145	1,134,048} 1,366,250}	467,301	10,399,684
„ зеленый. . . .	—	—	1,310	42,051	—	—
Чай кирпичный, черный.	158,755	1,428,795	—	—	162,323	1,460,907
„ зеленый. . . .	55,819	446,552	—	—	—	—
Плиточный чай . .	2,067	27,905	—	—	—	—
Олово.	347	9,508	—	—	—	—
Табакъ листовой. .	47,956	338,090	—	—	—	—
Табакъ въ издѣліяхъ	53,949	782,261	2,112	63,360	56,061	845,621
Имбирь.	11,289	37,254	8,107	25,942	19,396	63,196
Воскъ бѣлый . . .	1,023	68,541	10,132	618,052	11,155	686,593
„ желтый. . .	1,111	32,997	—	—	—	—
Деревянныя сваи, штуки	438,503	263,102	—	—	—	—
Кипарисовое дерево, пикули . . .	8,697	9,709	—	—	—	—
Цинковая руда . .	12,331	7,340	—	—	—	—

«Общая вывозная торговля Ханькоу простиралась до 32,106,961 т. л., тогда какъ въ 1899 г. она равнялась 37,463,395 т. л.

«Цифра слагается такъ:

а) вывозъ туземныхъ товаровъ прямо за границу. . . . . 4,792,607 т. л.

б) вывозъ туземныхъ товаровъ въ китайскіе порты и оттуда за границу . . . 27,314,354 т. л.».

«Не включенъ обратный вывозъ товаровъ, которые первоначально были привезены въ Ханькоу изъ другихъ китайскихъ гаваней и уже отсюда шли къ вывозу. Этотъ обратный вывозъ равнялся приблизительно 14 милліонамъ т. л.».

«Не включенный въ эту таблицу «непосредственный вывозъ въ европейскія страны» ограничивался только слѣдующими предметами»:

Названіе предметовъ.	Количество.	Стоимость т. л.
Желѣзо не обработанное. . . .	39,816	47,078
Желѣзная руда	253,176	25,401
Чай черный	212,699	4,679,378
Чай кирпичный черный . . .	3,568	32,112

«Непосредственный вывозъ отсюда за границу безъ перегрузки въ Шанхаѣ имѣетъ, поэтому, ничтожное значеніе, такъ какъ здѣсь можетъ идти рѣчь только о чаѣ и объ издѣліяхъ желѣзодѣлательнаго и сталелитейнаго завода въ Хань-янѣ».

«Весь прочій вывозъ, предназначенный для Европы, идетъ сперва въ Шанхай, чтобы тамъ быть перегруженнымъ на океанскіе пароходы. Прямые фрахты заключаются, во всякомъ случаѣ, уже въ Ханькоу. Хотя большинство фирмъ увѣдомляетъ здѣшнюю таможню о мѣстахъ назначенія вывозимыхъ товаровъ, однако, таможенныя власти, къ сожалѣнію, еще не могутъ рѣшиться воспользоваться этимъ для своихъ статистическихъ отчетовъ. Въ статистикѣ вывозъ въ Европу, если это только не непосредственный вывозъ, является подъ рубрикою «Вывозъ въ китайскіе порты», такъ что опредѣленіе его стоимости оказалось возможнымъ только на основаніи частныхъ статистическихъ данныхъ, съ готовностью предоставленныхъ для пользованія отдѣльными нѣмецкими фирмами. Но и такъ нельзя было доискаться до общей стоимости, можно было только выяснить стоимость главнѣйшихъ предметовъ вывоза, предназначеннаго за границу».

«Въ дѣлѣ вывоза принимаютъ участіе приблизительно 14 европейскихъ фирмъ; 6 изъ нихъ—нѣмецкія, 3—французскія, 3—англійскія, 1—португальская, 1—бельгійская. Чайное дѣло находится почти исключительно ($^4/_5$) въ русскихъ рукахъ. На нѣмецкія фирмы приходится болѣе половины всей европейской вывозной торговли Ханькоу. Весь оборотъ послѣдней былъ опредѣленъ за время съ 1 августа 1899 г. по

31 іюля 1900 г. въ круглыхъ цифрахъ въ $7^1/_2$ милліоновъ т. л. [1]), а участіе въ немъ нѣмцевъ по меньшей мѣрѣ въ 4 милліона т. л. Обороты 3-хъ англійскихъ фирмъ, изъ которыхъ одна является только покупательницею для французскаго дома въ Шанхаѣ, ничтожны и едва превышаютъ 1 милліонъ т. л. въ годъ».

Изучавшій по порученію шведско-норвежскаго правительства торговлю Китая г. Гуде, нынѣ состоящій посланникомъ соединенныхъ королевствъ въ Мадридѣ, говоритъ по вопросу о германской торговлѣ слѣдующее:

. . . . . «Гамбургъ стоитъ во главѣ портовъ Германіи, въ дѣлѣ ея вывоза въ Китай. Въ 1894 году вывозъ его равнялся 22,000,000 мар., а въ 1895 году 40,000,000 мар., причемъ въ эту послѣднюю цифру включено большое количество матеріаловъ военныхъ и для флота. Между прочимъ, въ перечнѣ предметовъ вывоза фигурируютъ»:

	1894 марки.	1895 марки.
Пиво	188,000	323,000
Консерв. молоко	64,000	96,000
Желѣзо въ прутьяхъ и плитахъ.	174,000	348,000
Жесть въ пласт.	2,400	17,000
Металлы	81,000	152,000
Никкель	28,000	125,000
Мануфактурныя издѣлія . .	1,420,000	1,740,000
Мелочной товаръ	178,000	291,000
Зонтики	24,000	45,000
Желѣзный товаръ	1,400,000	3,705,000
Иголки.	383,000	430,000
Швейныя машины.	6,000	14,000
Пуговицы	106,000	157,000
Цинкъ.	328,000	11,000
Мѣха	194,000	89,000
Бумажныя нитки.	250,000	13,000
Бѣленая бумажная ткань . .	1,480,000	260,000
Разные товары	409,000	372,000
Спички	1,015,000	672,000
Анилиновыя краски	1,720,000	1,370,000
Экстрактъ изъ индиго . . .	573,000	264,000

[1]) Вывозъ чая, дѣло, приблизительно, 12-ти милліоннаго оборота, не включенъ.

. . . . . «Слѣдуетъ помнить, что китайская статистика не даетъ яснаго понятія объ иностранной торговлѣ, такъ, напримѣръ, не имѣется никакихъ статистическихъ данныхъ для порта Гонконга, кромѣ тѣхъ, которыя содержатся въ отчетахъ императорскихъ таможенъ, показывающихъ британскую торговлю въ слишкомъ яркомъ свѣтѣ. Въ этихъ отчетахъ весь ввозъ изъ континента Европы, за исключеніемъ Россіи, показывается, какъ британскій, и естественно возникаетъ вопросъ, какая доля торговли должна приходиться въ пользу каждой отдѣльной страны европейскаго континента. Съ другой стороны, какъ въ открытыхъ, такъ и въ неоткрытыхъ портахъ громадное количество иностранныхъ товаровъ привозится китайскими джонками, пошлина съ которыхъ доходитъ до 120 милл. т. л. Сколько изъ этихъ товаровъ британскихъ, статистическими данными не показывается» [1]).

Подробности торговаго обмѣна между Германіей и Китаемъ усматриваются изъ нижеслѣдующихъ данныхъ нѣмецкихъ таможенъ:

Ввозъ товаровъ (общій) въ Германію изъ Китая за 1895—1899 гг. Извлечено изъ Auswaertiger Handel des Deutschen Zollgebiets (См. Commercial China in 1900, p. 2991).

Предметы.	С Т О И М О С Т Ь.				
	1895 марки.	1896 марки.	1897 марки.	1898 марки.	1899 марки.
Щетина	2,542,000	3,092,000	10,582,000	1,965,000	2,667,000
Химическіе препараты аптекарскіе товары, краски и пр.	—	—	—	—	—
Камфара	1,172,000	1,626,000	1,240,000	1,073,000	1,183,000
Чернильные орѣхи . . .	1,365,000	1,442,000	1,362,000	2,056,000	1,810,000
Другіе	837,000	591,000	733,000	941,000	1,070,000
Мѣдь и издѣлія изъ нея .	15,000	97,000	15,000	29,000	18,000
Хлопокъ сырой.	1,175,000	1,309,000	47,000	50,000	167,000
Волосъ, невыдѣланный	118,000	49,000	48,000	47,000	139,000
Кожи и шкурки	1,193,000	1,877,000	2,105,000	2,699,000	1,054,000
Перья для постели . . .	2,077,000	2,435,000	2,853,000	2,834,000	3,414,000
Мѣха и мѣховыя издѣлія.	611,000	510,000	834,000	755,000	940,000
Желѣзо и издѣлія изъ него.	3,000	6,000	137,000	2,000	15,000
Масло и жиръ	177,000	96,000	539,000	203,000	127,000
Шелкъ сырой	585,000	767,000	608,000	1,480,000	1,318,000
Издѣлія.	103,000	106,000	250,000	264,000	307,000
Пряности—корица и кассія	354,000	385,000	469,000	393,000	463,000

[1]) Beretninger om Handel og Skibsfart.
Uddarg of Aaarsberetninger frade forenede. Rigers Konsuler for 1897 m. M. № 15 udgivet ved Departemented for det Indre.

Indberetning.
fra Minister Sude om hans Mission til Japan og Kina стр. 566, 567, 568, 569.

Солома, стружки, трава пр. и издѣлія изъ нихъ.	2,076,000	1,685,000	2,003,000	2,058,000	1,814,000
Чай	3,961,000	3,929,000	3,619,000	3,822,000	3,764,000
Табакъ листовой	97,000	109,000	185,000	83,000	203,000
Дерево и издѣлія изъ него.	571,000	590,000	785,000	707,000	455,000
Шерсть, волосъ альпаки, ламы и др.	93,000	161,000	257,000	186,000	48,000
Издѣлія изъ нея	5,000	42,000	29,000	4,000	11,000
Другіе предметы.	561,000	763,000	3,332,000	1,161,000	1,624,000
Всего	19,691,000	21,667,000	29,332,000	22,812,000	22,611,000

Вывозъ мѣстныхъ товаровъ изъ Германіи въ Китай за 1895—1899 гг. Извлечено изъ Auswaertiger Handel des Deutschen Zollgebiets (См. Commercial China in 1900, p. 2991).

Предметы.	С Т О	И М О	С Т Ь.		
	1895 марки.	1896 марки.	1897 марки.	1898 марки.	1899 марки.
Химическіе препараты, лѣкарства и пр.	7,413,000	9,341,000	6,383,000	6,836,000	9,312,000
Часы карм. и стѣнные .	288,000	677,000	325,000	384,000	543,000
Мѣдь, издѣлія	5,421,000	3,970,000	3,467,000	4,165,000	5,223,000
Хлопокъ, издѣлія	884,000	1,095,000	948,000	1,142,000	1,388,000
Глиняныя издѣлія . . .	13,000	11,000	52,000	70,000	123,000
Стекло и стекольный товаръ.	194,000	217,000	326,000	380,000	223,000
Каучукъ, издѣлія . . .	51,000	172,000	236,000	209,000	408,000
Инструменты музыкальные и др.	103,000	73,000	561,000	14,313,000	3,253,000
Желѣзныя издѣлія:					
Огнестрѣльное оружіе. .	3,534,000	7,729,000	1,329,000	1,478,000	3,387,000
Иголки.	3,397,000	7,064,000	5,073,000	3,521,000	5,362,000
Проволока	355.000	371,000	419,000	564,000	513,000
Другія	4,393,000	2,981,000	3,030,000	3,747,000	5,204,000
Кожа и издѣлія изъ нея.	615,000	116,000	168,000	220,000	422,000
Машины	74,000	233,000	336,000	1,043,000	641,000
Солодяные напитки . . .	245,000	553,000	834,000	1,076,000	958,000
Молоко консервированное.	125,000	160,000	76,000	66,000	24,000
Бумага и издѣлія изъ нея.	156,000	207,000	212,000	289,000	440,000
Шелкъ, издѣлія	99,000	198,000	165,000	115,000	145,000
Мыло и парфюмерія . .	221,000	318,000	161,000	330,000	480,000
Платье.	41,000	72,000	254,000	124,000	233,000
Вина.	36,000	174,000	177,000	232,000	307,000
Дерево, издѣлія.	500,000	453,000	375,000	575,000	980,000
Шерстяныя издѣлія. .	6,539,000	7,976,000	6,170 000	5,087,000	7,028,000
Другіе предметы . . .	725,000	1,105,000	1,257,000	2,044,000	3,050,000
Всего	35,422,000	45,266,000	32,334,000	48,010,000	50,647,000

Довольно подробный сводъ данныхъ о нѣмецкой торгово-промышленной дѣятельности въ Китаѣ сдѣланъ въ самое послѣднее время

(въ мартѣ 1903 г.) газетою «Der Ostasiatische Lloyd» въ статьѣ: «Экономическіе интересы Германіи въ открытыхъ портахъ Китая».

Она заслуживаетъ воспроизведенія in extenso:

«Мы даемъ здѣсь обзоръ состоянія экономическихъ интересовъ Германіи въ главныхъ торговыхъ портахъ Китая въ концѣ 1901 г. Онъ составленъ на основаніи донесеній германскихъ консуловъ въ Китаѣ. Въ нихъ ничего не говорится о Цинъ-дао и Гонконгѣ. Кромѣ того мы не упомянули о Ню-чжуанѣ, Чжэнь-цзянѣ, Нанкинѣ, У-ху, Цзю-цзянѣ, И-чанѣ и Чунъ-цинѣ, гдѣ интересы Германіи, правда, представляются, но не имѣютъ большого значенія».

«Германскіе торговые интересы и участіе германскихъ капиталовъ въ Китаѣ чрезвычайно увеличились за эти послѣдніе годы. Доказательство этого очень ощутительно въ главномъ коммерческомъ центрѣ Дальняго Востока, — Шанхаѣ, гдѣ не только число нѣмецкихъ фирмъ возросло съ 43 до 68, но и участіе Германіи въ общей торговлѣ увеличилось на 7%. Другое доказательство развитія коммерческихъ интересовъ Германіи въ Китаѣ исходитъ изъ того факта, что единственный нѣмецкій банкъ въ Китаѣ «Deutsch Asiatische Bank», капиталъ котораго не превышалъ до послѣдняго времени 3,750,000 ланъ, увеличилъ свой капиталъ въ 1900 году до 5,000,000 ланъ. Амой — единственный пунктъ, гдѣ слѣдуетъ отмѣтить уменьшеніе числа нѣмецкихъ фирмъ; одна только фирма прекратила свое существованіе—это незначительная гостиница. Не произошло никакой перемѣны въ участіи нѣмецкаго производства и капитала въ различныхъ предпріятіяхъ, за исключеніемъ ввоза оружія, который давалъ хорошій доходъ нѣкоторымъ фирмамъ и который теперь почти совершенно прекратился съ тѣхъ поръ, какъ, вслѣдствіе боксерскаго возстанія, ввозъ оружія былъ запрещенъ».

«Что касается Пекина, оставшагося закрытымъ для иностранной торговли, то одна изъ фирмъ, существовавшихъ тамъ въ 1898 г., перестала существовать навсегда со времени осады миссій, тогда какъ въ то же самое время образовалась другая, новая. Двѣ имѣющіяся тамъ въ настоящее время фирмы торгуютъ только въ розницу и преимущественно предметами первой необходимости для иностранцевъ, проживающихъ въ Пекинѣ».

«Одинъ нѣмецъ, съ нѣкоторымъ капиталомъ участвуетъ въ частной телефонной компаніи. Въ Пекинѣ имѣется нѣмецкая почтовая контора предстоитъ открытіе отдѣленія Deutsch Asiatische Bank».

«Слѣдующія свѣдѣнія выясняютъ съ различныхъ точекъ зрѣнія роль Германіи въ торговыхъ портахъ».

«Амой.—Двѣ фирмы, противъ трехъ въ 1898 году. Капиталъ значительный; капиталъ страховыхъ компаній около 2,000,000 марокъ. Около 300,000 марокъ вложено въ промышленныя предпріятія. Шесть земельныхъ участковъ, стоимостью приблизительно въ 100,000 марокъ. Въ каботажѣ германскихъ судовъ болѣе нѣтъ. Нѣмецкая почтовая контора».

«Кантонъ.—12 фирмъ, изъ которыхъ 2 въ Хой-хоу и въ Пакхоѣ, противъ 8-ми въ 1898 году. Стоимость ввозной торговли приблизительно 40,000,000 марокъ, или 50% всего ввоза, и стоимость вывозной торговли отъ 60 до 70,000,000 марокъ, т. е. 75% всего вывоза. Участіе въ предпріятіи фирмы Arnhold Karberg & C° для постройки металлическихъ резервуаровъ для керосина. Земельные участки стоимостью около 1,200,000 марокъ, изъ коихъ на 650,000 марокъ—собственность миссіонеровъ. 30 нѣмецкихъ судовъ принимаютъ участіе въ каботажѣ; они грузились и разгружались 244 раза въ Кантонѣ, 404 раза въ Хой-хоу, 44 раза въ Пакхоѣ. Кромѣ того имѣется 6 судовъ для внутренняго плаванія. Германскія миссіи слѣдущія: берлинская миссія съ 8 значительными и 55 менѣе значительными станціями, — 14 миссіонерами, однимъ прокуроромъ и одною миссіонеркою; рейнская миссія съ 6 станціями и 10 миссіонерами; кильская миссія съ 5 миссіонерами и бальская миссія съ 4 главными станціями въ кантонскомъ округѣ (10 въ округѣ Сватоу) и 10 миссіонерами. Нѣмецкая почтовая контора».

«Фу-чжоу.—Одинъ торговый домъ, какъ и раньше. Значительные торговые капиталы, помѣщенные частью въ чайное дѣло. Участіе въ заводѣ для чистки утиныхъ перьевъ. Четыре частныхъ дома и два строенія для конторъ. Нѣмецкая каботажная торговля не регулярна; въ 1901 году пришли два нѣмецкихъ каботажныхъ судна, а также девять почтовыхъ пароходовъ».

«Ханькоу. — Девять торговыхъ домовъ и отдѣленіе Deutsch Asiatische Bank, противъ семи въ 1898 году. Торговый капиталъ приблизительно въ 6,500,000 марокъ. Стоимость германской вывозной торговли 12,000,000 марокъ и ввозной—отъ 3-хъ до 4,000,000 марокъ. 4,000,000 помѣщены въ предпріятіе пинъ-сянскихъ каменноугольныхъ копей и 100,000 марокъ въ предпріятіе нѣмецкой фабрики альбумина. Земельные участки стоимостью въ 2,500,000 марокъ, часть которыхъ, стоимостью на 50,000 марокъ, находится въ И-чанѣ. Пять нѣмецкихъ пароходовъ совершаютъ плаваніе между Ханькоу и Шанхаемъ, одинъ между Ханькоу и Сватоу. Почтовая и телефонная нѣмецкія конторы».

«Шанхай. — Шестьдесятъ восемь торговыхъ домовъ и Deutsch

Asiatische Bank противъ 43 домовъ въ 1898 г. Общая стоимость германской торговли 120,000,000 марокъ, что представляетъ собою 22% стоимости общей торговли, т. е. превышаетъ на 7% стоимость германской торговли въ 1898 г. Два нѣмецкихъ акціонерныхъ общества шерстяной пряжи и шелковыхъ мануфактуръ, съ общимъ капиталомъ приблизительно въ 2,000,000 марокъ, ²/₃ котораго нѣмецкія. Кромѣ того, нѣмецкіе капиталы вложены въ 4 бумагопрядильни, съ общимъ капиталомъ въ 9,900,000 марокъ; 6 шелковыхъ фабрикъ, оборотный капиталъ которыхъ неизвѣстенъ; 3 дока и мукомольня, съ общимъ капиталомъ въ 6,900,000 марокъ. Газовый заводъ съ акціонернымъ капиталомъ до 900,000 марокъ, пятая часть котораго принадлежитъ нѣмцамъ. Германскіе интересы представляются: въ Hongkong, Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai Land Investment Company, Shanghai Tug Boat Company, Shanghai Cargo Boat Company, Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company».

«Нѣмецкіе капиталы, вложенные въ эти различныя общества, доходятъ приблизительно до 8,142,000 марокъ. Земельные участки, стоимостью въ 3,700,000 марокъ; каботажною торговлею занимаются 25 нѣмецкихъ пароходовъ. Кромѣ того, въ портъ вошли 7 судовъ, принадлежащихъ Сѣверо-Германскому Ллойду, 178 судовъ, принадлежащихъ Гамбургъ-Американской линіи, и еще 6 различныхъ пароходовъ. Въ провинціи Чжэ-цзянъ и Гуанъ-си имѣется 14 нѣмецкихъ миссіонеровъ, принадлежащихъ къ китайской внутренней миссіи (China Inland Mission). Нѣмецкая почтовая контора».

«Сватоу. — Два торговыхъ дома, противъ одного въ 1898 году. Торговый капиталъ довольно значительный. Около 100,000 марокъ вложено нѣмцами въ суматрское керосиновое дѣло. Земельные участки стоимостью въ 300,000 марокъ. Сюда слѣдуетъ прибавить участки, находящіеся во владѣніи миссіонеровъ, стоимостью отъ 45 до 50,000 марокъ, а равнымъ образомъ и участокъ, на которомъ построено консульство. Два нѣмецкихъ судна совершаютъ рейсы между Гонконгомъ, Сватоу и Дэли, одно между Сватоу и Ханькоу. Кромѣ того, 18 пароходовъ восточной линіи Сѣверо-Германскаго Ллойда совершаютъ рейсы въ Банкокъ и Сингапуръ. Въ то же время въ портъ вошло 152 разныхъ нѣмецкихъ парохода. Имѣется 16 нѣмецкихъ миссіонеровъ, принадлежащихъ къ бальскимъ миссіямъ».

«Тянь-цзинь.—22 торговыхъ фирмы, включая Нѣмецко-Азіатскій банкъ, противъ 24 въ 1898 году. Нѣмецкіе торговые капиталы въ круглыхъ цифрахъ равняются 12,000,000 марокъ. Участіе во ввозѣ

составляетъ 60% и въ вывозѣ 45%. Капиталы, вложенные въ предпріятіе кайпинскихъ рудниковъ, достигаютъ приблизительно 810,000 марокъ; вложенные въ предпріятіе исяньскихъ каменноугольныхъ копей доходятъ до 270,000 марокъ и вложенные въ различныя предпріятія— до 480,000 марокъ. Земельные участки, принадлежащіе нѣмцамъ, оцѣниваются въ 4,000,000 марокъ; 4 нѣмецкихъ парохода совершаютъ регулярные рейсы между Шанхаемъ, Цинъ-дао, Чифу и Тянь-цзинемъ; 3 изъ нихъ являются собственностью Rhederei Jebsen in Apenrade, и одинъ принадлежитъ Гамбургъ-Американской линіи. Въ 1901 году 123 судна, плававшихъ подъ германскимъ флагомъ, посѣтили портъ. Имѣется 46 миссіонеровъ, принадлежащихъ къ южно-шаньдунской католической миссіи. Нѣмецкая почтовая контора».

«Чифу. — 4 торговыхъ фирмы, противъ двухъ въ 1898 году. Торговые капиталы исчисляются приблизительно въ 2,500,000 марокъ. Оборотъ около 4,500,000 марокъ; 3 гектара земли, стоимостью приблизительно въ 450,000 марокъ; еще 9 гектаровъ подъ виноградниками. Линія нѣмецкаго почтоваго пароходства, по которой ведется торговля между Шанхаемъ, Цинъ-дао, Чифу и Тянь-цзинемъ. Въ 1901 году портъ посѣтили 238 нѣмецкихъ пароходовъ. Нѣмецкая почтовая и телефонная конторы».

ГЛАВА IV.

Францiя.

Торговая связь между Франціей и Китаемъ за 10 лѣтъ съ 1890 по 1900 г. медленно, но неуклонно развивается. Объ этомъ свидѣтельствуетъ ясно слѣдующая таблица данныхъ, взятая изъ статистики французскихъ таможенъ (во франкахъ) [1].

Годы.	Вывозъ изъ Китая во Францію.	Ввозъ въ Китай изъ Франціи.			Превышеніе ввоза надъ вывозомъ.
		внутр.	иностр.	общій.	
	Франки.	Франки.	Франки.	Франки.	Франки.
1890. .	130,798,377	4,125,229	8,275,155	12,400,384	118,397,993
1891. .	135,859,134	2,530,108	7,814,832	10,344,940	125,514,194
1892. .	157,377,141	3,168,507	4,075,979	7,244,486	150,132,655
1893. .	156,243,220	2,432,499	3,264,101	5,696,600	150,546,620
1894. .	120,984,089	2,821,682	17,149,881	19,971,563	101,012,526
1895. .	158,492,673	3,097,332	12,182,644	15,279,976	143,212,697
1896. .	106,020,679	4,970,819	18,364,860	23,335,679	82,685,000
1897. .	168,118,517	4,941,037	24,543,413	29,484,450	138,634,067
1898. .	149,620,205	4,373,526	15,679,212	20,052,738	129,567,467
1899. .	242,497,000	5,448,000	19,623,000	25,071,000	217,426,000

Между статьями вывоза изъ Китая во Францію нужно прежде всего назвать шелкъ и bourres de soie, которые одни представляютъ собою отъ 8 до 9 десятыхъ всего вывоза Китая во Францію; за шелкомъ идутъ кожи, шелковыя ткани, чай.

Между статьями ввоза изъ Франціи въ Китай фигурируютъ главнымъ образомъ шелковыя и льняныя ткани, вина, машины.

Статистика торговаго обмѣна Франціи съ Китаемъ стоитъ въ весьма неудовлетворительномъ положеніи. Вышеприведенныя цифры взяты, какъ сказано, изъ отчета французской таможни, но и онѣ, по словамъ Жел-

[1]) Commercial China, p. 2999.

той книги, не даютъ совершенно точнаго понятія о торговомъ движеніи между Франціей и Китаемъ по слѣдующимъ двумъ причинамъ:

Во 1-хъ, извѣстное число французскихъ товаровъ, количество и стоимость которыхъ опредѣлить очень трудно, ввозятся въ Китай послѣ того, какъ они были объявлены къ вывозу въ Лондонъ, или Гонконгъ. Затѣмъ, по статистикѣ китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ, всѣ товары, какого бы происхожденія они ни были, приходящіе изъ Гонконга, какъ изъ Англіи, включаются въ сумму англійскаго ввоза [1]):

Во 2-хъ, торговля Индо-Китая съ Китаемъ не включена въ приведенную таблицу, обнимающую только ввозъ и вывозъ по отношенію къ метрополіи. Въ 1900 году эта торговля сама по себѣ поднялась до размѣра:

Вывозъ изъ Китая въ Индо-Китай . . .	90,300,000 фр.
Ввозъ въ Китай изъ Индо-Китая . . .	74,700,000 фр. [2]).

Указанія на неточность статистики китайской морской таможни мы встрѣчаемъ очень часто въ отчетахъ консульскихъ агентовъ Франціи и еще въ одномъ изъ послѣднихъ изъ нихъ авторъ пишетъ такъ:

«Прилагаемая таблица ввоза Шанхая даетъ «настолько точно, насколько то позволяютъ не полныя рубрики таможни, статистику ввоза по странамъ происхожденія» [3]).

Если мы обратимся затѣмъ къ регистраціи французской торговли китайскою морскою таможнею, то окажется, что подъ рубрикою «Annual value of the trade with each country». Франція сама по себѣ не фигурируетъ вовсе, а лишь какъ одна изъ незримыхъ составныхъ частей рубрики: «Continent of Europe (Russia excepted). Указаны лишь ея колоніи Cochin China, Tonkin and Annam, для которыхъ указаны обороты:

Годы.	Ввозъ въ Китай. Н. К. Tls.	Вывозъ изъ Китая. Н. К. Tls.	Итого. Н. К. Tls.
1897 . .	503,314	531,802	1,035,116
1898 . .	923,448	781,471	1,704,955
1899 . .	1,611,140	945,544	2,556,684
1900 . .	986,445	1,302,833	2,289,278

[1]) Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Documents Diplomatiques, Chine, Juin—Octobre 1901. Paris MDCCCCI, p. 22—23.

[2]) Ibidem.

[3]) Chine, Mouvement Commercial industriel et maritime de Shanghai en 1900. Rapports Commerciaux des agents diplomatiques et consulaires de France, Année 1902. № 117. Supplement au Moniteur officiel du Commerce du 17 Avril 1902, p. 5.

Если мы сравнимъ съ этими данными вышеуказанныя цифры французскихъ таможенъ, то увидимъ, что въ 1900 году, принимая установленный китайскою морскою таможнею курсъ въ 3,90 фр., изъ французскихъ колоній ввозъ въ Китай равнялся не 986,445 там. ланъ, а 19,153,846 там. ланъ; вывозъ же изъ Китая не 1,302,833 там. ланъ, а 23,153,846 там. ланъ.

Ошибочные результаты таможенной статистики станутъ совершенно понятны, если мы примемъ во вниманіе слѣдующую характеристику французскаго пароходства на Жемчужной рѣкѣ, данную однимъ изъ французскихъ же агентовъ для 1900 года въ Кантонѣ.

«Доселѣ французскій флагъ развѣвался только на судахъ, служащихъ для развлеченій и принадлежащихъ нашимъ соотечественникамъ. Но уже годъ тому назадъ, вслѣдствіе соединенныхъ усилій метрополіи и генералъ-губернатора Индо-Китая для возстановленія нашего торговаго флота, почти совершенно исчезнувшаго изъ этихъ морей, произведена перемѣна къ счастливымъ предзнаменованіямъ. Молодой ліонецъ M. Trevoux поставилъ пароходъ le Rhône на линію Гонконгъ—Кантонъ и небольшую флотилію шлюпокъ на воды дельты. Преемники M. L. Sculfort'а въ Гонконгѣ, P. Lemaire et C°., установившіе торговый домъ въ Гуань-чжоу-вань, съ своей стороны, только что связали этотъ портъ съ Кантономъ паровымъ сообщеніемъ. Остается желать, чтобы и другіе изъ нашихъ соотечественниковъ послѣдовали ихъ примѣру, съ цѣлью поднятія доли французскаго фланга въ морской торговлѣ этой провинціи» [1]).

Легко видѣть отсюда разницу между двумя положеніями: имѣть торговлю и имѣть пароходы. Въ 1900 году въ Кантонъ вошло только 2 французскихъ парохода съ балластомъ въ 14 тоннъ. Между тѣмъ въ томъ же году одного тонкинскаго угля доставлено 34,821 тонна, на сумму 282,666 таможенныхъ ланъ.

Немного ниже тотъ же отчетъ выражается еще болѣе краснорѣчиво, по поводу неправильнаго способа составленія отчетовъ китайскими морскими таможнями.

«Какъ мы говорили уже въ нашемъ послѣднемъ отчетѣ, слѣдовало бы вычесть значительную сумму изъ рубрики «Англія», чтобы отнести ее подъ столбецъ «Европейскій Континентъ». Это перенесеніе имѣло бы, конечно, результатомъ возстановленіе истиннаго порядка вещей и возвратило бы дѣйствительнымъ импортерамъ ту долю торговли, которую таможни весьма произвольно приписываютъ флагу, доставившему товаръ».

[1]) Chine, Commerce de Canton en 1900. Rapp. comm. des agents diplomatiques et consulaires de France. Année 1902, № 116, p. 14.

ГЛАВА V.

Англія.

Недостаточность постановки дѣла статистики иностранной торговли Китая признается самими поборниками англійскаго торговаго главенства въ Китаѣ, при чемъ она неоднократно служила предметомъ сѣтованій даже англійскихъ оффиціальныхъ лицъ, невольно сталкивавшихся съ вопросомъ регистраціи по флагамъ, когда приходилось устанавливать болѣе или менѣе точныя цифры въ связи съ тѣми или другими изслѣдованіями. Изъ новѣйшихъ указаній на непригодность существующаго нынѣ порядка регистраціи иностранной торговли въ Китаѣ можно сослаться на отчетъ о торговлѣ за 1901 г. британскаго коммерческаго атташэ въ Китаѣ, Дж. В. Джемисона, извѣстнаго своими знаніями современныхъ торговыхъ условій въ этой странѣ. Въ началѣ своего отчета г. Джемисонъ производитъ слѣдующія общія замѣчанія:

«Хотя въ теченіе разсматриваемаго года торговля въ нѣкоторыхъ мѣстахъ имперіи должна была производиться при ненормальныхъ условіяхъ, или была ограничена этими ненормальными условіями, происшедшими отъ безпорядковъ 1900 года, можетъ оказаться небезынтереснымъ сравнить статистическія данныя 1901 года съ данными 1896 года— года, въ который торговля оправилась отъ удара, нанесеннаго ей войною съ Японіей».

«Какъ можно видѣть изъ нижепомѣщаемой таблицы, общая внѣшняя торговля страны увеличилась съ названнаго времени почти на 9,000,000 фунтовъ. Ввозъ, за который нужно было платить больше серебра, благодаря паденію въ стоимости этого металла болѣе чѣмъ на 11%, показываетъ увеличеніе свыше 5,500,000 фунтовъ, между тѣмъ какъ вывозъ показываетъ увеличеніе на 3,313,000 фунтовъ».

«Можно даже замѣтить, что отношеніе вывоза къ ввозу показываетъ легкое уменьшеніе. Но не слѣдуетъ забывать, что прямая иностранная вывозная торговля двухъ портовъ — Тянь-цзиня и Ню-чжуана въ 1899 году превосходила на 1,528,000 фунтовъ цифры за 1901 годъ, и, если бы торговля продолжала мирно развиваться, итоги вывоза за послѣдній годъ могли легко достигнуть 29,500,000 фунтовъ, что дало бы отношеніе 100 : 83,7%, или фактически то же самое, что и въ 1896 году. Эти цифры увеличиваютъ одною болѣе тѣ многія иллюстраціи, которыя цитированы комиссіею лорда Гершеля для доказательства, что падающій курсъ, въ концѣ концовъ, не имѣетъ склонности къ поощренію вывоза или къ стѣсненію ввоза.

Таблица а.

Сравнительная таблица иностранной торговли въ Китаѣ на основаніи отчетовъ императорскихъ морскихъ таможенъ.

	С Т О И М О С Т Ь.			
	1896 фн.	1901 фн.		Увеличеніе или уменьшеніе. фн.
Общій ввозъ . . .	29,605,100	35,185,275	+	5,580,175
» вывозъ . .	24,488,181	27,801,660	+	3,313,479
Общая торговля .	54,093,281	62,986,935	+	8,893,654
Отношеніе ввоза къ вывозу со . . .	100%	82,7%		79%
Соединенное королевство:				
Ввозъ изъ. . . .	7,378,400	6,100,000	—	1,278,400
Вывозъ въ . . .	1,863,650	1,266,300	—	597,350
Гонконгъ:				
Ввозъ изъ. . . .	15,226,000	17,798,250	+	2,572,250
Вывозъ въ . . .	9,008,500	10,664,250	+	1,655,750
Индія:				
Ввозъ изъ. . . .	3,838,000	4,282,500	+	444,500
Вывозъ въ . . .	362,600	465,650	+	103,050
Другія Британскія владѣнія:				
Ввозъ изъ. . . .	895,000	892,700	—	2,300
Вывозъ изъ . . .	531,650	493,970	—	37,680
Общая британская торговля . .	39,103,800	41,963,620	+	2,859,820

Курсъ для 1896 года, 3 шил. 4 пенс. = 1 там. ланъ.
Курсъ для 1901 года, 2 шил. $11^1/_2$ пенс. = 1 там. ланъ.

Примѣчаніе. «Что касается вышеприведенной таблицы, то необходимо обратить вниманіе на нѣкоторые недостатки въ томъ способѣ, согласно которому составляются отчеты императорскихъ морскихъ таможенъ».

«Цифры, показывающія общую внѣшнюю торговлю страны, представляютъ стоимость ввоза въ моментъ разгрузки и вывоза въ моментъ погрузки. Цифры эти получаются слѣдующимъ образомъ: отъ рыночной стоимости чистаго ввоза отсчитывается общій сборъ ввозной пошлины плюсъ ли-цзинь съ опіума, уплачиваемый въ портѣ назначенія, и 7% расходовъ. Къ рыночной стоимости вывоза прибавляется общій сборъ вывозной пошлины и 8% расходовъ».

«Что касается, однако, цифръ, показывающихъ пропорцію торговли съ каждымъ иностраннымъ государствомъ, никакихъ такихъ вычетовъ или прибавленій не дѣлается и, при непригодности необходимыхъ данныхъ, оказывается невозможнымъ, за исключеніемъ развѣ только приблизительно, уменьшить эти два ряда цифръ до обыкновеннаго уровня».

«Никакихъ попытокъ въ этомъ направленіи сдѣлано не было, и всѣ статистическія данныя, сообщаемыя въ настоящемъ отчетѣ, помимо тѣхъ, которыя имѣютъ дѣло съ общею торговлею, всѣ взяты изъ таможенныхъ отчетовъ такъ, какъ они есть».

«Не представляется, повидимому, правильнымъ устанавливать прибыль съ товаровъ, цѣны которыхъ постоянно колеблются и стоимость которыхъ во многихъ случаяхъ дается таможнями произвольно».

«Въ цѣляхъ обезпеченія точности и облегченія сравненія было бы, повидимому, желательно, чтобы цифры для ввоза и вывоза исчислялись всегда на одномъ и томъ же основаніи. Затѣмъ, нужно также обращать вниманіе по отношенію къ цифрамъ, показывающимъ пропорціональную торговлю каждой страны. Нѣкоторые товары, перевозимые, напримѣръ, на британскихъ судахъ, могутъ быть региструемы, какъ поступающіе изъ Соединеннаго Королевства, или вывозимые въ него, между тѣмъ какъ ихъ дѣйствительнымъ происхожденіемъ или назначеніемъ является, можетъ быть, какая-нибудь другая страна».

«Другимъ пунктомъ, который не слѣдовало бы упускать изъ вида, является обманчивое свойство отчетовъ по отношенію къ товарамъ, вво-

зимымъ изъ Гонконга или вывозимымъ въ него. Значительное количество не британскаго груза привозится изъ означенной колоніи, и много чисто китайскихъ произведеній отправляются туда изъ южныхъ портовъ для перегрузки въ другіе порты въ Китаѣ».

«Итогъ британской торговли, который въ 1896 году составлялъ 56,6% всей торговли, уменьшился, согласно китайскимъ отчетамъ, до 51,02 %, и прямой ввозъ изъ Соединеннаго Королевства упалъ, повидимому, до цѣлыхъ 15,9%».

«Какія цифры могутъ быть вѣрными, это представляется почти невозможнымъ сказать, такъ какъ ни китайскія таблицы, ни наши собственныя не могутъ дать точныхъ свѣдѣній касательно мѣста происхожденія товаровъ, въ нихъ перечисленныхъ».

«Напримѣръ, отчеты за 1896 годъ, въ ежегодномъ изданіи Министерства Финансовъ (Board of Trade's Annual Statement) о торговлѣ Соединеннаго Королевства съ иностранными государствами, даютъ вывозъ въ Китай равнымъ 6,717,353 фунтамъ и ввозъ изъ Китая — 2,973,887 фунтамъ. Эти цифры являются стоимостью въ портахъ погрузки и стоимостью при приходѣ — соотвѣтственно. Цифры о ввозѣ, будучи уменьшены до обыкновеннаго базиса, собственно согласны съ дѣйствительностью, но менѣе легко объяснить крупную разницу въ 1,110,237 фунтовъ въ дѣлѣ вывоза».

«Правдоподобнымъ рѣшеніемъ можетъ быть то, что излишекъ состоитъ или изъ груза условнаго (optional cargo) (т. е. отправляемаго условно въ тотъ или иной портъ), или изъ перегрузокъ въ Марсели, которыя могли быть классифицируемы въ китайскихъ отчетахъ, какъ грузы, предназначенные для континента Европы, и должнымъ образомъ зарегистрованы въ нашихъ отчетахъ, какъ ввозъ изъ Китая».

«Во время составленія настоящаго отчета британскія цифры за 1901 годъ получены еще не были».

«Что касается другихъ странъ, то сравнительныя цифры за два года показываютъ слѣдующее:

	С Т О И М О С Т Ь.		
	1896 фн.	1901 фн.	Увеличеніе. фн.
Соединенные Штаты:			
Ввозъ изъ. . . .	2,000,000	3,476,000	1,476,000
Вывозъ въ . . .	1,854,000	2,458,000	604,000

Европейскій континентъ (исключая Россіи) [1]).			
Ввозъ изъ. . . .	1,572,000	2,521,500	949,500
Вывозъ въ . . .	3,013,000	4,329,000	1,316,000

«Ввозъ изъ Японіи показываетъ увеличеніе приблизительно на 2,000,000 — 2,500,000 фн.».

«Изъ вышеозначеннаго можно видѣть, что, несмотря на значительное паденіе въ цѣнѣ серебра и несмотря на тотъ фактъ, что по условіямъ своего договора съ Японіею Китай въ 1895 году увеличилъ приблизительно на 37,500,000 фн. свой иностранный долгъ, ввозная торговля увеличилась на 19%, каковое увеличеніе было бы вѣроятно, если бы не случилось послѣднихъ безпорядковъ».

«Настоящій годъ, однако, засталъ Китай осѣдланнымъ дальнѣйшимъ увеличеніемъ его долга на 67,500,000 фунтовъ, первоначально обращеннаго изъ золота въ серебро по курсу 3 шил. за таможенный ланъ (равно 450,000,000), серебряный эквивалентъ каковой суммы, на ряду съ его предыдущими долгами, увеличивается, вслѣдствіе упадка курса, до размѣровъ, внушающихъ весьма сильныя опасенія. Кромѣ того, сокращеніе въ его доходахъ, причиненное залогомъ большей части его доходовъ для покрытія вознагражденія, должно повести къ тяжелымъ внутреннимъ налогамъ на торговлю, и можно предположить, что покупная сила его на нѣкоторое время серьезно отъ этого пострадаетъ».

«Правда, то, что происходитъ въ этой странѣ, является неожиданностью, но положеніе, съ которымъ она очутилась лицомъ къ лицу, не обѣщаетъ ей блестящаго будущаго. Единственная надежда Китая на экономическое спасеніе заключается, повидимому, въ немедленномъ и широкомъ развитіи его вывоза. Но, какъ бы ни были велики его потенціальныя богатства въ этомъ отношеніи, для дѣйствительной ихъ эксплоатаціи потребуется извѣстное время. Нужно имѣть желѣзныхъ дорогъ больше, чѣмъ тѣ, которыя находятся нынѣ въ періодѣ постройки или проектахъ, и, если даже допустить, что найдутся капиталисты, готовые финансировать ихъ, онѣ не могутъ быть построены въ одинъ день. За отсутствіемъ же желѣзныхъ дорогъ будетъ крайне затруднительно доставлять къ мѣсту назначенія машины для горныхъ или про-

[1]) Въ 1900 году Гамбургъ ввезъ изъ Китая товаровъ на сумму 1,426,000 фн. и вывезъ въ Китай 1,464,000 фн. (Нѣмецкіе торговые отчеты).

мышленныхъ цѣлей, или поставлять минералы или другіе продукты въ портъ распредѣленія по цѣнамъ, которыя были бы выгодны. Минералы не всегда оказываются въ равнинахъ, подобно тому, какъ въ сѣверномъ Китаѣ и въ дельтѣ Янъ-цвы, и опытъ Англо-Французскаго ртутнаго и горнаго синдиката, который, открывая работы въ провинціи Гуй-чжоу, долженъ былъ нанять 30 человѣкъ на шесть недѣль для доставки котла на разстояніи 17 миль, не оказывается, повидимому, необыкновеннымъ».

«Другою помощью развитію вывоза было бы полное уничтоженіе всякихъ внутреннихъ и морскихъ пошлинъ на продукты, предназначенные къ вывозу за границу. Принятіе такого образа дѣйствій, однако, невѣроятно. Первѣе всего, большинству китайскихъ чиновниковъ неизвѣстны самые элементарные принципы экономіи, и даже, если бы можно было дать имъ нѣкоторое понятіе объ этихъ принципахъ, сильная нужда въ наличныхъ деньгахъ, въ которой они находится, была бы достаточнымъ основаніемъ, чтобы помѣшать имъ отказаться отъ дохода одного дня, при простомъ теоретическомъ увѣреніи, что благодаря этому доходу можно извлечь выгоду въ непродолжительномъ времени. Затѣмъ, морскія вывозныя пошлины заложены европейскимъ кредиторамъ, и такъ какъ онѣ достигаютъ суммы приблизительно въ 1,300,000 фунтовъ, то вмѣсто нихъ должно быть изыскано другое равнозначущее обезпеченіе».

«Очевидность положенія, что что-нибудь должно быть сдѣлано, доказывается фактомъ, что въ мартѣ сего года (1902) Китайское Министерство Иностранныхъ Дѣлъ опубликовало рядъ горныхъ правилъ, которыя, хотя еще далеко не удовлетворительны, являются, однако, значительнымъ шагомъ впередъ по сравненію съ предшествовавшимъ законодательствомъ въ этой области. Нынѣ на основаніи этихъ правилъ для иностранцевъ предоставляется разрабатывать рудныя богатства совмѣстно съ китайцами, безъ всякихъ самовольныхъ ограниченій въ смыслѣ пропорцій складочнаго капитала. Населенію и чиновникамъ даны приказанія оказывать всякое содѣйствіе развѣдочнымъ партіямъ, и сдѣлана попытка къ заклинанію призрака фынъ-шуй. Дальнѣйшимъ указаніемъ прогрессирующей мысли является принятіе предложенія, сдѣланнаго британскою коммиссіею по пересмотру договора, что вывозныя пошлины на чай должны быть выработаны на основаніи 5% ad valorem, въ надеждѣ, что окажется, можетъ быть, возможнымъ сдѣлать что-нибудь въ цѣляхъ оживленія этой когда-то цвѣтущей торговли».

«Много попытокъ,—къ несчастію всѣ неудачныя,—было сдѣлано, чтобы прійти къ нѣкоторымъ заключеніямъ относительно торговаго ба-

ланса Китая. Единственными приблизительно точными цифрами, которыя въ данномъ случаѣ пригодны, оказываются только цифры отчетовъ императорскихъ морскихъ таможенъ. Однако, данныя, которыя онѣ сообщаютъ, далеко не полны и, что касается остального, то во всемъ приходится основываться на догадкахъ».

«Можно быть увѣреннымъ, что пограничная торговля на сѣверѣ, сѣверо-западѣ и западѣ Китая должна показывать балансъ въ пользу Китая. Извѣстно, что эмигранты, возвращаясь изъ-за границы, приносятъ съ собою крупныя суммы денегъ, размѣры которыхъ нѣтъ никакихъ средствъ опредѣлить, и что каждый почтовый пароходъ привозитъ сотни заказныхъ писемъ, содержащихъ часть платежей за вывезенный трудъ. Просматривая перечень разныхъ военныхъ судовъ, принадлежащихъ западнымъ державамъ въ восточныхъ водахъ, напрасно будетъ дѣлать какія-либо попытки вычислить ежегодные расходы ихъ въ Китаѣ. Равнымъ образомъ, невозможнымъ представляется также вычислить, сколько въ странѣ истратили или тратятъ разные военные отряды. Едва ли будетъ также ошибочнымъ помѣстить на кредитъ Китая извѣстную часть богатства, текущаго въ прилегающую колонію Гонконга; но какъ установить эту пропорцію? Затѣмъ—всѣ эти искатели концессій и представители развѣдочныхъ синдикатовъ, насчитывающіеся десятками,— достигнуты ли ихъ цѣли или нѣтъ,—всѣ они оставили за собою здѣсь деньги. Равнымъ образомъ, пожертвованія людей, заинтересованныхъ въ миссіонерскомъ дѣлѣ, являются еще другою статьею, которую нужно принять во вниманіе».

«Съ другой стороны, слѣдуетъ памятовать, что въ дебетъ должны быть отнесены крупные годовые платежи по покрытію иностранныхъ займовъ. Суммы, подлежащія уплатѣ въ 1901 году, равнялись: 3,750,000 фунтовъ стерлинговъ, изъ которыхъ только 910,042 фунта представляли обратную уплату капитала, при чемъ оставался балансъ въ 2,839,558 фунтовъ на оплату процентовъ».

«Китай не имѣетъ своей линіи океанскихъ пароходовъ, и изъ всей суммы тоннажа пароходовъ, занимающихся перевозкою грузовъ между портами, на китайскій флагъ приходится только немного болѣе, чѣмъ 17%; Китай долженъ платить другимъ не только фрахтъ за свой вывозъ, но даже большую часть фрахта по своей внутренней торговлѣ».

Главнѣйшія указываемыя доселѣ неточности или пристрастныя въ пользу Англіи положенія, проводимыя въ статистикѣ китайской морской таможни, сводятся къ слѣдующему:

Во 1-хъ, тогда какъ для всѣхъ другихъ европейскихъ странъ

отчеты китайской морской таможни удѣляютъ слишкомъ мало вниманія и мѣста, британская имперія фигурируетъ въ нихъ подъ цѣлымъ рядомъ слѣдующихъ группъ:

1) Great Britain;
2) Hongkong;
3) India;
4) Singapore and Straits;
5) Australia, New Zealand, etc.;
6) South Africa, including Mauritius;
7) British America.

Во 2-хъ, отчеты китайской морской таможни говорятъ о торговлѣ Гонконга, нисколько не выдѣляя и не поясняя ея полнѣйшее по существу отличіе отъ торговли англійской. Въ иностранной торговлѣ Китая Гонконгъ играетъ очень большую роль, но представляется вопросъ, какую роль играетъ сама Англія въ торговлѣ Гонконга, и не является ли послѣдній, по крайней мѣрѣ, по отношенію къ Китаю, перегрузочнымъ пунктомъ въ огромнѣйшей пропорціи однихъ только иностранныхъ товаровъ.

Въ самомъ дѣлѣ, если въ отдѣльныхъ графахъ совершенно точно указаны итоги ввоза и вывоза изъ метрополіи и всѣхъ колоній британской имперіи въ Китай, что то же еще падаетъ на долю Гонконга? Очевидно въ преобладающей долѣ въ него должны ввозиться изъ Англіи тѣ товары, которые предназначаются для другихъ странъ востока кромѣ Китая. Фирмамъ же, отправляющимъ грузы непосредственно въ порты Китая, казалось бы, совершенно нѣтъ необходимости подвергаться накладнымъ расходамъ по перегрузкѣ въ Гонконгѣ. Поэтому, говоря о Гонконгѣ, который составляетъ, благодаря неточной статистикѣ китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ, могущественный и единственный оплотъ англійской торговли въ Китаѣ, можно принять за вѣрное, что громадные итоги торговаго обмѣна Гонконга съ Китаемъ должны относиться на счетъ Англіи съ очень и очень большою оговоркою. Гонконгъ самъ ничего не производитъ. Это неоднократно заявлялось самими же англичанами, не говоря уже о другихъ, которые, какъ, напр., американцы, бельгійцы, итальянцы и пр., съ цифрами въ рукахъ, неопровержимо доказываютъ похищенія англійскимъ флагомъ въ Гонконгѣ товаровъ чужого происхожденія и отнесеніе ихъ затѣмъ подъ рубрику Великобританіи или Гонконга. Въ добавленіе къ тому, что говорится по сему предмету въ главахъ о другихъ странахъ, здѣсь не лишне будетъ привести оффиціальное сообщеніе о заключеніи, сдѣланномъ о ходѣ англійской

торговли въ Гонконгѣ самими же изучавшими дѣло англичанами. По этому вопросу въ одномъ изъ отчетовъ бельгійскаго консула въ Гонконгѣ Leona Vincart [1]) мы находимъ слѣдующее интересное сообщеніе:

«Англійское правительство, озабоченное упадкомъ англійской торговли въ Гонконгѣ, назначило комиссію, съ цѣлью изысканія причинъ этого упадка и средства къ его улучшенію. Мнѣ кажется интереснымъ резюмировать работы этой комиссіи».

«Члены названной комиссіи испытали большія затрудненія въ своихъ изысканіяхъ, потому что, какъ я уже сказалъ, Гонконгъ является свободнымъ портомъ и суда обязаны объявлять только тоннажъ въ товарахъ безъ указаній стоимости, рода, происхожденія».

«Эти господа старались узнать, дѣйствительно ли существуетъ перемѣщеніе англійской торговли въ пользу другихъ континентальныхъ націй. Важно ли это перемѣщеніе и наконецъ какія его причины. Вотъ ихъ заключенія:

«Очевидно, говоритъ комиссія, что въ теченіе нѣсколькихъ лѣтъ англійская торговля потерпѣла уменьшеніе въ Гонконгѣ къ пользѣ Германіи, Бельгіи и Японіи; извѣстные товары, какъ шерстяныя ткани, анилиновыя краски и др., которые поступали ранѣе изъ Англіи, нынѣ поставляются всецѣло Германіею; другіе, какъ лампы, желѣзные товары, ботинки и башмаки каучуковые, мыло, консервы, пиво (которое должно быть свѣтлое и легкое), желѣзныя издѣлія, шляпы, сласти, ножовый товаръ и др., которые составляли монополію Англіи, ввозятся нынѣ въ большомъ количествѣ изъ Германіи и Японіи».

«Ввозъ металловъ равнымъ образомъ подвергся сильному уменьшенію; напримѣръ, желтая мѣдь, которую Англія поставляла въ большомъ количествѣ для блиндированія судовъ, и мелкіе товары, ввозятся нынѣ въ доброй половинѣ изъ Германіи, благодаря невысокому фрахту германскихъ линій».

«То же самое замѣчаніе примѣнимо также къ желѣзу (желѣзо въ брусьяхъ, желѣзо Т., въ плитахъ), наибольшая часть котораго ввозится изъ Бельгіи, гдѣ выработка дешевле, чѣмъ въ Англіи, и фрахтъ менѣе высокъ».

«Австралія вытѣснила Англію и Германію въ дѣлѣ поставки свинца въ слиткахъ».

«Оружіе, военныя принадлежности и порохъ поступаютъ въ боль-

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[1]) 1896 tome XCIII. 2 livraison. Recueil Consulaire, contenant les Rapports Commerciaux des Agents Belges à l'Etranger publié en execution de l'Arrêté Royal du 13 Novembre 1895 par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Royaume de Belgique.

шомъ количествѣ изъ Германіи; гвозди, стеклянные стаканы, бокалы и зеркала находятся въ рукахъ бельгійцевъ, и цѣны на нихъ выше всякой конкурренціи здѣсь, при чемъ упаковка ихъ очень тщательная; взамѣнъ этого малая заботливость въ упаковкѣ свѣчей позволила Англіи занять мѣсто Бельгіи въ дѣлѣ поставки этого предмета».

«Японія, конкурренція которой только что еще начинается, въ будущемъ сдѣлается, по словамъ отчета комиссіи, страшнымъ соперникомъ. Она имѣетъ на этомъ рынкѣ коммерческихъ агентовъ, старающихся узнать вкусъ потребителей, способъ предпочтительной упаковки, она основываетъ склады и торговые дома и устанавливаетъ пароходныя линіи съ очень низкимъ тарифомъ, но японскіе продукты вообще еще очень низкаго качества».

«Комиссія, констатировавъ уменьшеніе англійской торговли, приписываетъ таковое слѣдующимъ причинамъ».

1) «Низшая стоимость производства въ Германіи, Бельгіи и Японіи».

2) «Нежеланіе англичанъ изслѣдовать вкусы и привычки потребителей».

3) «Постоянное обезцѣненіе стоимости серебра».

4) «Болѣе возвышенные въ Англіи, чѣмъ на континентѣ, фрахтъ и перевозочныя цѣны по желѣзной дорогѣ».

Выписка изъ отчета того же бельгійскаго консула Leon Vincart'a за 1897 годъ представляетъ слѣдующія интересныя данныя о портѣ Гонконгъ:

«Недавно появившаяся Синяя книга даетъ нѣкоторыя подробности относительно пароходнаго движенія порта Гонконга за 1895 годъ; но въ ней не заключается никакихъ указаній ни относительно характера товаровъ, ни ихъ происхожденія; она указываетъ просто число вошедшихъ и вышедшихъ судовъ, ихъ національность и ихъ тоннажъ» [1]).

«Нижеслѣдующая таблица резюмируетъ эти различныя указанія»:

Флагъ.	Вошедшіе.		Вышедшіе.	
	число.	тонны.	число.	тонны.
Американскій	51	80,963	50	77,454
Австрійскій	24	61,116	24	61,116
Англійскій	3,308	4,297,342	3,318	4,292,295
Китайскій	98	115,753	96	115,753

[1]) Такъ какъ Гонконгъ свободный портъ, то указывать происхожденіе или характеръ товаровъ не обязательно.

Китайскій джонки . . .	26,554	1,844,705	26,473	1,838,995
Датскій.	97	43,623	97	43,623
Голландскій	15	12,898	14	12,226
Французскій	123	167,809	123	167,809
Германскій [1])	638	744,811	631	737,841
Гавайскій	2	1,228	2	1,228
Итальянскій	14	18,846	14	18,928
Японскій [1])	27	48,884	26	47,820
Норвежскій.	127	145,369	124	143,539
Русскій.	9	21,244	9	21,244
Сіамскій.	1	656	1	656
Испанскій.	4	3,844	4	3,844
Шведскій	8	7,912	8	7,912
Итого	31,100	7,617,003	31,016	7,552,283

«Всматриваясь въ статистическія данныя о китайскихъ портахъ, можно возстановить отчасти движенія порта Гонконга; занимаясь этой работой, я констатировалъ, что торговля между Гонконгомъ и китайскими портами дала за 1895 годъ только сумму въ 150,982,308 т. л., распредѣляющуюся слѣдующимъ образомъ: ввозъ въ китайскіе порты товаровъ, происходящихъ изъ Гонконга—93,876,302 т. л., вывозъ изъ тѣхъ же самыхъ портовъ китайскихъ товаровъ въ Гонконгъ 57,106,006 т. л., или въ общемъ 150,982,308 т. л., или 603,929,232 франка».

«Такъ какъ эта цифра касается только обмѣна съ китайскими портами и такъ какъ Гонконгъ производитъ равнымъ образомъ очень значительную торговлю съ Европою, съ Сіамомъ, съ Филиппинскими островами, Японіею и Соединенными Штатами, то безъ преувеличенія можно опредѣлять общіе обороты торговли Гонконга въ 250 милліоновъ там. ланъ, или въ круглыхъ цифрахъ въ 1 милліардъ франковъ».

«Фрахтъ для американскаго хлопка изъ Нью-Іорка въ Гонконгъ равняется только 30 шиллингамъ, въ то время какъ для хлопка англійскаго, привозимаго изъ Ливерпуля, таковой равняется 57 шиллингамъ; комиссія равнымъ образомъ живо удѣляетъ большое вниманіе синдикату англійскихъ арматоровъ, уставъ котораго фиксируетъ фрахтъ для англійскихъ портовъ, но оставляетъ имъ всю широту въ примѣненіи тарифовъ къ портамъ континента».

«Комиссія отмѣчаетъ ловкость и дѣятельность агентовъ и главъ англійскихъ домовъ, основанныхъ въ Гонконгѣ, агентовъ, которые по-

[1]) Эти пароходы заходятъ въ Антверпенъ.

стоянно находятся начеку, стараясь удовлетворить кліентовъ въ ихъ вкусахъ и предпочтеніяхъ, но усилія которыхъ парализуются инерціею англійскихъ экспортеровъ и ихъ боязнью принести жертву въ цѣляхъ обезпеченія за собою новыхъ рынковъ, или даже для того, чтобы удержать положеніе уже занятое».

«Иностранные фабриканты, и главнымъ образомъ нѣмцы, наоборотъ, принимаютъ во вниманіе указанія своихъ представителей и умѣютъ сгибаться передъ требованіемъ рынка, хотя бы и цѣною нѣкоторыхъ жертвъ».

«Я полагаю, что моментъ абсолютно удобенъ, чтобы встать на этомъ рынкѣ и основать на немъ, наподобіе англичанъ и нѣмцевъ, склады и торговые дома».

«Пусть наши промышленники не теряютъ изъ вида, что Гонконгъ является главнымъ поставщикомъ не только для большой части Китая, но также и Сіама, Филиппинскихъ острововъ и пр.».

Изъ ознакомленія съ вышеозначенными оффиціальными данными явствуетъ, что торговля Гонконга имѣетъ сильную тенденцію къ пониженію, что опасенія на этотъ счетъ заставили даже правительство Гонконга назначить особую комиссію съ цѣлью выясненія причинъ упадка торговли и принятія мѣръ къ ея поддержанію. Между тѣмъ, если обратиться къ торговымъ отчетамъ китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ, то торговые обороты Гонконга оказываются не только не уменьшающимися, но, наоборотъ, постоянно увеличивающимися. На самомъ дѣлѣ, таблица за періодъ 1883—1895 гг., т. е. какъ разъ за годы, предшествовавшіе образованію названной комиссіи, представляетъ слѣдующія данныя:

Годы.	Ввозъ изъ Гонконга въ Китай. т. л.	Вывозъ изъ Китая въ Гонконгъ. т. л.	Всего. т. л.
1883. .	29,090,873	18,851,904	47,942,777
1884. .	30,770,453	17,239,750	48,010,203
1885. .	35,268,197	15,869,987	51,138,184
1886. .	34,889,671	22,552,676	57,442,347
1887. .	57,761,039	31,393,189	89,154,228
1888. .	69,840,746	33,551,518	103,392,264
1889. .	63,371,081	35,186,644	98,557,725
1890. .	72,057,314	32,930,551	104,987,865
1891. .	68,155,959	37,707,661	105,863,620
1892. .	69,816,916	40,701,434	110,518,350

1893. .	80,890,964	48,290,259	129,181,223
1894. .	82,424,351	50,793,504	133,217,855
1895. .	88,191,240	54,774,489	142,965,729

Сравнивая столь послѣдовательное увеличенiе торговли Гонконга съ Китаемъ и принимая во вниманiе означенное выше констатированiе факта упадка торговли этого порта, нужно прiйти къ заключенiю, что дѣло идетъ, очевидно, объ упадкѣ англiйской торговли, какъ таковой, и что показываемое вышеприведенными цифрами увеличенiе торговли Гонконга должно, повидимому, приходиться на долю другихъ государствъ.

Очень поучительнымъ представляется анализъ торговыхъ оборотовъ Англiи съ Китаемъ, если изъ итоговъ исключить совершенно торговлю Гонконга, являющуюся пунктомъ болѣе нежели сомнительнымъ. Тогда мы получаемъ такiе результаты за послѣднiе три года:

Общiе торговые обороты Англiи и колонiй.

1900	1901	1902
т. л.	т. л.	т. л.
82,280,067	91,259,515	114,682,080

При такихъ итогахъ оказывается, что торговля Англiи занимаетъ въ общемъ оборотѣ торговли Китая:

1900 — 22°/о (приблиз.).
1901 — 21°/о »
1902 — 21°/о »

Но и это не точныя цифры, такъ какъ изъ замѣчанiя о торговлѣ Голландiи и исчезновенiи суматрскаго керосина мы видимъ, что и въ торговлѣ «Straits settlements», перегрузочномъ пунктѣ для ланкатскаго керосина, фигурируетъ немало товаровъ не англiйскаго происхожденiя.

ГЛАВА VI.

Россія.

Указанія на неточность существующаго нынѣ въ китайскихъ морскихъ таможняхъ порядка регистраціи находятся также въ нѣкоторыхъ отчетахъ русскихъ консуловъ, по отношенію къ русской торговлѣ. Такъ въ очеркѣ «Торговля и промышленность Шань-дуна» русскій вице-консулъ въ Чифу В. Ф. Гроссе говоритъ слѣдующее:

«Къ сожалѣнію, публикуемые въ Шанхаѣ таможенные отчеты содержатъ въ себѣ крайне неточныя указанія на размѣры торговыхъ оборотовъ съ Китаемъ отдѣльныхъ государствъ. Таможня группируетъ товары исключительно по флагамъ судовъ, доставляющихъ ихъ въ порты назначенія, не дѣлая никакихъ отмѣтокъ о происхожденіи ихъ. Такъ, напримѣръ, доставляемый въ Китай на иностранныхъ пароходахъ русскій керосинъ заносится зачастую таможнею въ рубрику «Гонконгъ или англійскія колоніи». Подобная путаница въ распредѣленіи вывоза вносится и въ отчеты иностранной томожни о торговлѣ Чифу съ Владивостокомъ, и, поэтому, публикуемыя свѣдѣнія о ней являются вполнѣ недостовѣрными. Большинство русскихъ товаровъ вывозится изъ Владивостока попрежнему на иностранныхъ судахъ, совершающихъ круговые рейсы съ заходомъ въ Японію и Корею. Оставаясь вѣрною своей практикѣ, таможня опредѣляетъ весь вывозъ въ Китай изъ Приморской области (называемой въ отчетахъ Русскою Манчжуріею) всего въ 136,956 ланъ, изъ которыхъ 122,974 приходится на долю Чифу и 13,982—на всѣ остальные порты Китая. Цифры эти находятся, конечно, въ явномъ противорѣчіи съ дѣйствительными размѣрами русскаго вывоза. На самомъ дѣлѣ, стоимость отпуска за 1900 годъ изъ Владивостока въ Чифу опредѣляется въ суммѣ не менѣе 220,000 рублей. Главнѣйшею

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статьею вывоза является морская капуста, доставленная въ 1900 году въ Чифу, въ количествѣ 29,404 пикулей, на 49,986 ланъ; затѣмъ слѣдуютъ: керосинъ (35,398 ланъ), табакъ, кукуруза, трепанги, картофель, бобы и мѣха (всего на 122,974 ланы) и, наконецъ, русское сукно (1,496 ланъ) [1]).

Весьма любопытнымъ, и вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ явно доказательнымъ въ вышеозначенномъ смыслѣ, является, напримѣръ, проведенное въ нижепомѣщаемой таблицѣ сравненіе за послѣднее десятилѣтіе, на основаніи статистическихъ данныхъ таможенъ итоговъ всей русской ввозной торговли въ Китаѣ съ количествомъ ввоза одного русскаго керосина:

Годы.	ВВОЗЪ ИЗЪ РОССІИ ОБЩІЙ.				Ввозъ одного керосина.
	Черезъ Одессу моремъ.	Черезъ Кяхту.	Изъ Приморской области.	Всего.	
	т. л.	т. л.	т. л.	т. л.	т. л.
1890. .	687,305	—	210,521	897,826	830,825
1891. .	883,676	—	180,802	1,064,478	958,212
1892. .	391,044	—	159,709	550,753	967,847
1893. .	704,454	—	179,376	883,830	1,484,534
1894. .	858,369	—	200,359	1,058,728	2,100,086
1895. .	1,791,658	—	110,534	1,902,192	3,195,106
1896. .	2,032,386	3,368	193,375	2,229,129	3,521,873
1897. .	3,234,007	1,160	207,282	3,442,449	4,618,148
1898. .	1,454,281	665	299,142	1,754,088	2,202,244
1899. .	3,233,239	—	289,165	3,522,404	4,891,380
1900. .	4,236,507	—	136,956	4,373,463	5,148,027
1901. .	3,004,315	8,885	346,979	3,360,179	4,276,141

Какъ извѣстно, ввозъ русскаго керосина въ Китай производится морскимъ путемъ. Сличая цифры ввоза керосина съ цифрами всей русской ввозной торговли моремъ, — мы увидимъ, что ввозъ одного этого продукта положительно за всѣ годы, начиная съ 1890 г. и кончая 1901 г., весьма значительно превышаетъ итоги, данные для всей русской ввозной морской торговли. Между тѣмъ, кромѣ керосина, въ Китай ввозятся морскимъ путемъ еще и нѣкоторые другіе предметы русскаго происхожденія, откуда явствуетъ, что цифры, указанныя въ отчетахъ китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ, представляются совершенно непригодными для выясненія сколько-либо точной доли русской торговли въ

[1]) Министерство Иностранныхъ Дѣлъ. Сборникъ консульскихъ донесеній. Годъ четвертый. Выпускъ VI. 1901, стр. 458—459.

Китаѣ. Даже если бы взять общіе итоги русской торговли, производимой всѣми тремя путями черезъ Одессу, Сибирь, Кяхту и Приморскую область (какъ значится въ отчетахъ китайскихъ таможенъ), то и въ такомъ случаѣ только за два года—1890 и 1891—ввозъ одного русскаго керосина былъ меньше общаго русскаго ввоза. Во всѣхъ же другихъ случаяхъ, оказывается, что итоги всей русской торговли меньше суммы ввоза только одного предмета.

Для общей характеристики всей торговли Россіи съ Китаемъ заимствуемъ изъ оффиціальнаго «Вѣстника Финансовъ, Промышленности и Торговли» (1903 г. № 5, стр. 197—198) слѣдующій сводъ данныхъ:

«По даннымъ Таможеннаго Департамента обмѣнъ товаровъ между Россіей и Китаемъ за время 1883 по 1900 г. представляется по пятилѣтіямъ съ 1883 по 1897 г. и за трехлѣтіе 1898—1900 г. въ слѣдующемъ видѣ:

Годы.	Вывозъ изъ Россіи.	Ввозъ въ Россію.	Весь оборотъ	Превышеніе ввоза надъ вывозомъ.
	Тысячи рублей.			
1883—1887	10,251	95,666	105,917	85,415
1888—1892	8,736	74,407	83,143	65,671
1893—1897	25,553	193,957	219,510	168,404
1898—1900	20,485	129,753	150,238	109,268

«Изъ приведенныхъ цифръ видно, что за весь указанный періодъ ввозъ изъ Китая превышаетъ значительно вывозъ изъ Россіи, составляя отъ 80 до 90% всего оборота».

«По отдѣльнымъ годамъ послѣдняго десятилѣтія колебанія ввоза и вывоза товаровъ въ русско-китайской торговлѣ представляются слѣдующимъ образомъ:

Годы.	Вывозъ изъ Россіи.			Ввозъ въ Россію.			Весь оборотъ.	
	Цѣнность въ тысячахъ рублей.	Увеличеніе или уменьшеніе въ % по сравненію съ предыдущимъ годомъ.	Отношеніе въ % ко всему обороту.	Цѣнность въ тысячахъ рублей.	Увеличеніе или уменьшеніе въ % по сравненію съ предыдущимъ годомъ.	Отношеніе въ % ко всему обороту.	Сумма въ тысячахъ рублей.	Увеличеніе или уменьшеніе въ % по сравненію съ предыдущимъ годомъ.
1891	4,896	+62	14	28,967	— 1	86	33,863	+ 5
1892	4,782	— 2	15	27,968	— 4	85	32,750	— 3
1893	4,087	—17	11	33,185	+19	80	37,272	+14
1894	4,488	+10	10	38,504	+16	90	42,992	+15

1895	5,047	+12	11	41,567	+ 8	89	46,614	+ 8
1896	5,501	+ 9	12	41,457	— 0	88	46,958	+ 1
1897	6,430	+17	12	39,244	— 6	88	45,674	— 3
1898	6,257	— 3	13	40,293	+ 2	87	46,550	+ 2
1899	7,526	+20	15	43,515	+ 8	85	51,041	+10
1900	6,702	—12	13	45,945	+ 6	87	52,647	+ 3

«Изъ вышеприведенной таблицы видно, что хотя торговля Россіи съ Китаемъ изъ года въ годъ увеличивается, но ростъ этотъ идетъ почти исключительно за счетъ увеличенія китайскаго ввоза. За 10 лѣтъ ввозъ возросъ въ абсолютныхъ цифрахъ съ 28,9 милл. руб. на 45,9 милл. руб., т. е. на 60%, между тѣмъ какъ вывозъ увеличился за это время съ 4,9 милл. руб. на 6,7 милл., т. е. лишь на 37%. Соотвѣтственно этому и отношеніе вывоза изъ Россіи ко всему русско-китайскому обороту уменьшилось съ 14 до 13%».

«Между тѣмъ во всей совокупности внѣшней торговли Китая замѣчается явленіе какъ разъ противоположное. Здѣсь первое мѣсто принадлежитъ ввозу въ Китай, составляющему по отношенію ко всему обороту въ среднемъ 60%; именно, въ 1900 г. на 563 мил. руб. всего оборота ввозъ иностранныхъ продуктовъ въ Китай составлялъ 330 милл. руб., при чемъ ввозъ спеціально изъ Россіи — 6,7 милл. руб. — едва достигалъ 2%».

«Что касается рода и количества товаровъ, вывозимыхъ изъ Россіи въ Китай, то за два послѣдніе года располагаются они по цѣнности въ слѣдующемъ порядкѣ:

	СТОИМОСТЬ ВЪ ТЫСЯЧАХЪ РУБЛЕЙ.			
НАИМЕНОВАНІЕ ТОВАРОВЪ.	1899	Въ % ко всей суммѣ вывоза.	1900	Въ % ко всей суммѣ вывоза.
Бумажныя ткани	4,056	53,9	3,819	57,0
Легкія нефтяныя освѣт. масла	1,358	18,0	1,129	16,8
Юфть	426	5,6	254	3,8
Животныя	145	1,9	71	1,1
Шерстяныя издѣлія	143	1,9	80	1,2
Желѣзо сортовое и сталь . .	123	1,6	115	1,7
Кожи выдѣлан. кромѣ юфти .	105	1,4	77	1,1
Рога всякіе и копыта . . .	91	1,2	70	1,0
Шкуры: лисьи, волчьи, бобровыя и т. п.	89	1,2	56	0,8

Сахаръ рафинадъ.	80	1,2	87	1,3
Хлѣбные грузы	71	0,9	66	1,0
Желѣзныя издѣлія	68	0,9	73	1,1
Льняныя и пеньковыя издѣлія	53	0,7	27	0,4
Краски и красильныя вещества	52	0,7	70	1,1
Остальные товары	666	8,9	708	10,5
Итого	7,526	100	6,702	100

«Группировка тѣхъ же предметовъ по вѣсу будетъ нѣсколько иная, а именно:

НАИМЕНОВАНІЕ ТОВАРОВЪ.	КОЛИЧЕСТВО ВЪ ТЫСЯЧАХЪ ПУДОВЪ.			
	1899	Въ % ко всему колич. вывоза.	1900	Въ % ко всему колич. вывоза.
Легкія нефтяныя освѣтительныя масла.	4,505	85,0	2,190	79,5
Животныя въ пудахъ . . .	124	2,3	36	1,3
Хлѣбные грузы	102	2,0	102	3,7
Бумажныя ткани.	100	1,9	98	3,6
Желѣзо сортовое и сталь . .	44	0,8	45	1,6
Юфть.	36	0,7	15	0,6
Остальные товары	386	7,3	267	9,7
Итого	5,297	100	2,753	100

«Такимъ образомъ, въ вывозѣ товаровъ изъ Россіи въ Китай по цѣнности первое мѣсто принадлежитъ бумажнымъ тканямъ, составляющимъ около 55% общей цѣнности ввезенныхъ товаровъ. По вѣсу же первое мѣсто занимаютъ нефтяныя освѣтительныя масла, составляющія 80—85% всего экспорта».

«Товары, ввозимые изъ Китая въ Россію, слѣдуютъ, по цѣнности, въ таковомъ порядкѣ»:

НАИМЕНОВАНІЕ ТОВАРОВЪ.	СТОИМОСТЬ ВЪ ТЫСЯЧАХЪ РУБЛЕЙ.			
	1899	Въ % ко всей суммѣ ввоза.	1900	Въ % ко всей суммѣ ввоза.
Чай всякій.	35,375	81,3	37,655	82,0
Хлопчатобумажныя издѣлія .	1,748	4,0	1,864	4,1
Шелкъ сырецъ	1,112	2,6	879	1,9

Шелковыя и полушелковыя издѣлія	989	2,3	806	1,8
Кожи невыдѣланныя. . . .	904	2,1	1,003	2,2
Шерсть въ сыромъ видѣ . .	835	1,9	888	1,9
Шкуры: лисьи, волчьи, бобровыя и т. п.	480	1,1	468	1,0
Мелкій скотъ.	473	1,1	427	0,9
Шерстяныя и полушерстяныя издѣлія	366	0,9	401	0,9
Крупный рогатый скотъ. . .	258	0,6	378	0,8
Лошади.	159	0,4	68	0,1
Бѣлье и платье	128	0,3	245	0,5
Хлопчатая бумага сырецъ . .	62	0,2	169	0,4
Остальные товары	626	1,2	694	1,5
Итого	43,515	100	45,945	100

«По вѣсу эти же товары располагаются слѣдующимъ образомъ:

НАИМЕНОВАНІЕ ТОВАРОВЪ.	КОЛИЧЕСТВО ВЪ ТЫСЯЧАХЪ ПУДОВЪ. 1899	Въ % ко всему колич. ввоза.	1900	Въ % ко всему колич. ввоза.
Чай всякій.	2,441	56,9	3,001	62,2
Шерсть въ сыромъ видѣ . .	154	3,6	181	3,8
Кожи невыдѣланныя. . . .	125	2,9	134	2,8
Хлопчатобум. издѣлія . . .	98	2,3	103	2,1
Шерст. и полушерст. издѣлія .	38	0,9	35	0,7
Остальные товары	1,434	33,4	1,371	28,4
Итого	4,290	100	4,825	100

«Главное мѣсто въ обоихъ случаяхъ принадлежитъ, такимъ образомъ, чаю, являющемуся не только качественно, но и количественно, самымъ важнымъ грузомъ китайскаго вывоза».

«Для пополненія характеристики торговли Россіи съ Китаемъ необходимо еще прибавить, что до 1858 г. весь оборотъ ея совершался исключительно сухимъ путемъ, по азіатской границѣ, и преимущественно черезъ Кяхту. Трактатъ, заключенный въ этомъ году въ Тянь-цзинѣ, далъ Россіи право вести торговлю съ Китаемъ также съ моря, и съ

этого времени количество товаровъ, ввозимыхъ и вывозимыхъ морскимъ путемъ, растетъ очень быстро. За два послѣдніе года цѣнность ввоза въ Китай и вывоза товаровъ изъ Китая распредѣляется между этими двумя путями слѣдующимъ образомъ:

	Вывозъ изъ Россіи.		Ввозъ въ Россію.		Итого.		Всего.
	Черезъ азіатскую границу.	Моремъ.	Черезъ азіатскую границу.	Моремъ.	Черезъ азіатскую границу.	Моремъ.	
	ВЪ ТЫСЯЧАХЪ РУБЛЕЙ.						
1899 г.	7,522	4	30,007	13,508	37,529	13,512	51,041
Въ % отнош къ обороту	—	—	—	—	74	26	—
1900 г.	6,678	24	29,779	16,166	36,457	16,190	52,647
Въ % отнош. къ обороту	—	—	—	—	69	31	—

«Изъ этихъ данныхъ видно, что и въ настоящее время первенство принадлежитъ попрежнему обороту черезъ азіатскую границу, на долю котораго приходится отъ 69 до 74% всего оборота».

ГЛАВА VII.

Италія.

Въ дополненіе къ тому, что уже сказано о ростѣ коммерческихъ оборотовъ между Китаемъ и Италіей въ отчетѣ H. Loumyer'a, мы приведемъ здѣсь таблицу торговли двухъ названныхъ странъ, заимствованную изъ «Movimento Commerciale del Regno d'Italia» [1]):

Годы.	Вывозъ изъ Китая. лиры.	Ввозъ въ Китай. лиры.	Всего лиры.
1888 . . .	2,439,000	1,043,000	3,482,000
1889 . . .	2,983,000	485,000	3,468,000
1890 . . .	1,843,000	343,000	2,186,000
1891 . . .	2,291,000	353,000	2,644,000
1892 . . .	6,447,000	531,000	6,978,000
1893 . . .	7,783,000	525,000	8,308,000
1894 . . .	13,517,000	888,000	14,405,000
1895 . . .	20,023,000	1,260,000	21,283,000
1896 . . .	14,145,000	867,000	15,012,000
1897 . . .	18,697,000	1,085,000	19,782,000
1898 . . .	51,269,000	1,269,000	52,538,000
1899 . . .	68,754,000	1,506,000	70,260,000

Таблица эта ясно доказываетъ увеличеніе торговаго обмѣна между Италіей и Китаемъ, слѣды каковаго обмѣна совершенно исчезаютъ при дѣйствующей въ китайской морской таможнѣ системѣ регистраціи товаровъ. Для руководства къ отысканію этихъ итоговъ можно привести слѣдующую таблицу ввоза изъ Италіи въ Китай и вывоза изъ Китая въ Италію по товарамъ за пятилѣтіе 1894—1898 гг.:

[1]) См. Commercial China in 1900, p. 3000.

Ввозъ товаровъ въ Италію изъ Китая.

(Извлечено изъ Movimento Commerciale del Regno d'Italia)

Названіе предметовъ.	СТОИМОСТЬ. 1894 лиры.	1895 лиры.	1896 лиры.	1897 лиры.	1898 лиры.
Химич. препар., краски и проч.:	7,000	5,000	—	9,000	10,000
Клей	—	—	—	22,000	4,000
Хлопокъ сырой	53,000	23,000	—	—	—
„ въ издѣліяхъ	—	6,000	3,000	5,000	8,000
Вѣера обыкновенные	5,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	—
„ отдѣланные	18,000	—	6,000	8,000	—
Хлѣбные прод., плоды, овощи и проч.	358,000	1,101,000	993,000	157,000	24,000
Сало, стеаринъ и проч.	26,000	748,000	89,000	202,000	128,000
Кожи и шкуры	733,000	621,000	2,490,000	1,742,000	2,050,000
Мраморъ, камни, глиняныя издѣлія и проч.	2,000	4,000	—	—	4,000
Шелкъ и шелк. издѣлія:					
Яйца шелковичныхъ червей	5,000	—	—	1,000	17,000
Коконы	279,000	914,000	70,000	402,000	1,175,000
Шелкъ смотанный съ коконовъ	10,122,000	14,012,000	8,847,000	14,642,000	45,262,000
Пряденый шелкъ	1,880,000	2,516,000	1,597,000	1,323,000	2,192,000
Шелковыя издѣлія	8,000	7,000	—	10,000	9,000
Дерево и деревянныя издѣлія	14,000	14,000	12,000	29,000	71,000
Прочіе предметы	7,000	50,000	37,000	144,000	315,000
Итого	13,517,000	20,023,000	14,145,000	18,697,000	51,269,000

Вывозъ внутреннихъ товаровъ изъ Италіи въ Китай.

Названіе предметовъ.	СТОИМОСТЬ. 1894 лиры.	1895 лиры.	1896 лиры.	1897 лиры.	1898 лиры.
Свѣчи стеариновыя	—	—	28,000	20,000	—
Химич. препараты, включая мыло, краски и пр.	5,000	2,000	—	7,000	4,000
Кораллы въ натуральномъ видѣ	282,000	212,000	106,000	549,000	283,000
Кораллы промытые, не отдѣланные	64,000	388,000	124,000	98,000	618,000
Хлопокъ въ изд.	3,000	10,000	19,000	110,000	63,000
Шляпы фетровыя	75,000	157,000	177,000	22,000	12,000

Инструменты, машины и проч. .	388,000	77,000	19,000	31,000	13,000
Мраморъ, камень, стекло и издѣлія изъ нихъ. . .	18,000	8,000	7,000	52,000	21,000
Бумага, книги и пр.	—	—	1,000	12,000	9,000
Шелкъ, издѣлія; пряденый шелкъ.	—	121,000	126,000	49,000	37,000
Другія шелковыя издѣлія. . . .	15,000	182,000	222,000	14,000	1,000
Вина, спиртъ и пр.	5,000	33,000	24,000	20,000	42,000
Прочіе предметы .	33,000	70,000	14,000	101,000	166,000
Итого . . .	888,000	1,260,000	867,000	1,085,000	1,269,000

Сравнительная таблица торговли Италіи съ Китаемъ по отчетамъ китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ и по статистическимъ даннымъ Италіи.

Годы.	По китайской морск. таможнѣ [1]) подъ итальянск. флагомъ.		По итальянскимъ даннымъ [2]). Итоги торговаго обмѣна между Китаемъ и Италіей.	
	Ввозъ изъ Италіи въ Китай. т. л.	Вывозъ изъ Китая въ Италію. т. л.	Ввозъ. лиры.	Вывозъ. лиры.
1890	—	—	343,000	1,843,000
1891	238,104	1,200 [3])	353,000	2,291,000
1892	33,429	1,840 [3])	531,000	6,447,000
1893	—	1,130 [3])	525,000	7,783,000
1894	—	2,170 [3])	888,000	13,517,000
1895	—	—	1,260,000	20,023,000
1896	—	—	867,000	14,145,000
1897	2,891	—	1,085,000	18,697,000
1898	—	—	1,269,000	51,269,000
1899	46,594	—	1,506,000	68,754,000

Изъ ознакомленія съ этой послѣдней таблицей оказывается, что, согласно свѣдѣніямъ китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ, съ 1895 года Италія въ теченіе пяти лѣтъ рѣшительно ничего не получала изъ Китая.

[1]) Returns of Trade and Trade Reports.
[2]) Commercial China in 1900. p. 3.000.
[3]) Обратный вывозъ, иностранный.

Между тѣмъ, статистическія данныя итальянскихъ таможенъ показываютъ, что за этотъ періодъ времени Италія ввезла изъ Китая разныхъ товаровъ на весьма крупную сумму въ 172,888,000 лиръ.

Явнымъ доказательствомъ тому, что привозимые въ Китай итальянскіе товары исчезаютъ подъ флагомъ чужихъ націй, служатъ, между прочимъ, также данныя, сообщаемыя въ отчетахъ китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ объ иностранныхъ судахъ, посѣщающихъ китайскіе порты. Изъ ознакомленія съ одной изъ такихъ таблицъ [1]) оказывается, что за періодъ 1895—1900 гг. только въ одномъ 1899 году отмѣчено четыре посѣщенія судовъ подъ итальянскимъ флагомъ, съ общимъ водоизмѣщеніемъ въ 5,416 тоннъ. Очевидно, что во всѣ остальные годы итальянскіе товары, ввозъ которыхъ не прекращался, привозились на судахъ другихъ государствъ и, какъ таковые, отнесены на счетъ какой-либо другой націи, только не Италіи.

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[1]) См. Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1900. Part I Shipping: Vessels Entered and Cleared 1895—1900 p. 26.

ГЛАВА VIII.

Голландія.

Свѣдѣній о точныхъ данныхъ голландской торговли съ Китаемъ мнѣ отыскать не удалось. Но несомнѣнно, что Голландія однѣми своими колоніями работаетъ на китайской почвѣ въ пользу другихъ странъ, лишь перевозящихъ ея товары. Нагляднымъ доказательствомъ этого служитъ слѣдующая сравнительная таблица, взятая изъ отчетовъ китайской морской таможни. Первыя три графы показываютъ ввозъ, вывозъ и общій итогъ торговли Китая съ Явою и Суматрою, какъ онѣ обозначаются въ отдѣлѣ: Annual value of the Direct Trade with each Country, а четвертая — ввозъ въ Китай одного суматрскаго керосина, по отдѣлу Import (net) of Foreign Goods.

	Ввозъ изъ Явы и Суматры.	Вывозъ на Яву и Суматру.	Общій итогъ торговли Китая съ Явою и Суматрою.	Ввозъ суматрскаго керосина въ Китай.
	т. л.	т. л.	т. л.	т. л.
1890	136	229,920	230,056	—
1891	36,753	370,201	406,954	—
1892	21,421	433,172	454,593	—
1893	4,404	541,743	546,147	—
1894	6,720	563,069	569,789	63,911
1895	25	532,387	532,412	321,977
1896	5,445	370,559	376,004	727,875
1897	679,269	419,948	1,099,217	1,745,833
1898	1,445,039	347,325	1,792,364	2,914,533
1899	629,129	355,310	984,439	1,608,474
1900	599,999	333,027	933,026	2,503,171
1901	490,452	408,714	899,166	4,353,162

Отсюда видно, что за послѣдній годъ ввозъ одного суматрскаго керосина въ Китай превышаетъ почти въ десять разъ весь ввозъ изъ Явы и Суматры въ Китай и почти въ 5 разъ — весь итогъ торговаго обмѣна между двумя странами.

ГЛАВА IX.

Швеція и Норвегія.

Командированный въ Китай и Японію для изученія экспорта на Дальнемъ Востокѣ произведеній Швеціи и Норвегіи шведско-норвежскій посланникъ въ Мадридѣ г. Гуде сообщаетъ въ напечатанномъ въ 1898 г. отчетѣ слѣдующее:

«Опредѣлить размѣръ вывоза изъ Соединенныхъ Королевствъ Швеціи и Норвегіи въ Китай представляется чрезвычайно затруднительнымъ, за неимѣніемъ оффиціальныхъ статистическихъ данныхъ, тѣмъ болѣе, что шведскія произведенія, доставляемыя на англійскихъ судахъ, въ китайскихъ морскихъ таможняхъ отмѣчаются произведеніями великобританскими» [1]).

[1]) Сборникъ консульскихъ донесеній годъ 2-й, вып. II, 1899, стр. 115.

ГЛАВА X.

Корея.

Анализъ данныхъ о торговыхъ оборотахъ между Китаемъ и Кореею представляетъ собою для нашей цѣли совершенно исключительный интересъ. Какъ извѣстно, морская таможня корейской имперіи, во главѣ которой стоитъ Mr. Leavy Brown, можетъ быть названа родною дочерью китайской морской таможни. Возникнувъ еще во время вассальной зависимости Кореи отъ Китая, корейская таможня до японо-китайской войны была не больше, какъ отдѣленіемъ таможенъ сэра Роберта Харта, подчинявшимся тѣмъ же правиламъ и статутамъ, которые дѣйствовали и въ Китаѣ. Поставленный во главѣ ея Mr. Leavy Brown давно уже считался однимъ изъ самыхъ способныхъ учениковъ сэра Роберта Харта.

Политическія событія, создавъ независимость Кореи, не могли, однако, разрушить внутренней связи между китайскою и корейскою морскими таможнями, и мы видимъ въ публикуемыхъ отчетахъ корейской таможни такое точное слѣдованіе пріемамъ статистики сэра Роберта Харта, какъ будто они составляются не въ Сеулѣ, а въ Statistical Department китайской морской таможни въ Шанхаѣ.

Вслѣдствіе такого тожества пріемовъ названныхъ таможенныхъ изданій, у насъ находятся передъ глазами отчеты о торговомъ обмѣнѣ уже не одного, а двухъ государствъ, построенные по одному и тому же плану регистраціи ввоза и вывоза товаровъ, и потому мы оказываемся здѣсь въ состояніи сравнить данныя двухъ независимыхъ одна отъ другой, но идущихъ по одному и тому же пути таможенъ, восполняя по-

казанія одной другою. Вотъ въ этомъ-то случаѣ намъ и выясняется съ поразительною ясностью та страшная путаница статистическихъ данныхъ, которая обнаруживается изъ сличенія двухъ статистикъ и освѣщенія ихъ самимъ ходомъ торговаго обмѣна Китая и Кореи.

Обращаясь къ отдѣлу судовъ, посѣтившихъ корейскіе порты за 3 послѣдніе года, мы видимъ здѣсь, по отчетамъ корейской таможни, фактически работающими три флага: японскій, корейскій и русскій въ слѣдующей пропорціи:

Японскій.	1899 г.		1900 г.		1901 г.	
	число.	тонны.	число.	тонны.	число.	тонны.
Пароходы. . .	1,179	604,150	1,458	639,067	1,796	746,174
Парусн. суда иностр. типа .	442	35,797	463	35,615	569	44,932
Джонки . . .	827	17,003	958	19,564	873	16,084
Итого . .	2,448	656,950	2,879	694,246	3,238	807,190

Корейскій.	число.	тонны.	число.	тонны.	число.	тонны.
Пароходы. . .	421	86,648	531	91,663	529	107,733
Парусн. суда иностр. типа .	514	11,392	580	13,564	683	14,162
Джонки . . .	4	64	4	64	10	333
Итого . .	939	98,104	1,115	105,291	1,222	122,228

Русскій.	число.	тонны.	число.	тонны.	число.	тонны.
Пароходы. . .	61	51,863	65	30,414	68	34,962
Парусн. суда иностр. типа .	13	1,473	9	735	10	954
Джонки . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Итого . .	74	53,336	74	31,149	78	35,916

Какіе же результаты такого положенія дѣла должны быть для регистраціи оборотовъ Кореи съ Китаемъ при дѣйствующей въ обѣихъ таможняхъ системѣ флаговъ, какъ базы для опредѣленія происхожденія

товаровъ? Нельзя не предвидѣть, что результаты эти должны быть самые плачевные, особенно, если принять во вниманіе планы дѣйствующихъ между Китаемъ и Кореею пароходныхъ рейсовъ. Какъ извѣстно, пароходовъ, поддерживающихъ непосредственное сношеніе Китая съ Кореею, очень мало. Большинство пароходовъ японскихъ совершаютъ рейсы только между Кореею и Японіею, пароходы же русскіе обслуживаютъ корейскіе порты только попутно, на линіяхъ Шанхай — Владивостокъ или Шанхай — Портъ-Артуръ. Поэтому, грузы, перевозимые изъ Кореи на пароходахъ японскихъ, перегружаются въ Нагасаки и потому они въ отчетахъ китайской морской таможни должны фигурировать, какъ грузы японскіе, грузы же, приходящіе на пароходахъ русскихъ, региструются, какъ русскіе.

Такимъ путемъ въ графу корейскаго ввоза попадаютъ только товары, пришедшіе въ Китай подъ корейскимъ флагомъ. Что же касается до остальныхъ грузовъ, то въ обозначеніи ихъ происхожденія является масса случайностей. Какъ видно изъ помѣщенной ниже таблицы, въ отчетахъ китайской таможни ввозъ изъ Кореи иногда показывается въ гораздо большемъ размѣрѣ, чѣмъ его обозначаютъ корейскія таможни, иногда наоборотъ, и въ обоихъ случаяхъ безъ всякихъ видимыхъ основаній. Здѣсь уже причина заключается въ томъ, что путаетъ не одна таможня, а обѣ, какъ работающія по одному неправильному плану. Съ одной стороны, корейскія таможни, руководясь только флагами, отпускаютъ изъ графы «вывозъ въ Китай» тѣ грузы, которые фактически предназначаются для Китая, но идутъ съ перегрузкою въ Японію. Съ другой стороны, китайскія таможни отмѣчаютъ, какъ японскіе грузы, всѣ тѣ, которые приходятъ на японскихъ судахъ. Въ обоихъ случаяхъ убытокъ терпитъ одна Корея, торговля которой съ Китаемъ фактически должна быть несравненно больше той, которую показываютъ таможенные отчеты обоихъ государствъ. Точнаго представленія о ней, однако, и при наличности отчетовъ двухъ таможенъ составить нѣтъ никакой возможности. Причина этого заключается опять-таки въ той же системѣ регистраціи товаровъ по флагамъ. Наглядную картину разногласія данныхъ китайской и корейской морскихъ таможенъ, работающихъ по одному плану, представляетъ слѣдующая сводная сравнительная таблица торговли Китая съ Кореею, составленная по таможеннымъ отчетамъ сэра Роберта Харта и Mr. Leavy Brown.

Годы.	Ввозъ изъ Кореи въ Китай, по отчетамъ К. М. Т.	Ввозъ изъ Кореи въ Китай по отчетамъ корейскихъ таможенъ.		Вывозъ изъ Китая въ Корею по отчетамъ К. М. Т.	Вывозъ изъ Китая въ Корею по отчетамъ корейскихъ таможенъ.	
	Т. Л.	Дол. [1])	Т. Л.	Т. Л.	Дол.	Т. Л.
1892	132,425	149,861	98,951,28	464,984	2,050,854	1,354,152,40
1893	126,532	134,085	87,119,78	399,367	1,905,698	1,238,199,55
1894	439,358	161,752	106,218,90	892,868	2,064,821	1,355,921,54
1895	55,741	91,683	59,097,58	638,063	2,119,641	1,366,290,89
1896	461,592	263,941	171,561,65	478,446	2,159,064	1,403,391,06
1897	612,103	736,317	502,549,23	782,471	3,535,918	2,413,325,85
1898	952,307	1,129,970	793,018,66	1,086,748	4,929,483	3,459,536,08
1899	807,446	685,459	466,776,20	729,418	3,471,313	2,363,856,05
1900	1,188,538	1,968,650	1,284,246,85	804,060	2,581,704	1,684;172 —
1901	513,516	800,092	549,955,92	1,178,608	5,617,741	3,854,421,94

Итогъ торговли Кореи съ Китаемъ по даннымъ К. М. Т.	Итогъ торговли Кореи съ Китаемъ по даннымъ корейскихъ таможенъ.	
Тамож. Лан.	Дол.	Там. Лан.
597,409	2,200,715	1,453,103,68
525,899	2,039,783	1,325,319,32
1,332,226	2,226,573	1,462,140,45
693,804	2,211,324	1,425,388,46
940,038	2,423,005	1,574,953,25
1,394,574	4,272,235	2,915,875,08
2,039,055	6,059,453	4,252,554,74
1,536,864	4,156,772	2,830,632,28
1,992,598	4,550,354	2,968,418,85
1,692,124	6,417,833	4,403,377,83

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[1]) Доллары, т. е. японскіе іены, переведены въ таможенные ланы по слѣдующимъ даннымъ:

1) Résumé Statistique de l'Empire du Japon 17 Année, Tokio, 1903 на стр. 55, даетъ курсы іенъ на Лондонъ равными:

1892—2,10,5
1893—2,06,7
1894—2,01,2
1895—2,01,3
1896—2,02,0
1897—2,00,4
1898—2,00,3
1899—2,00,6
1900—2,00,3
1901—2,00,4

Курсы таможенныхъ ланъ по отчетамъ китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ за соотвѣтствующіе годы равняются:

1892—4 ш. $4\frac{1}{2}$ п.
1893—3 » $11\frac{1}{4}$ »
1894—3 » $2\frac{3}{8}$ »
1895—3 » $3\frac{1}{4}$ »
1896—3 » 4 »
1897—2 » $11\frac{3}{4}$ »
1898—2 » $10\frac{5}{8}$ »
1899—3 » $0\frac{1}{8}$ »
1900—3 » $1\frac{1}{4}$ »
1901—2 » $11\frac{9}{16}$ »

ГЛАВА XI.

Обсужденіе вопроса о системѣ регистраціи китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ въ китайской прессѣ.

Вопросъ о пересмотрѣ системы регистраціи китайской морской таможни можетъ въ настоящее время считаться принципіально возбужденнымъ, хотя и не поставленнымъ еще на строго оффиціальную, формальную почву. Затронутъ онъ былъ при слѣдующихъ обстоятельствахъ.

Во время веденія переговоровъ о пересмотрѣ ввознаго тарифа китайской морской таможни въ соотвѣтствіи съ VI статьею мирнаго протокола 1901 года мною, какъ русскимъ уполномоченнымъ для веденія этихъ переговоровъ, былъ представленъ 21-го сентября (4-го октября) 1902 года (т. е. 3-го числа 9-й луны 28-го года правленія Гуанъ-сюй'я) китайскимъ уполномоченнымъ Люй-хай-хуаню и Шэнъ-сюань-хуай'ю меморандумъ съ изложеніемъ нѣкоторыхъ общихъ взглядовъ на дѣло пересмотра тарифа. Мимоходомъ въ меморандумѣ этомъ оказалось необходимымъ коснуться вопроса о регистраціи, при чемъ мною было написано слѣдующее:

«Издавна установилось мнѣніе, что предметы русскаго ввоза въ китайскіе порты очень незначительны. Если же изслѣдовать, то окажется, что означенное мнѣніе не вполнѣ точно. Хотя товаровъ, которые ввозятся изъ Россіи въ Китай, и не очень много, однако, все же не такъ мало, какъ это показывается отчетами китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ. Дѣло въ томъ, что морскія таможни основываются (при распредѣленіи иностранной торговли) только на флагѣ судна, привозящаго означенные товары, регистрируя ихъ безотносительно къ той странѣ, откуда привозится тотъ или другой предметъ. Вслѣдствіе сего, подобная регистрація является недостаточно вѣрною. На самомъ дѣлѣ, иностранные товары

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часто привозятся въ Китай не на суднѣ подъ флагомъ страны ихъ происхожденія, а на суднѣ, развѣвающемъ флагъ чужой страны, ибо нѣкоторыя государства не имѣютъ достаточнаго коммерческаго флота для перевозки своихъ товаровъ и всякій разъ перевозятъ таковые, фрахтуя суда другихъ странъ. Китайскія же морскія таможни, при регистраціи товаровъ, за весьма немногими исключеніями, не обращаютъ никакого вниманія на ту страну, откуда они вывезены первоначально, почему торговля государства, подъ флагомъ котораго привозятся товары, видимо съ каждымъ днемъ увеличивается все болѣе и болѣе. Подобная ошибка для русской торговли имѣетъ особую важность, такъ какъ русскіе купцы, для перевозки своихъ товаровъ, фрахтуютъ суда англійскія, японскія и разныя другія, при чемъ китайскія морскія таможни, основываясь лишь на фактѣ одного флага, отмѣчаютъ русскіе товары, какъ англійскіе, японскіе, или какого-либо другого государства. Кромѣ того, всѣ тѣ товары, которые привозятся въ китайскіе порты изъ Гонконга, вообще также показываютъ, какъ товары англійскіе».

«На самомъ же дѣлѣ, Гонконгъ является, вѣдь, только перегрузочнымъ портомъ, а не мѣстомъ дѣйствительнаго происхожденія товаровъ. Положеніе это примѣнимо также, между прочимъ, и къ Владивостоку, соединенному съ Гонконгомъ прямою пароходною линіею, по которой русскіе купцы отправляютъ изъ Владивостока товары въ Гонконгъ для дальнѣйшей перевозки ихъ въ разныя мѣста Китая. Привезенные такимъ образомъ товары отмѣчаются, какъ доставленные въ Китай непосредственно изъ Гонконга».

Изъ оффиціальной переписки съ китайскими уполномоченными мнѣ извѣстно затѣмъ, что меморандумъ мой былъ переданъ на заключеніе представителямъ китайской морской таможни, комиссарамъ Гипписли и Тэйлору, съ которыми у меня и шли затѣмъ переговоры объ установленіи размѣровъ ввозной пошлины для различныхъ товаровъ.

Какое заключеніе дано было представителями таможни китайскимъ уполномоченнымъ, мнѣ оффиціально неизвѣстно, но въ китайской газетѣ «Чжунъ-вай-жи-бао» отъ 22-го октября (4-го ноября) 1902 года (5-й день 10-й луны 28-го года Гуанъ-сюй'я) былъ напечатанъ полный «Отзывъ командированныхъ для дѣлъ пересмотра тарифа гг. Гипписли и Тэйлора на имя китайскихъ уполномоченныхъ о меморандумѣ, представленномъ г. Позднѣевымъ Люй-хай-хуаню и Шэнъ-гунъ-бао по поводу переговоровъ Россіи съ Китаемъ о тарифѣ». Въ отзывѣ этомъ по вопросу о порядкѣ регистраціи товаровъ китайскою морскою таможнею сообщено слѣдующее:

«Морскія таможни ежегодно составляютъ торговые отчеты. Эти послѣдніе разсылаются въ разныя мѣста, и обществу предоставляется такимъ образомъ возможность знакомиться съ истиннымъ положеніемъ торговли; при этомъ система составленія означенныхъ отчетовъ такова, что въ основаніе ихъ положены три главныхъ дѣленія:

1) «Запись товаровъ безъ различія страны, откуда они ввезены или куда вывезены. Обозначается только родъ товаровъ, количество и стоимость ихъ».

2) «Запись товаровъ по странамъ съ обозначеніемъ государства, откуда товары привезены или куда вывезены, и ихъ количество».

3) «Запись товаровъ по флагамъ, съ обозначеніемъ количества ввезенныхъ изъ той или другой страны товаровъ, или вывезенныхъ въ то или другое государство».

«Такой ясный способъ регистраціи даетъ возможность легко слѣдить за увеличеніемъ или уменьшеніемъ торговли въ томъ или другомъ году и скоро находить требуемыя данныя».

«Въ меморандумѣ говорится, напр., что русскіе купцы отправляютъ изъ Владивостока товары въ Гонконгъ для переотправки ихъ затѣмъ въ разныя мѣста Китая, при чемъ въ такомъ случаѣ происходитъ ошибка, ибо выходитъ, что означенные товары ввозятся въ Китай какъ бы непосредственно изъ Гонконга».

«Поскольку дѣло касается отчетовъ морскихъ таможенъ, то означенное заявленіе Россіи совершенно справедливо. На самомъ дѣлѣ, регистрируя, напр., морскую капусту (одинъ изъ предметовъ, о которыхъ говорится въ меморандумѣ), таможня поступаетъ слѣдующимъ образомъ: въ первомъ дѣленіи (изъ вышеуказанныхъ трехъ) подъ рубрикой иностранной капусты записывается количество и стоимость; во второмъ дѣленіи (обозначается мѣсто)—если она привезена изъ Гонконга, то отмѣчается въ разрядѣ товаровъ, привезенныхъ изъ Гонконга; въ третьемъ дѣленіи (отмѣчается по флагу)—если она привезена изъ Гонконга въ какой-либо открытый портъ на германскомъ суднѣ, то подводится подъ разрядъ товаровъ подъ германскимъ флагомъ».

«Такая регистрація ошибокъ въ себѣ не заключаетъ, а производится согласно истиннымъ условіямъ дѣйствительности».

«Если же поступать иначе, нужно сознаться, что иностранная капуста—не есть продуктъ Гонконга и что, поэтому, ее не нужно регистровать, какъ ввезенную изъ Гонконга. Однако, морскія таможни могутъ лишь догадываться, изъ какой страны вывезены извѣстные товары.

Правда, есть разрядъ товаровъ, о которыхъ можно по первому же взгляду сказать, что они вывезены изъ такого-то государства. Но есть и такіе предметы, которые вывозятся изъ разныхъ государствъ и о которыхъ нельзя сказать, что они являются продуктами именно того, а не другого государства. Такъ, напр., есть морская капуста русская, есть и японская. Если основываться только на догадкахъ, то будутъ непремѣнно происходить ошибки: или русскіе товары будутъ приниматься за японскіе, или эти послѣдніе за русскіе. Въ виду сего, нынѣшній образъ дѣйствій морскихъ таможенъ вполнѣ соотвѣтствуетъ истинному положенію вещей».

«Если же поступать согласно предложенію Россіи, то, конечно, этимъ будетъ достигнута еще большая обстоятельность. Но слѣдуетъ опасаться, что это едва ли возможно; въ такомъ случаѣ ошибокъ было бы еще болѣе».

Къ сожалѣнію, у меня нѣтъ основаній положительно утверждать, представляетъ ли собою означенная газетная статья дѣйствительно подлинный документъ, или нѣтъ. Какъ бы то ни было, мы можемъ принять къ свѣдѣнію, что въ ней таможня соглашается, во 1-хъ, съ тѣмъ, что заявленіе объ исчезновеніи товаровъ подъ чужимъ флагомъ справедливо, во 2-хъ, что «если поступать согласно предложенію (т. е. регистровать товары по происхожденію), то этимъ будетъ достигнута большая обстоятельность отчетовъ». Это и требовалось доказать.

Нѣсколько позднѣе названной статьи, въ той же шанхайской газетѣ «Чжунъ-вай-жи-бао» (отъ 8-го (21-го) и 9-го (22-го) декабря 1902 года) была напечатана статья, подъ заглавіемъ: «Сообщеніе помощника главнаго инспектора китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ Бридона сановнику Люй-хай-хуаню». Сообщеніе это, по словамъ газеты, было также отвѣтомъ на вышеуказанный мой меморандумъ, и для насъ въ данномъ случаѣ представляется интересною та часть его, въ которой обсуждается вопросъ о системѣ регистраціи и порядкѣ отчетности китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ. Мы воспроизводимъ ее здѣсь цѣликомъ, какъ она помѣщена въ газетѣ:

«Нѣкоторые изъ уполномоченныхъ для веденія переговоровъ по пересмотру договоровъ заявляютъ, что существующій нынѣ порядокъ отчетности китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ, является ненормальнымъ, при чемъ въ основаніе такого заявленія полагается тотъ фактъ, что произведенія извѣстной страны привозятся въ Китай на судахъ чужого государства и, вслѣдствіе сего, относятся подъ рубрику какой-либо другой страны. Вслѣдствіе сего, имѣю честь представить по сему предмету слѣдующія мои соображенія.

1. Каждое государство, издавая торговые отчеты, публикуетъ ихъ первѣе всего для своего собственнаго употребленія и должно, поэтому, дѣйствовать такъ, какъ требуютъ его выгоды. Китай, при составленіи торговыхъ отчетовъ, по отношенію къ ввозу имѣетъ ту главную мысль, чтобы отдѣльно обозначать названія, вѣсъ, цѣну и общіе итоги всѣхъ ввозимыхъ товаровъ, дабы знать количество всякаго рода ввезенныхъ товаровъ или, другими словами, количество заплаченныхъ за нихъ Китаемъ и ушедшихъ изъ него денегъ.

Что касается экспорта, то названія, вѣсъ, цѣна и общее количество вывозимыхъ товаровъ обозначаются опять въ тѣхъ же видахъ, чтобы знать итоги разнаго рода отпущенныхъ товаровъ, или, что то же, количество полученныхъ за нихъ Китаемъ денегъ. При такой системѣ Китаю представляется возможность знать, сколько ежегодно къ нему приходитъ и отъ него уходитъ денегъ. Что же касается до первоначальнаго мѣста происхожденія ввозимыхъ товаровъ, равно какъ и конечнаго мѣста назначенія товаровъ вывозимыхъ, то это для Китая совершенно не имѣетъ значенія.

То, что представляется наиболѣе важнымъ для Китая,—заключается въ необходимости для него знать названія, вѣсъ, цѣну и общее количество ежегодно ввозимыхъ и вывозимыхъ изъ него разнаго рода товаровъ, а равно ежегодные итоги ввоза и вывоза каждаго отдѣльнаго рода товара, дабы быть въ состояніи судить, какого рода товары потребляются въ большемъ количествѣ и сбытъ какихъ товаровъ падаетъ, и на основаніи этихъ данныхъ изыскать средства къ охраненію всѣхъ родовъ китайской добывающей и обрабатывающей промышленности.

Кромѣ этого, Китаю также необходимо выяснить положеніе транспортировки товаровъ на судахъ—какъ изъ другихъ государствъ, такъ и по побережью, каботажемъ, а именно: сколько каждый годъ принадлежащихъ китайцамъ судовъ могутъ перевозить товаровъ въ иностранныя государства и въ разныя мѣста по морскому побережью и сколько могутъ ежегодно перевозить иностранныя суда. Для Китая въ этомъ случаѣ представляется въ высшей степени важнымъ провести границы только между судоходствами иностраннымъ и туземнымъ вообще. Если же непремѣнно различать флагъ каждаго отдѣльнаго государства, то выгоды отъ этого никакой извлечь нельзя. При существующемъ нынѣ въ Китаѣ порядкѣ составленія торговыхъ отчетовъ, можно имѣть ясныя свѣдѣнія по всѣмъ вышеуказаннымъ пунктамъ, знать о которыхъ представляется необходимымъ.

2. Откуда лица, составляющія въ Китаѣ таможенные отчеты, могли

бы знать объ истинныхъ условіяхъ торговли? Какою властью могли бы они получать отъ купцовъ нужныя имъ свѣдѣнія? Согласно постановленіямъ договоровъ (Китая съ иностранными державами), морская таможня должна спрашивать купцовъ по всѣмъ интересующимъ ее предметамъ только въ цѣляхъ опредѣленія того или другого размѣра пошлины. Правда, таможня имѣетъ право требовать отъ купцовъ предъявлять ихъ товары для досмотра, въ цѣляхъ отнесенія ихъ подъ соотвѣтствующія рубрики, для взиманія полагающейся съ нихъ пошлины. Но таможня не можетъ принуждать купцовъ давать показанія, изъ какой страны происходитъ данный товаръ, и если бы пришлось спрашивать ихъ объ этомъ, то они стали бы давать ложныя показанія, при чемъ наказывать ихъ за это у таможни не было бы никакого права. Къ тому же, постановленіями договоровъ и не предусматривается ничего въ связи съ составленіемъ таможенныхъ отчетовъ.

Нынѣ имѣются три способа, по которымъ можно судить объ истинныхъ условіяхъ торговли:

а) что касается вошедшихъ въ портъ судовъ, то у консуловъ соотвѣтствующаго государства имѣются отчеты, сообщаемые ими таможнѣ, изъ каковыхъ отчетовъ можно видѣть, подъ какимъ флагомъ пришло то или другое судно, какіе товары оно привезло и каково его водоизмѣщеніе;

б) въ манифестѣ точно обозначается количество ящиковъ или мѣстъ тѣхъ или другихъ товаровъ, съ которыми пришло судно. Если случится ошибка, то за таковую полагается по правиламъ штрафъ. Капитанъ можетъ только указать, что на его суднѣ имѣется столько-то такихъ-то товаровъ, а равно торговыя марки этихъ товаровъ. Въ манифестѣ отмѣчается также, въ какомъ портѣ извѣстнаго рода товары были погружены на судно, но въ немъ не указывается непремѣнно мѣста происхожденія товаровъ. Поэтому, таможня знаетъ только, что извѣстные товары погружены на судно въ такомъ-то портѣ, и принимаетъ этотъ послѣдній за первоначальное мѣсто происхожденія товаровъ. Никакихъ другихъ указаній, что товаръ происходитъ изъ какого-либо другого мѣста не имѣется;

в) всѣ товары должны быть предъявляемы для досмотра и сличенія съ манифестомъ, послѣ чего они относятся къ той или другой категоріи, для обложенія пошлиною.

Помимо означенныхъ 3-хъ пунктовъ, у морской таможни не имѣется никакихъ другихъ надежныхъ способовъ, и этими тремя средствами она пользуется для составленія торговыхъ отчетовъ, какъ такими, на кото-

рыя поистинѣ можно положиться. Если же спрашивать купцовъ о происхожденіи товаровъ, то они, вѣроятно, будутъ отказываться дать отвѣтъ. Таможня не можетъ принуждать ихъ давать показанія, при чемъ, если бы таковыя оказались невѣрными, она не можетъ налагать на нихъ наказанія. Въ виду сего, морская таможня не можетъ пользоваться при составленіи торговыхъ отчетовъ тѣмъ, что будутъ говорить о происхожденіи и другихъ условіяхъ товаровъ купцы, такъ какъ на ихъ показанія совершенно нельзя полагаться. Если бы морская таможня стала требовать отъ купцовъ точныхъ свѣдѣній относительно происхожденія товаровъ, то въ такомъ случаѣ оказалось бы необходимымъ имѣть удостовѣренныя печатями товарныя свидѣтельства отъ проживающихъ за границею китайскихъ консуловъ и отъ иностранныхъ консуловъ, проживающихъ въ Китаѣ. Только въ такомъ случаѣ возможно было бы имѣть точныя свѣдѣнія. Но полученіе такихъ товарныхъ свидѣтельствъ купцами повлекло бы къ значительнымъ добавочнымъ съ ихъ стороны расходамъ. Согласиться же на эти, а можетъ быть и другіе, сопряженные съ такимъ порядкомъ, расходы они, конечно, не захотятъ. По сему, безъ помощи иностранныхъ государствъ и гонконгскаго правительства, Китай не можетъ заставить купцовъ давать точныя показанія о товарахъ, какъ этого требуютъ нынѣ Россія и Америка.

Изъ разнаго рода товаровъ, поступающихъ изъ Гонконга, этотъ послѣдній пунктъ оказывается мѣстомъ происхожденія только лишь какой-нибудь одной тысячной или десятитысячной части. Какъ можно при такихъ условіяхъ знать, откуда именно привозятся товары? При этомъ въ Гонконгѣ нѣтъ таможни, и никакой регистраціи товаровъ по мѣсту ихъ происхожденія или назначенія не существуетъ. При поступленіи товаровъ въ китайскіе порты, въ манифестахъ обозначается только, что товары привезены изъ Гонконга, и купцы въ большинствѣ случаевъ знаютъ только, что товары куплены въ Гонконгѣ. Кромѣ этого, купцовъ спрашивать не о чемъ. Такимъ образомъ, откуда же таможнѣ, если бы она пожелала, знать о мѣстѣ происхожденія товаровъ?

Нѣкоторые предлагали, чтобы правительство Гонконга издавало торговые отчеты, но въ подобныхъ предложеніяхъ правительство не видѣло для своей стороны никакой пользы. Въ изданіяхъ же такихъ отчетовъ ради пользы другихъ государствъ оно, равнымъ образомъ, не особенно заинтересовано. Точно такъ же должно поступать и китайское правительство. Къ тому же составленіе морскими таможнями торговыхъ отчетовъ сопряжено съ большими расходами, вслѣдствіе большого количества дополнительныхъ свѣдѣній, сообщаемыхъ спеціально въ интере-

сахъ иностранныхъ купцовъ. Если же Китай станетъ издавать отчеты только для своихъ собственныхъ потребностей, то и расходовъ для этого потребуется меньше. Требовать же отъ Китая внесенія въ торговые отчеты подробныхъ свѣдѣній по каждому вопросу — для этого едва ли имѣются основательныя причины, да это и было бы вопреки справедливости. Что же касается желанія того или другого государства быть точно освѣдомленнымъ объ условіяхъ ввозной и вывозной торговли Китая, то имѣть справки по сему предмету представляется гораздо болѣе удобнымъ въ своей собственной странѣ, чѣмъ въ Китаѣ.

Для сего надлежало бы только приказать купцамъ своей страны объявлять для регистраціи своей таможнѣ тѣ товары, которые они привозятъ въ Китай или вывозятъ изъ него. Просить же Китай непремѣнно измѣнить нынѣшній порядокъ составленія таможенныхъ отчетовъ— это не принесетъ Китаю никакой пользы; таможнѣ были бы причинены большія затрудненія, расходы должны были бы увеличиться, и все-таки новый порядокъ составленія отчетовъ не былъ бы лучше того, который существуетъ нынѣ».

Подлинность настоящей статьи, такъ же какъ и отзыва Гипписли и Тэйлора, остается неизвѣстною, почему нѣтъ точныхъ основаній брать излагаемыя въ ней положенія за взгляды г. Бридона, а тѣмъ болѣе за его оффиціальное изложеніе взглядовъ китайской морской таможни на дѣйствующую въ ея отчетахъ систему статистики. Но во всякомъ случаѣ въ изложеніи настоящей статьи такъ рельефно сгруппированы данныя въ защиту принятаго таможнею порядка регистраціи иностраннаго ввоза, что отвѣтъ на нее по существу дѣла можетъ капитальнымъ образомъ служить къ выясненію вопроса о правильности или неправильности, о выгодѣ или невыгодѣ для Китая настоящей системы отчетности китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ.

Необходимо замѣтить, что статья Чжунъ-вай-жи-бао въ изложеніи возраженій противъ доказательствъ необходимости новой системы регистраціи китайской морской таможни не придерживается строгаго плана. Вслѣдствіе этого и замѣчанія на нее удобнѣе излагать, придерживаясь порядка изложенія данной статьи.

Авторъ статьи начинаетъ съ заявленія, что въ вопросѣ о составленіи отчетовъ китайской морской таможни Китай долженъ руководиться соображеніями исключительно о своей собственной пользѣ. Сопоставляя эту мысль съ развитіемъ ея въ дальнѣйшемъ текстѣ и съ совѣтомъ автора китайскому правительству слѣдовать примѣру Гонконга, не обращая вниманія на желанія другихъ державъ, мы видимъ, что

авторъ не находитъ никакой пользы для Китая въ томъ, чтобы его торговая статистика велась съ указаніемъ мѣстъ происхожденія товаровъ и выясненіемъ точной доли торговли съ Китаемъ для каждой отдѣльной страны.

На это необходимо возразить, что ни для кого, болѣе чѣмъ для самого Китая, не представляетъ важности точное и опредѣленное знаніе дѣйствительной доли торговли съ нимъ каждой страны. Основаніе для этого заключается прежде всего въ томъ, что въ настоящее время на торговыхъ отношеніяхъ зиждутся въ Китаѣ отношенія политическія, а размѣры торговыхъ оборотовъ имѣютъ свои слѣдствія въ тѣхъ областяхъ, которыя, казалось бы, стоятъ лишь въ очень отдаленной связи съ торговыми вопросами. Такъ, напримѣръ:

1. Сѣверо-Американскіе Соединенные Штаты, на основаніи направленія главной массы своего ввоза на сѣверъ Китая, гдѣ существуетъ сравнительно невысокое обложеніе лицзинемъ, отказываются отъ принятія 8-й статьи Англо-Китайскаго договора, а также требуютъ распредѣленія національностей служащихъ китайской морской таможни, пропорціонально итогамъ торговыхъ оборотовъ страны.

2. Англійская пресса требуетъ, чтобы до тѣхъ поръ, пока торговля Великобританіи съ Китаемъ занимаетъ первое мѣсто въ ряду другихъ странъ, главнымъ инспекторомъ китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ былъ англичанинъ.

3. Германія, въ силу увеличенія своего пароходства и коммерческой дѣятельности, а равно преобладанія надъ англійской торговлей въ долинѣ Янъ-цзы-цзяна, идетъ туда и уже заявляетъ въ прессѣ готовность оспаривать долину Янъ-цзы, какъ сферу англійскихъ интересовъ.

Въ этомъ направленіи можно привести и еще нѣсколько примѣровъ, ясно доказывающихъ, что для Китая имѣетъ первостепенное практическое значеніе выясненіе его дѣйствительныхъ итоговъ торговыхъ оборотовъ съ каждымъ государствомъ въ отдѣльности.

Далѣе авторъ китайской статьи говоритъ, что для Китая изъ всей области торговой отчетности важно знать лишь итоги своего торговаго баланса: сколько онъ платитъ серебра за иностранный ввозъ и сколько онъ получаетъ его за вывозъ своихъ товаровъ. Что же касается до первоначальнаго мѣста происхожденія ввозимыхъ товаровъ, равно какъ и конечнаго мѣста назначенія вывозимыхъ товаровъ, то это для Китая совершенно не имѣетъ значенія.

Съ такимъ положеніемъ едва ли можно согласиться. Во всѣхъ вопросахъ о денежныхъ счетахъ личныхъ важно и необходимо знать не

только итоги прихода и расхода, но также и съ кого получаются и кому платятся деньги, равно какъ и итоги платежей и полученій съ каждымъ отдѣльнымъ лицомъ. Также точно и для государства не менѣе важно знать свои торговые счеты и торговый балансъ съ каждымъ отдѣльнымъ государствомъ. Только при такомъ порядкѣ общія суммы платежей и полученій и общій торговый балансъ могутъ быть контролируемы и провѣряемы.

Точная освѣдомленность о состояніи счетовъ съ каждымъ отдѣльнымъ государствомъ имѣетъ въ частности для Китая прямой практическій интересъ, при организаціи внѣшнихъ государственныхъ займовъ. Всегда можно разсчитывать выгоднѣе найти денегъ въ той странѣ, съ которою связи по торговлѣ больше, нежели въ той, съ которою никакихъ связей не имѣется. Имѣетъ также не малое значеніе и то соображеніе, что торговля одной страны заключается, главнымъ образомъ, во ввозѣ, и такая страна только наживается отъ Китая и беретъ его серебро. Торговля же другой страны заключается, главнымъ образомъ, въ вывозѣ. Такое государство, главнымъ образомъ, обогащаетъ Китай, уплачивая ему деньги. Напримѣръ, Россія является главнѣйшимъ потребителемъ китайскаго чая, и, не считая цѣны самаго чая, она за послѣднія 30 лѣтъ только за провозъ его уплатила китайскимъ подданнымъ не менѣе 100 милліоновъ долларовъ. Вслѣдствіе этого, совершенно нельзя согласиться съ мыслью, что мѣсто происхожденія товаровъ, ввозимыхъ въ Китай, или мѣсто назначенія товаровъ, вывозимыхъ изъ него, не имѣетъ никакого значенія для китайскаго правительства.

Дальше авторъ статьи говоритъ, что для Китая важно знать размѣры, ростъ или паденіе отдѣльныхъ статей ввоза, съ цѣлью принятія мѣръ къ охранѣ китайскаго производства отъ иностранной конкурренціи. Но какъ же можно принимать мѣры къ защитѣ своего производства, не зная, откуда, именно, приходитъ конкуррирующій товаръ? Это все равно, что защищаться отъ врага, не зная, съ какой стороны онъ нападаетъ. Если, напр., отчеты китайской морской таможни показываютъ большинство мануфактурныхъ товаровъ приходящими изъ Англіи, то китайское правительство, конечно, для охраны своего производства должно прежде всего изучить условія производства товара въ Англіи, фрахты и барыши. И только послѣ того, какъ китайское правительство потратитъ много денегъ и времени, руководясь отчетами морской таможни, оно узнаетъ, что мануфактура къ ней вовсе идетъ не изъ Англіи, а изъ Америки и Японіи. И опять придется вновь изучать предметъ въ Америкѣ и Японіи, нести новые расходы и терять время, при чемъ очень

можетъ случиться, что и этотъ путь не приведетъ ни къ чему, такъ какъ за то время, пока будутъ изучать предметъ и обдумывать мѣры, мѣсто его производства, вслѣдствіе измѣнившихся условій торговли, перейдетъ къ другому государству.

Единственно правильнымъ путемъ, поэтому, будетъ такая постановка таможенныхъ отчетовъ, чтобы они указывали мѣсто происхожденія товаровъ, и чтобы всѣ китайскіе государственные люди, зная, откуда направляется опасная конкурренція, могли бы безошибочно, не тратя лишняго времени и денегъ, принимать мѣры къ охранѣ китайскаго производства.

Повторяю, какъ можно сражаться съ врагомъ, не зная точно его мѣстонахожденія?

Это совѣтуетъ, однако, авторъ статьи.

Далѣе, авторъ этотъ совершенно правильно говоритъ, что для Китая очень важно различать туземное и иностранное производство. Но вѣдь этого можно добиться единственно тѣмъ же путемъ указанія происхожденія товаровъ. Теперь же происходитъ то, что европейскіе и туземные товары совершенно смѣшиваются. Объ этомъ свидѣтельствуютъ многіе консульскіе отчеты, и вотъ, напр., какъ говоритъ американскій консулъ:

«Огромная пропорція экспорта изъ Кантона перегружается въ Гонконгѣ. То же самое прилагается къ Филиппинскимъ островамъ, Straits Settelements, Сватоу, Амою, Макао и пр.» [1]).

Можно представить десятки такихъ же указаній.

Какъ же авторъ говоритъ, что «по теперешней системѣ регистраціи вопросы эти точно различаются»?

Во второй части своего отвѣта авторъ китайской статьи ставитъ вопросъ:

«Какимъ образомъ лица, составляющія въ Китаѣ таможенные отчеты, могли бы знать о мѣстѣ происхожденія приходящихъ товаровъ»?

Въ отвѣтъ на это должно заявить, что единолично едва ли кто въ состояніи указать путь къ разрѣшенію даннаго вопроса. Нужно также быть далекимъ отъ мысли, что разрѣшеніе его легко. Но нельзя не сознавать, что рѣшеніе это необходимо, что оно одинаково полезно и въ интересахъ Китая, и въ интересахъ всѣхъ иностранныхъ державъ. Поэтому, необходимо соединенными усиліями обсудить этотъ вопросъ и дать ему наилучшую постановку. Авторъ говоритъ, что таможня не мо-

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[1]) Consular Report. Vol. LXI. № 219, October 1899, p. 304.

жетъ принуждать купцовъ давать показанія. Совершенно вѣрно. Но если у таможни нѣтъ средствъ заставить исполнять такія или иныя ея требованія, то такія средства имѣются у консуловъ. Каждый изъ нихъ можетъ издать обязательное постановленіе, которому непремѣнно будутъ подчиняться подданные его государства. Авторъ говоритъ, что «постановленіями договоровъ не предусматривается ничего, въ связи съ составленіемъ таможенныхъ отчетовъ».

Но вѣдь торговые и другіе договоры не есть что-либо вѣчное и неизмѣнное. Если раньше этого вопроса не возбуждалось, то нынѣ, когда договоры всѣми державами пересматриваются, нѣтъ никакихъ препятствій къ тому, чтобы обсудить настоящій вопросъ и внести для его урегулированія одну или нѣсколько статей. При этомъ же было бы совершенно возможно условиться и о томъ, какіе документы должны представляться импортерами таможнѣ для того, чтобы было удобно заполнять рубрику о происхожденіи товаровъ.

Понятно, при этомъ, что представляется невозможнымъ, чтобы вся новая система регистраціи и отчетности китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ была основана исключительно на разспросахъ о происхожденіи товаровъ у купцовъ. Для правильной статистики основы нужны документальныя, иначе же все дѣло окажется построеннымъ на самой зыбкой почвѣ. Едва ли можно согласиться и съ тѣмъ, чтобы такими документами были исключительно товарныя свидѣтельства, удостовѣренныя печатями проживающихъ за границею китайскихъ консуловъ, или проживающихъ въ Китаѣ иностранныхъ консуловъ. Пунктовъ, гдѣ проживаютъ китайскіе консула за границею, слишкомъ мало сравнительно съ пунктами, откуда вывозятся иностранные товары, и пунктовъ, черезъ которые ввозятся въ Китай иностранные товары, слишкомъ много, сравнительно съ портами въ Китаѣ, гдѣ проживаютъ консула всѣхъ національностей. Поэтому, такой путь былъ бы ненадеженъ и непроченъ.

Не можетъ быть также признанъ практичнымъ и такой порядокъ, который исключительно для цѣлей таможенной регистраціи налагалъ бы на коммерсантовъ значительные добавочные расходы. Совершенно правильно говоритъ авторъ, что купцы не захотятъ подчиняться этимъ расходамъ и навѣрное даже станутъ отыскивать различные пути, чтобы избѣгать такихъ расходовъ.

Вѣрно также и то положеніе автора, что «безъ помощи иностранныхъ государствъ и гонконгскаго правительства Китай не можетъ заставить купцовъ давать точныя показанія о товарахъ, какъ этого нынѣ требуютъ Россія и Америка».

Но разъ выясненіе точной доли торговли каждаго государства входитъ въ интересы каждаго государства, разъ всякое изъ государствъ будетъ очень радо знать положеніе своей торговли съ Китаемъ не только изъ своихъ домашнихъ средствъ, но и изъ отчетовъ китайской морской таможни, то почему же предполагать, что державы не окажутъ Китаю содѣйствія въ достиженіи намѣченной цѣли? Едва ли можетъ подлежать сомнѣнію, что предложеніе, направленное къ измѣненію системы регистраціи въ китайскихъ таможняхъ въ проектируемомъ смыслѣ встрѣтитъ благопріятный пріемъ со стороны большинства заинтересованныхъ въ торговлѣ Китая иностранныхъ державъ.

Нельзя вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ упускать изъ виду, что заинтересованными въ данномъ случаѣ оказываются не одни правительства, но также и частныя лица, промышленныя предпріятія, фабрики, торговыя фирмы и пр. Можно быть убѣжденнымъ, что для американскихъ, нѣмецкихъ, французскихъ, или бельгійскихъ фирмъ далеко не пріятно видѣть свои товары и издѣлія исчезающими подъ именемъ другой національности, и онѣ, конечно, сдѣлаютъ съ своей стороны все возможное, изъ простой необходимости и пользы рекламы, чтобы сохранить за своими произвеніями ихъ собственное имя.

Главное затрудненіе въ этомъ случаѣ будетъ, конечно, уладить дѣло съ Гонконгомъ, который, можно сказать, въ дѣлѣ присвоенія себѣ происхожденія товаровъ не сѣетъ, не жнетъ, а только собираетъ въ житницу. Производя, по словамъ автора, какую-либо 1/10,000 часть отпускаемыхъ товаровъ, онъ, однако, въ отчетахъ китайской морской таможни указывается, какъ главнѣйшій пунктъ происхожденія товаровъ. Можно, однако, думать, что при установленіи новаго порядка регистраціи, разъ сами фирмы окажутся заинтересованными въ охранѣ собственнаго имени національности своихъ произведеній, съ Гонконгомъ справиться будетъ возможно. Всего вѣроятнѣе, что англійское правительство само приметъ мѣры къ выясненію доли своего дѣйствительнаго участія въ торговыхъ оборотахъ Гонконга.

Ни въ какомъ случаѣ далѣе нельзя признать правильнымъ то сопоставленіе, которое дѣлаетъ авторъ между правительствами Гонконга и Китая, совѣтуя послѣднему подражать примѣру перваго и не печатать отчетовъ ради пользы другихъ государствъ. Какъ уже сказано, правильная постановка отчетовъ столь же ведетъ къ пользѣ Китая, сколько и къ пользѣ другихъ государствъ. Но кромѣ того, можно ли совѣтовать Китаю смотрѣть на дѣла глазами Гонконга? Послѣдній — транзитный портъ, выжимающій, благодаря своему географическому положенію, изъ

всѣхъ торговыхъ операцій Восточной Азіи барыши въ свою пользу, не имѣющій никакихъ обязательствъ къ другимъ правительствамъ и живущій совершенно самостоятельными богатыми средствами. Китай же стоитъ въ діаметрально противоположномъ положеніи во всѣхъ отношеніяхъ, и не считаться съ интересами державъ для него не представляется совершенно никакой возможности.

Нельзя ничего возразить противъ совѣта автора, что каждое государство, желающее знать точно размѣры своей ввозной и вывозной торговли съ Китаемъ, должно руководствоваться данными своихъ собственныхъ таможенъ. Но въ данномъ случаѣ вопросъ заключается не въ этомъ, а въ установленіи правильной послѣдовательности для торговыхъ интересовъ всѣхъ странъ въ Китаѣ на такихъ основаніяхъ и документахъ, которые были бы доказательны и убѣдительны прежде всего для китайскаго правительства, а потомъ уже для иностранцевъ. Самый фактъ заявленія со стороны американскаго и русскаго представителей о необходимости измѣненія порядка регистраціи китайскихъ морскихъ таможенъ ясно доказываетъ, что та работа, которую совѣтуетъ въ этомъ случаѣ авторъ китайской статьи, нѣкоторыми государствами уже произведена, и что, придя къ заключенію о невыгодности для нихъ дѣйствующаго въ Китаѣ порядка, они желаютъ защищать свои интересы.

Возражая на то общее положеніе, что введеніе новой статьи регистраціи таможенъ невозможно, такъ какъ нѣтъ средствъ удостовѣренія происхожденія товаровъ, необходимо сказать:

во 1-хъ, что такая новая система возможна, такъ какъ существуютъ, напр., въ Сѣверо-Американскихъ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ таможенныя правила, по которымъ удостовѣреніе происхожденія товаровъ обязательно, и торговля отъ этого нимало не страдаетъ;

во 2-хъ, что сама китайская морская таможня указывала раньше размѣры очень многихъ родовъ ввозныхъ товаровъ, опредѣляя ихъ національность: таковыми товарами являлись:

а) Керосинъ американскій,
» русскій,
» ланкатскій.

б) Опіумъ Мальва,
» Патна,
» Бенаресъ,
» Персидскій.

в) Дриллинги англійскіе,
» индійскіе,
» голландскіе,
» американскіе,
» японскіе.

г) Шитинги англійскіе,
» индійскіе,
» голландскіе,
» американскіе,
» японскіе.

д) Носовые платки, японскіе,
е) Полотенца, японскія,
ж) Бумажная фланель, японская,
з) Бумажная пряжа: англійская,
» » индійская,
» » японская.

и) Камлотъ англійскій,
» голландскій.

к) Мѣдь, въ плитахъ, японская,
л) Анисъ звѣздчатый, японскій,
м) Cow Bezoar, индійскій,
н) Жэнь-шэнь корейскій,
» японскій,
» американскій,
» китайскій.

о) Спички, японскія.
п) Печатная бумага, японская.
р) Молоко, консервированное, японское.
с) Шелкъ, японскій.
т) Чай, японскій.
у) Зонтики, японскіе.
ф) Вино, японское.
х) Одѣяла, японскія

и нѣкоторые другіе.

Если это оказывалось возможнымъ для нѣкоторыхъ родовъ товаровъ, то почему же невозможно обязательное распространеніе того же порядка на всѣ роды товаровъ?

въ 3-хъ, окончательная форма правильной и наиболѣе точной системы регистраціи не можетъ быть здѣсь указана, она должна быть выработана соединенными усиліями представителей различныхъ національностей, изъ служащихъ самой китайской морской таможни или другихъ компетентныхъ лицъ, съ одобренія китайскаго правительства.



THE ORIENTAL READER

COMPILED BY

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ST. PETERSBURG.

CONTENTS.

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II. History.

III. Religion.

IV. Laws & Customs.

V. Newspaper Style.

VI. Conversational Style.

VII. Commerce.

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IX. Peculiarities of the English language in the Far East.

X. Abbreviations.

PREFACE.

In teaching the students of the Oriental Institute, experience has shown the necessity, for persons desirious of becoming acquainted with the English literature on the Far East, of a reading book containing extracts, as various as possible, from contemporary writers on Eastern Asia. The peculiarity of the subject makes it difficult, even for people with a thorough knowledge of English, to understand the meaning of various articles on Eastern subjects; while for the students, obliged to study both the English language and the East at the same time, the difficulty is still greater. The author therefore conceived the idea of uniting these two subjects, and thus enabling the students to learn the language by means of articles treating of the Far East.

This Reader should therefore be regarded exclusively as an attempt to satisfy the above-mentioned practical requirement. Its aim is not the communication of systematic information on various branches of knowledge of the East, or it would be an encyclopædia of the East. Neither does it contain the best extracts in regard to literary style, as in practical life people living in the East do not generally only come across the pearls of literature, but likewise meet with usual, everyday printed matter, in all its varieties.

Adapting himself to these requirements, the author has divided his Reader into the following sections, arranged approximately with regard to the three principal countries studied in the Oriental Institute, viz., China, Japan, and Korea.

Chapters I, II and III are devoted to Geography, History and Religion. Adults who are at the same time studying the above-mentioned subjects under the guidance of their professors, will find it easier to understand the consecutive and systematic (though dry) language of

scientific articles, where there is an even flow of ideas, with strict logical connexion and objectiveness.

Chapter IV contains a collection of articles on various laws and customs of the East. Here the change in the subject-matter is far more frequent, the vocabulary more varied, and the turns of phrase, in accordance with the variety of subjects touched upon, are fuller and more complicated.

In Chapter V there are several specimens of newspaper style. It is well known that the daily press, with its rapid issues and its haste to publish news, does not trouble itself much either about the purity or the elegance of its style. To a foreigner with an imperfect knowledge of the language, many journalistic expressions are so strange, as to be incomprehensible. Therefore it is as well that persons who will constantly have to come across newspapers in the future, should read some extracts from the press while studying the language at an educational establishment.

The same considerations have led to the collection, in Chapter VI, of several specimens of conversational style. It is impossible to make a complete collection of this style. As, however, the pupils of the Oriental Institute study the conversational language practically, both in term time and during their educational excursions, their knowledge in this branch is, of course, constantly increasing.

As many are probably aware, however, in the constantly increasing special literature on the East so many peculiarities arise, owing to intercourse with natives, that even an Englishman, if unacquainted with the East, is often quite unable to understand them. A preliminary acquaintance with such terms will therefore be all the more useful to young men who will soon have to devote their leisure to a perusal of Eastern literature.

Chapter VII contains specimens of commercial language. In this respect Sir Robert Hart, the Chief Inspector of the Chinese Maritime Customs, must be considered as the arbiter in the East. In the course of his long term of management of the Customs, he has worked out that terse language, not admitting of a single useless, unbusiness-like word, in which all the reports of the establishments under his jurisdiction are written.

From China, through Sir Robert Hart's pupil and former subordinate, Mr. Maclevi Brown, this language has passed over into Korea, and imperceptibly everywhere influences all reports on trade, in whatsoever

language they may be issued, as the sources of information are always the data of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

As, by the statutes of the Oriental Institute, its students are to be prepared for service in administrative, commercial and industrial establishments of East-Asiatic Russia and adjacent countries, and will have constantly to come across commercial reports, — Chap. VII of the Reader will perhaps be for them the most important portion of the whole book Having duly studied this chapter while at the Institute, they may consider themselves to a great extent prepared to read the Customs reports, and to extract the necessary information therefrom. They will likewise receive some benefit from the perusal of the articles on Chinese and Japanese monetary circulation, for which there is a multitude of special English terms. A timely acquisition of the latter will prove a saving of time in the future.

Chapter VIII is a collection of various tales and articles, intended for exercises in reading and for acquaintance with different authors who have written on Eastern subjects.

Chapter IX is devoted to the special broken English known in the East as «Pidgin English». Let not, however, young men intending to reside in the East despise this dialect. Should any of them happen to find himself, for instance at one of the treaty ports in Southern, or even Northern, China where most of the hotel servants come from Canton or Shanghai, he will first of all be obliged to have recourse to Pidgin English, without which he cannot make himself understood. Moreover, Pidgin English will likewise be necessary in his transactions with Chinese merchants, for since even Chinese, when coming from different provinces and being unable to understand each other, often have recourse to Pidgin English, the more so will happen in communicating with Europeans, when this will be the only medium.

Finally, in Chapter X, I have considered it useful to give a short list of the most customary abbreviations used both in the general commercial English, and in that of the East. This section is intended more for reference than for study. Experience, however, shows that the students constantly require explanations of such abbreviations. Indeed, the latter have become so customary in English life, that there is no need to explain them to an Englishman, while a foreigner often has a difficulty in finding an explanation, as it is to be found only in special works, not always accessible to students.

This reading book, being a first attempt at such a work, no doubt

contains a great many mistakes and deficiencies. These can only be corrected, however, in later editions, when experience has shown in what respect the book requires to be supplemented and altered. The author will be happy if the present work, in however small a degree, will assist the students of the Oriental Institute in their study of the English language with regard to a knowledge of the East.



I.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA.

The China of to-day is not the China of ancient times, its boundaries[1] have extended greatly while the history of the Middle Kingdom was being made. Unlike[2] England, which has to go beyond the sea to add to her empire, the nucleus[3] of the Chinese poeple had all around them their grand future, and having acted well up[4] to their possibilities, these have developed[5] into the actualities[6] of their present extended dominions[7] — dominions which, with all their tribute[8]-bearing[9] neighbours, form the most extensive ever swayed[10] by a single power in any age or any part of the world! The germs[11] of this mighty realm[12] are supposed to be found some thousands of years before Christ in nomadic people in the present province of Shen-si. Settling[13] in villages, they became tradesmen and agriculturists, and from the dim[14] mists[15] of myths[16] and tradition, amidst[17] which scarce[18] anything can be seen clearly or with certainty[19], we find the empire growing, getting the sea-board[20] as a boundary, and extending its limits[21].

We do not intend in the course of this short article to give a historical account of the geographical growth of the empire. It would lead[22] us, were we to do so, far beyond our limits, and its scope[23] would necessitate an account of all the petty[24] states into which, at times, China was divided. Suffice[25] it to say, that for many centuries China did not extend beyond the great river Yang-tzu-kiang. Eventually[26]

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[1]Граница, [2]непохоже, [3]ядро, [4]вполнѣ использовать, [5]развиться, [6]дѣйствительность, [7]владѣніе, [8]дань, [9]носящій, платящій, [10]править, [11]зародышъ, [12]государство, [13]селиться, [14]смутный, [15]туманъ, [16]миѳъ, [17]среди, [18]едва, [19]увѣренность, [20]побережье, [21]предѣлъ, [22]вести, [23]размѣръ, [24]второстепенный, [25]достаточно, [26]въ концѣ концовъ.

an offshoot[27] was sent south into the eastern portion of the present Kiang-nan, and like the rootlets[28] from the banian[29] tree, grew and formed finally another trunk[30] to support the tree of empire, which was destined to gradually cover the whole land. For a long period the extreme South of China was not embraced[31] in the realm except as a tributary[32] state or with spasmodic[33] attempts at government, but at last the bonds[34] that united it with the northern portion were strengthened[35] until it formed an integral[36] portion of China.

The present dynasty has recovered much of the territory that was lost under the Ming, till now it is nearly equal to what it was under Kublai Khan, when Marco Polo writes of him «in respect to number of subjects, extent of territory and amount of revenue[37], he surpasses[38] every sovereign that has heretofore[39] been or that now is in the world». In 1840 it was estimated that the Chinese emperor ruled over 5,300,000 square[40] miles, from lat. 48° 10′ N., to long. 144° 50′ E. in the north-east part of the empire, to the island of Hainan in the south in lat. 18° 10′ N. and on the extreme west, to long. 74° E. It has since lost about half a million square miles which have gone to add to the dominions of the other colossal[41] empire of the world, Russia, who is China's neighbour in the north, while more is apparently[42] going the same way in the shape of Manchuria. England and France in the colonial empires also touch her territories in the south.

Of the 12,000 miles which form the land girdle[43] of China, 6,000 touch Russian territory, 4,800 British territory, and only 400 French, while 800 miles may be described[44] as doubtful[45]. Japan has also with the last war, by the acquisition[46] of Formosa, been brought into near neighbourhood to China. Since the greater part of the above was written, Germany has like wise established herself on the coast[47] of Shan-tung, at Kiaochao; Russia has obtained Port Arthur, and the French lay claim[48] to Kwong — Chao — Wan in the South. England has also obtained a lease[49] of land at the back of the Kaolung Peninsula and some islands. What the near future has in store for China remains to be seen. Will this great empire so loosely[50] knit[51] together remain

[27]отпрыскъ, [28]корешекъ, [29]индѣйская смоковица, [30]стволъ, [31]включить, [32]платящій дань, [33]судорожный, [34]узы, [35]укрѣпить, [36]нераздѣльный, [37]государственный доходъ, [38]превосходить, [39]до сего времени, [40]квадратный, [41]колосальный, [42]очевидно, [48]поясъ, [44]описать, [45]сомнительно, [46]пріобрѣтеніе, [47]берегъ моря, [48]заявлять притязанія, [49]аренда, [50]свободное [51]связать.

intact, or will it fall to pieces from the combined pressure[52] from without and the corruption[53] and disintegrating[54] forces within?

In shape, the Chinese empire approaches[55] a rectangle[56], whose circuit[57] is 14,000 miles, or more than half the circumference of the world; her coast line is roughly[58] stated to be 4,400 miles.

This vast[59] empire naturally divides itself into three divisions[60] of China proper[61], Manchuria, and the Colonial Possessions. China proper embraces the whole of the eighteen provinces as well as the large island[62] of Hainan; Manchuria lies to the north of Korea and part of China proper; and the colonial possessions include Mongolia, Ili, Kokonor and Tibet. These eighteen provinces cover about 2,000,000 square miles. It would take seven Frances, or eighteen Great Britains and Irelands, to cover the same extent of ground. China is surrounded[63] by different mountain chains[64], forming a wall[65] almost all round it, with their different ranges[66], such as Altai, the Stanovoi, the Tien-shan, and others; also four large chains occur inside the boundaries assisting in delimiting[67] territory, the highest peaks[68] of some of which are snow-clad[69] the whole year through; some of the mountains in Yun-nan, in the south-west of the empire, are the same.

A great part of China is divided into three great basins[70], drained[71] respectively[72] by the Yellow River, say 2,500 miles long, while the Canton River and its numerous tributaries[73] drain 130,000 square miles. We cannot mention the other rivers, though they are by no means insignificant[74] nor few, for «the rivers of China are her glory, and no country can compare with her for natural facilities of inland [75]navigation[76]»!

Among the lakes may be mentionod the Tung-ting, about 220 miles in circumference, and the picturesque[77] Po-yang, with its numerous islands, 90 miles long by 20 in breadth[78].

Besides the three great basins drained by the three great rivers, there is the Great Plain[79] of 700 miles in length, varying in width from 150 to 400 miles, having the same area[80] as the Plain of Bengal drained by the Ganges. It supports[81] an enormous[82] population; in

[52]давленіе, [53]лихоимство, взяточничество, [54]разлагать, [55]приближаться, [56]прямоугольникъ, [57]периметръ (окружность), [58]приблизительно, [59]громадный, [60]раздѣленіе, [61]островъ, [62]собственный, [63]окружить, [64]цѣпь, [65]смѣна, [66]хребетъ, [67]разграниченіе, [68]вершины, [69]въ снѣгу, [70]бассейнъ, [71]осушить, [72]соотвѣтственно, [73]притокъ, [74]незначительный, [75]внутренній, [76]судоходство, [77]картинный, [78]ширина, [79]равнина, [80]пространство, [81]содержать, [82]громадный.

1812, the number was 177,000,000 — that is, two-thirds of that of Europe, being the most densely[83] settled portion of any part of the world of the same size.

China may likewise be divided into the mountainous and hilly country and the Great Plain. The mountainous is nearly half of the whole of China, the hilly is in the south-east, another the Great Plain is in the north-east. From the Yangtzu to Hainan, the whole coast is studded[84] with numerous islands and rocky[85] islets[86]. The most important channels[87] are that of Formosa, between the island of Formosa and the mainland[88], and the Straits[89] of Lui-chou, between the island of Hainan and the Promontory[90] of Lui-chou.

The most noteworthy[91] gulfs[92] or bays[93] are the Gulf of Liaotung in Manchuria, the Gulf of Pei-Chi-li in the province of the same name, and the Gulf of Tonquin in the extreme south.

Among the principal[94] promontories may be named that of Liaotung, forming the gulf of the same name, the Shantung promontory, and the Lui-chou promontory, already named.

The principal seas are the Yellow, between Korea and China; the Eastern, between Japan and the Sew-chew islands and China; and the China Sea to the south.

In political geography China Proper is divided into the eighteen provinces; these again are subdivided[95] into prefectures[96], the latter are formed of different kinds of districts[97], which may be compared to the counties of England. It is not an uncommon thing to group[98] two of the provinces together for administrative purposes, such as the two Kwang — Kwang-tung and Kwang-si; the two Hu — comprising[99] Hu-pe and Hu-nan.

Of the principal cities[100] it is impossible to give an enumeration[101], so numerous are they. The capitals of the eighteen provinces would come under this category[102], some of them boasting[103] of a million of inhabitants, such as Peking, Canton and others, while every province has numbers of important centres of commerce and government, such as the district cities and marts[104]; the former taking the place of country

[83]густо, [84]усыпанный, [85]скалистый, [86]островокъ, [87]проливъ, [88]материкъ, [89]проливъ, [90]мысъ, [91]достойный упоминанія, [92]заливъ, [93]заливъ, [94]главный, [95]подраздѣлить, [96]губернія, [97]округъ, [98]сгруппировать, [99]состоять, [100]большой городъ (съ кафедральнымъ соборомъ), [101]перечисленіе, [102]категорія, [103]хвалиться, [104]рынокъ.

towns and often having tens or hundreds of thousands of inhabitants; the latter forming centres of commercial activity[105] and distributing[106] centres of agricultural produce etc., to the surrounding country districts.

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2. SHANGHAI.

The most northerly of the five ports opened to foreign trade by the British treaty of Nanking is situated at the extreme[1] south-east corner[2] of the province of Kiang-su in lat. 31° 15′ N. and long. 121° 29′ E. of Greenwich[3], at the junction[4] of the rivers Hwang Po and Woo-sung (the latter called by Europeans the Soochow Creek[5]), about twelve miles above the newly[6] opened treaty port of Woo-sung, now being marked[7] out for foreign residence by a foreign land company, where their united[8] waters debouch[9] into the estuary[10] of the Yangtsze. Shanghai lies in a vast[11] plain[12], the nearest hills, only some three hundred feet high, being some three hundred miles to the westward. The soil is alluvial[13] and extremely rich; it supports[14] a great variety[15] of food and other stuffs[16]. This Kiangsu plain has been called «The Garden of China», and the population here is perhaps denser[17] than in any other part of the land—eight hundred inhabitants to the square[18] mile is not an exaggerated[19] estimate. Rice, cotton and grain[20] are the main[21] products of the immediate neighbourhood; rice to the west and south: but owing to the greater demand[22] for cotton by the mills started[23] within the last few years, the cultivation of rice is being pushed[24] further away from Shanghai, and cotton is taking its place. The convenience of inland transit[25] is here very great; rivers, canals, and creeks are in every direction, but they form a great obstacle[26] to free riding[27] and walking. Mulberry[28] trees are not grown to any great extent[29] in the neighbourhood. Wheat[30], barley[31], rice,

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[105]дѣятельность, [106]распредѣленіе.

[1]Крайній, [2]уголъ, [3]англійская обсерваторія близъ Лондона, [4]сліяніе, [5]протокъ, [6]вновь, [7]выдѣлить, [8]соединенный, [9]выходить, [10]усиліе, [11]громадный, [12]равнина, [13]наносный, [14]производить, [15]разнообразіе, [16]продуктъ, [17]болѣе густой, [18]квадратный, [19]преувеличенный, [20]зерно, [21]главный, [22]спросъ, [23]открыть предпріятіе, [24]отодвинуть, [25]транспортировка, [26]препятствіе, [27]верховая ѣзда, [28]тутовый, [29]размѣръ, [30]пшеница, [31]ячмень.

green[32] foods of all kinds, cabbage[33], turnips[34], carrots[35], melons[36], cucumbers[37], potatoes[38], yams[39], chihlies[40], cress[41] etc., abound[42].

Of fruits, Shanghai is famous for its peaches[43], plums[44], strawberries, cherries (small in size,), peepaws[45] (or medlars) and persimmons[46] are common. The apple and pear, grape[47], chestnut[48], and walnut[49] are brought from the north; oranges and bananas in great quantities from the south. The bamboo is common in the district, as is the pine[50], cypress[51], willow[52], and a species[53] of elm[54].

The chrysanthemum and peony[55] are the favourite flowers. Roses, tulips[56], pansies[57], hyacinths[58], fuchsias[59], geraniums[60], and other European flowering annuals are highly developed[61] in the public and private gardens of the foreign settlement.

Of birds, the crow[62], magpie[63], swallow[64] and sparrow[65] abound; many species[66] of lark[67], finch[68], and thrush[69] are common and the feathered[70] tribe[71] as a whole is plentiful[72] in Kiangsu; but it is otherwise with four-footed[73] animals.

For a more detailed[74] account of flora[75] and fauna of the neighbourhood, we must refer[76] the general reader to Williams, «Middle Kingdom», and the student to the scientific works and periodicals[77] in the Asiatic Society's library.

Shanghai is the great emporium[78] for the trade of the Yangtsze and Northern and Korean ports, and to some extent for Japan.

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3. CANTON.

While waiting for our vessel[1] we paid a visit to Canton. A small steamer carried[2] us across the bay and forty miles up the Pearl River

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[32]зелень, [33]капуста, [34]рѣпа, [35]морковь, [36]арбузъ, [37]огурецъ, [38]картофель, [39]ямсъ, [40]перецъ, [41]кресъ-салатъ, [42]изобиловать, [43]персикъ, [44]слива, [45]кизиль, [46]родъ американской сливы, [47]виноградъ, [48]каштанъ, [49]грецкій орѣхъ, [50]сосна, [51]кипарисъ, [52]ива, [53]порода, [54]вязъ, [55]піонъ, [56]тюльпанъ, [57]троицынъ цвѣтъ, [58]гіацинтъ, [59]фукція, [60]герань, [61]развить, [62]ворона, [63]сорока, [64]ласточка, [65]воробей, [66]порода, [67]жаворонокъ, [68]общее наименованіе маленькихъ пѣвчихъ птицъ, [69]дроздъ, [70]пернатый, [71]племя, [72]многочисленный, [73]четвероногій, [74]подробный, [75]флора, [76]отослать, совѣтовать обратиться, [77]повременное изданіе, [78]распредѣляющій центръ.

[1]Судно, [2]перевозить.

to a landing-place[3] in a suburb[4] of the great city. Our host[5] Dr. Happer was there to receive us, and we made our way to the hous through a forest[6] of junks, in a small boat sculled[7] by a large-footed[8] woman—a fine specimen[9] of nature undeformed[10]. It was the abode[11] of a family, who crowded[12] themselves into the stern[13] cabin[14], leaving for the use of passengers[15] the front[16] cabin, which was neatly[17] spread[18] with matting[19] and adorned[20] with flowers. Babies[21] born[22] on these boats are aquatic by early habit, if not by instinct. It is said they can swim when first thrown into the water; but in case of accident[23], they always have a joint[24] of bamboo strapped[25] on the back, to enable[26] their parents to fish[27] them up. The river population would alone suffice[28] to people a considerable city; it consists of three classes: the crews[29] of junks that come and go; those who live and make their living on the river; and those who do business on land and lodge[30] in boats for the want of a pied-à-terre[31]. Among the boats moored[32] to the shore a large number are richly curtained[33] and ornamented with beautiful carvings. These are the so called «flower-boats», mostly the abode of bedizened[34] Cyprians[35], who are enrolled[36] by the police and recognised[37] as pursuing[38] a lawful[39] calling[40]; the legal[41] sanction[42] of vice[43] always indicates a low standard of morality[44].

As we stepped[45] on shore we were greeted[46] by a hooting[47] crowd, who shouted «Fanqui, fanqui! shato, shato! (foreign devils! cut off their[48] heads!)» Is this, I mused, the boasted[49] civilisation of China? Are these the people for whom I left my home? But I reflected[50], if they were not heathen[51], why should I have come? They looked as savage[52] and as fierce[53] as cannibals[54] — the junkmen being always half-naked[55]. Not long before this Dr. Ball, an old missionary, being thrown into

[3]пристань, [4]предмѣстіе, [5]хозяинъ, [6]лѣсъ, [7]гресть, [8]большеногій, [9]образецъ, [10]неизуродованный, [11]жилище, [12]тѣснились, [13]корма, [14]каюта, [15]пассажиръ, [16]передній, [17]аккуратно, [18]послать, [19]матъ, [20]украшать, [21]младенецъ, [22]родиться, [23]несчастный случай, [24]колѣно, [25]привязать ремнемъ, [26]дать возможность, [27]выловить, [28]быть достаточнымъ, [29]экипажъ, [30]жить, [31]клочокъ земли, [32]пришвартовать, [33]занавѣшивать, [34]разукрашенный, [35]кокотка, [36]занести въ списки, [37]признавать, [38]преслѣдовать, [39]законное, [40]ремесло, [41]законный, [42]санкція, [43]порокъ, [44]нравственность, [45]ступить, [46]привѣтствовать, [47]свистъ, [48]отрѣзать имъ головы, [49]хваленый, [50]подумать, [51]язычникъ, [52]дикій, [53]свирѣпый, [54]людоѣдъ, [55]полуголый.

the water by the overturning[56] of a boat, caught the cable[57] of a junk and called for help. He was soon surrounded[58] by a number of small craft[59] until the promise of twenty dollars had been extorted[60]. Whether that is to be set down[61] to hostility[62] or to cupidity[63], I leave the reader to decide[64].

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4. THE GEOGRAPHY OF JAPAN.

The boundaries of Japan have expanded[1] greatly in the course[2] of ages[3]. The central and western portions of the Main[4] Island[5], together with Shikoku, Kyushu and the lesser islands Iki, Tsushima, Oki, Awaji and perhaps Sado, formed the Japan of early historic days, say the eighth century after Christ. At that time the Ainos, though already in full retreat[6] northwards, still held the Main Island as far as the 38-th or 39-th parallel of latitude. They were soon driven[7] across the Straits[8] of Tsugaru into Yezo, which island was itself gradually conquered[9] during the period extending from the twelfth to the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth century a portion of Saghalien was added[10] to Japanese teritory. But a discussion[11] having arisen[12] on this subject between Japan and Russia, the weaker of the two powers naturally went to the wall[13]. Saghalien, with its valuable coalfields[14] and fisheries, was ceded[15] to Russia by the treaty[16] of St. Petersburg in 1875, and the barren[17] storm-swept[18] Kurile islands were obtained in exchange[19]. Meanwhile, the Luchu and the Bonin islands had been added to the Japanese possessions, and in 1895 the valuable island of Formosa was ceded by the vanquished[20] Chinese. The empire thus, in its present and furthest extent, stretches[21] from Kamchatka on the north in about latitude 51°, to the extremity of Formosa on the south in latitude 22°, and from 120 to 156° of longitude east of Greenwich.

Japan proper consists of three large islands, of which one, the

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[56]опрокидывать, [57]канатъ, [58]окружить, [59]судно, [60]вымогать, [61]поставить, [62]вражда, [63]алчность, [64]рѣшить.

[1]Расширить, [2]теченіе, [3]вѣкъ, [4]главный, [5]островъ, [6]полное отступленіе, [7]гнать, [8]проливъ, [9]покорный, [10]прибавленъ, [11]споръ, [12]возникать, [13]уступить, [14]угольныя залежи, [15]уступленъ, [16]трактатъ, [17]пустынный, [18]открытый бурямъ, [19]взамѣнъ, [20]побѣжденный, [21]простираться.

largest or Main Island has no name in popular use, while the other two are called respectively[22] Shikoku and Kyushu, together with the small islands of Sado, Oki, Tsushima, and a multitude[23] of lesser ones still. The largest island is separated from the two next in size by the celebrated Inland Sea, for which latter there is no generally current Japanese name.

The area[24] of the entire Japanese empire, excluding Formosa and the Pescadores, is between 146,000 and 147,000 square miles. Hardly twelve per cent of this total area is cultivated or even cultivable. By far the greater portion of it is covered with mountains, many of which are volcanoes[25], either active[26] or extinct[27]. Fuji was in eruption[28] as late as January, A. D. 1708. Of recently active volcanoes we may mention[29] Asama, the two Shirane-sans, Nasu-yama, and Bandai-san in Eastern Japan, Vries-Island (Oshima) not far from the entrance to Yokohama harbour, Aso-san and Kirishima-yama in Kyushu, and the beautifully shaped Koma-ga-taki near Hakodate. Others, extinct or quiescent[30], are Ontake, Hakusan, Tateayama, Nantai-zan, Chokai-zan, Side-san, Ganju-san, and Iwaki-yama, all on the Main Island. Some are difficult to class, for instance[31], Sakura-jima in Kyushu, whose smoke[32] has long been reduced almost to nothing, and Osen-ga-take in the same Island, where all that remains active is a solfatara[33] at its base[34]. The grandest mountain mass[35] in Japan is the Shinano-Hida range[36], granite[37] giants[38] of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet high.

Owing to the narrowness of the country, most Japanese streams are rather torrents than rivers. The rivers best worth mentioning are the Kitakami, the Abukuma, the Tone, the Tenryu and the Kiso, flowing[39] into the Pacific Ocean, the Shinano-gowa flowing into the Sea of Japan, and the Ishikari in Yezo. Most of the smaller streams have no general name, but change their name every few miles on passing from village to village.

Lake Biva near Kyoto is the largest lake, the nearest it in size being Lake Fuawashiro, on whose northern shore rises the ill-omened[40] volcano, Bandai-san. The so-called lakes[41] to the north-east of Tokyo are but shallow[42] lagoons[43] formed by the retreating sea.

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[22]соотвѣтственно, [23]множество, [24]пространство, [25]вулканъ, [26]дѣйствующій, [27]потухшій, [28]изверженіе, [29]упомянуть, [30]спокойный, [31]напримѣръ, [32]дымъ, [33]сѣрная почва, [34]основаніе, [35]массивъ, [36]хребетъ, [37]гранитъ, [38]великанъ, [39]течь, [40]зловѣщій, [41]озеро, [42]мелкій, [43]озеро, лагунъ.

The most important straits are Straits of La Pérouse between Yezo and the Main Island, the Kii Channel (Linschoten Strait) between the Main Island and Shikoku, the Bungo Channel between western Shikoku and Kyushu.

The most noteworthy[44] gulfs or bays are Volcano Bay in Southern Yezo, Amori Bay in the northern extremity of the Main Island, Sendai Bay in the north-east, the Gulfs of Tokyo, Sagami, Suruga, Owari, and Kagoshima, facing south, and the Bay of Toyama between the peninsula[45] of Noto and the mainland[46].

Of peninsulas the chief are Noto, jutting[47] out into the Sea of Japan; and Kazusa-Boshu and Izu, not far from Tokyo on the Pacific Ocean side. It is an interesting fact that both Noto and Izu, words meaningless[48] in Japanese — mere[49] place-names — can be traced back to terms still used by the Ainos to designate[50] the idea of a «promontory»[51] or «peninsula».

Finally, even so rapid[52] a sketch as this cannot pass over the waterfalls[53] of Nikko, of Kami-ida near Fuji, of Nachi in Kishu and of Kobe. Still less must we forget that mighty[54] river in the sea — the Kuroshio or «Black Brine»[55] — which flowing northwards from the direction of Formosa and the Philippine Islands, warms[56] the southern and south-eastern coast of Japan much as the Gulf stream warms the coast of western Europe.

5. THE LOOCHOO ISLANDS.

The Loochoo Islands are frequently mentioned in newspapers, and yet comparatively[1] little is known by Europeans in regard to this interesting group[2] of islands. When we learn from the weather reports in the daily paper that there is a depression[3] south of the Loochoos, or that the barometer is falling in the Loochoos, we have a vague[4] idea that they lie[5] somewhere down Formosa-way, and then dismiss[6] the subject from our minds[7].

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[44]замѣчательный, [45]полуостровъ, [46]материкъ, [47]выступать, [48]безсмысленный, [49]просто, [50]обозначить, [51]мысъ, [52]быстрый, [53]водопадъ, [54]могущественный, [55]черное море, [56]согрѣвать.

[1]Сравнительно, [2]группа, [3]пониженіе, [4]неясный, [5]лежать, [6]устранять, [7]умъ.

It has been the writer's privilege[8] to spend a month in travelling among these islands and the adjacent[9] seas, and although warned before he went, that there was practically nothing to see there, he found, on the contrary, that there was very much of interest in this little-known quarter of the globe[10].

There is rather a large bibliography of works dealing[11] with the subject of the Loochoos. Most of the foreign books, however, describe[12] the island of «Great Loochoo». The large northern island, Oshima, is occasionally[13] mentioned, but the southern islands have been rarely visited.

There is a manuscript[14] history of the Loochoos kept in the archives[15] of the prefectural[16] office of Naha, the present capital, which should be included in our list of references[17]. For a Japanese bibliography of the Loochoos, the reader who is interested in the subject may be referred to one of the articles by Professor Chamberlain mentioned above, entitled[18] «Contributions to a bibliography of Loochoo». This gives a long list[19] of works in the Japanese language.

A Chinese name for the Loochoos is «Pendant[20] Globes»[21] and before we go any further, it will be well to take a bird's-eye view[22] of the location[23] and general appearance of this strange group of islands, which, as one of their kings wrote to the Emperor of China, is «only as big as a bullet[24], and lies hidden[25] away in a nook[26] of the sea».

There are no very high mountains or great rivers in the islands. Separate islands differ from each other in appearance in a striking way. Oshima and the northern islands present to the traveller who approaches by steamer a succession[27] of highlands[28] and precipitous[29] hills. In Okinawa, on the other hand, one can imagine he is looking on a section[30] of country taken out of Ohio or from a quiet English landscape. Soft rounded hills are seen in all directions. Here and there a lofty[31] palm[32] rears[33] its head. Gigantic[34] pines which would have delighted the artist Turner, soar[35] upon the horizon[36], looking with their spreading branches

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[8]привилегія, [9]прилегающій, [10]земной шаръ, [11]имѣть дѣло, [12]описать, [13]иногда, [14]рукопись, [15]архивъ, [16]префектура, [17]ссылка, [18]озаглавить, [19]списокъ, [20]подвѣшенный, [21]шаръ, [22]видъ съ птичьяго полета, [23]мѣстоположеніе, [24]пуля, [25]спрятанъ, [26]уголокъ, [27]рядъ, [28]нагорье, [29]крутой, [30]часть, [31]высокій, [32]пальма, [33]поднимать, [34]гигантскій, [35]высоко подниматься, [36]горизонтъ.

like the «Cedars of Lebanon»[37]. There are clumps[38] of banana trees[39] and dark green masses of the sago[40]. Some undergrowth[41] is seen, but in general, the land is free from shrubbery[42] and thus gains[43] the trim appearance that travellers have noted[44] there. On the other hand, Miyako in the southern group is «as flat[45] as a pancake»[46]. As the traveller sails[47] along the coast of Irimoto, however, a pleasing landscape extends before his view. Stretching down to the water's edge are vivid[48] green plains[49], which slope[50] gently upward in lines of beauty, until the eyes rest on the darker green of forest-clad hills in the hazy[51] distance. The soft, sleepy[52] air envelops[53] everything with a far away other-world atmosphere, so that it seems as if one were sailing into a fairy-land[54]. Was this the island that Tennyson's lotus eaters[55] reached?

«All round the coast the languid[56] air did swoon[57],
Breathing like one that hath[58] a weary[59] dream.»

At Yonakuni the landing is rather dangerous[60]. The writer's party was warned[61] about it a long time before the island was reached. It is difficult for a steamer to come near the shore, and a line of breakers[62] must be passed in a small boat before one can land. We found that the easiest way was to take one of the native «dug-out» canoes[63] and cut through the surf[64] in this. In boats of the broader build[65] one is sure to get a wetting[66], for the waves[67] come in without being invited. One boat was completely overturned[68] and its occupants[69] had to reach shore as best they could, but as these islanders are swimmers[70] by nature, it was not so hard for them as it would have been for pampered[71] sons of Western civilisation. It was well worth[72] while to undergo[73] the hardships of landing, for the writer found that no other foreigner had set foot on that island for twenty-five or thirty years before his arrival. Naturally, some curiosity[74] was exhibited by the natives, and still more was shown at Miyako, where no foreigner had been for seven years, but the people are quiet and inoffensive[75] and everywhere were

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[37]ливанскій кедръ, [38]группа, [39]бананы, [40]саго, [41]кустарникъ, [42]кустарникъ, [43]получать, [44]подмѣтить, [45]плоскій, [46]блинъ, [47]плыть, [48]яркій, [49]равнина, [50]спускаться, [51]мглистый, [52]сонный, [53]окутывать, [54]царство фей, [55]кушатели лотосоваго растенія, [56]располагающій къ нѣгѣ, [57]замереть, [58]имѣетъ, [59]утомительный, [60]опасный, [61]предупредить, [62]прибой, [63]выдолбленный челнокъ, [64]прибой, [65]болѣе широкая постройка, [66]промочиться, [67]волны, [68]перевернуть, [69]сѣдокъ, [70]пловецъ, [71]избалованный, [72]стоять, [73]подвергаться [74]любопытство, [75]безобидный.

ERRATA.

page.	line from top	line from bottom	for:	read:
19	13	—	habour	harbour
»	14	—	moonsoon	monsoon
21	10	—	comliness	comeliness
43	13	—	provind	proving
52	7	—	parmanent	permanent
71	6	—	occured	occurred
92	2	—	simultanetusly	simultaneously
129	1	—	te stamentary	testamentary
138	9	—	carcas	carcase
141	—	10	muscule	muscle
153	—	9	strengthed	strengthened
157	—	7	wave weave	wave and weave
181	9	—	ncrease	increase
189	4	—	tabacco	tobacco
190	1	—	Britsh	British
203	4	—	lef-thanded	left-handed
206	2	—	monometalic	monometallic
»	»	—	bimetalic	bimetallic
215	10	—	American	American and
247	12	—	tore fute	to refute
»	»	—	destrucrive	destructive
251	15	—	usame	same
269	—	3	desolute	dissolute
278	—	9	this	his
298	6	—	Britanic	Britannic

courteous[76], polite and hospitable. In Yonakuni, for instance[77], one of the elders of the village insisted that we should partake[78] of a collation[79], consisting of salt dried fish, onions[80] and tea.

In most of these islands there is much coral[81] growing under the water, and by looking over the side of the boat, or canoe, one can see the beautiful forms which it assumes[82]. But be careful when you look over the side of a canoe not to lean too heavily[83], or you may pay a visit, which you do not wish to take, to the coral in person. Bayard Taylor has described[84] the coral at Okinawa in the words: «We hung for some time over the coral banks, enraptured[85] with the beautiful forms and colours exhibited by this wonderful vegetation[86] of the sea. The coral grew in rounded banks[87], with clear, deep spaces[88] between, resembling[89], in miniature[90], ranges of hills covered with autumnal[91] forests. The loveliest tints of blue, violet[92], pale green, yellow and white, gleamed[93] through the waves, and all the varied[94] forms of vegetable life were grouped together, along the edges of cliffs[95] and precipices[96], hanging over chasms[97] worn by currents below..... Of all the wonders of the sea which have furnished food for poetry and fable[98], this was assuredly[99] the most beautiful».

A feature which can be noticed in some of the islands on account[100] of the clearness of the water, is the presence[101] of a multitude[102] of little fishes of a deep cerulean[103] blue. They dart[104] here and there through the forest that covers the bottom[105] of the sea, their little bodies flashing[106] brightly in the sunlight[107].

In many places, the cliffs, which on the waters edge, are composed of such soft rock that the eternal[108] waters of the ocean have gnawed[109] away the foundations[110] and they are ready[111] to fall off into the sea, like icebergs[112] from a glacier[113].

The southern islands of the Loochoos are frequently visited by ty-

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[76]вѣжливый, [77]напримѣръ, [78]участвовать, [79]сравненіе, [80]лукъ, [81]кораллъ, [82]принимать, [83]слишкомъ тяжело, [84]описать, [85]восхищать, [86]растительность, [87]гряда, [88]промежутокъ, [89]проходить, [90]миніатюра, [91]осенній, [92]фіолетовый, [93]свѣтить, [94]разнообразный, [95]скала, [96]обрывъ, [97]пропасть, [98]басня, [99]дѣйствительно, [100]вслѣдствіе, [101]присутствіе, [102]множество, [103]голубоватый, [104]бросаться, [105]дно, [106]сверкать, [107]сіяніе солнца, [108]вѣчный, [109]грызть, [110]фундаментъ, [111]готовый, [112]ледяная гора, [113]глетчеръ.

phoons[114]. These tempests[115], and the cruel fangs[116] of the dangerous rocks, are the terrors[117] of the mariners[118] of these seas. In Formosa they quote[119] the verse[120] in regard to typhoons: «June too soon; July stand by; August you must, September remember, October all over». September seems to be the month which is most dreaded[121] in the Loochoos also, but statistics[122] seem to show that very many strong winds occur in the winter months.

In regard to the heat, the writer was told, before visiting the islands, that it would be a perfect furnace[123] there in the summer season[124], but he never saw the thermometer[125] above (F. 90°) 50° R. during the summer of 1904.

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5. FORMOSA.

Formosa is about 260 miles in length and from 60 to 70 miles broad in the widest[1] part. It is intersected[2] from North to South by a range[3] of mountains, which forms a kind of backbone[4] to the island, the loftiest[5] peak[6] of which, Mountain Sylvia, is 11,300 feet high. On the western side of this range the slope[7] is more gradual[8] than on the eastern side, and broken by fertile[9] valleys, which lose[10] themselves in a large indulating[11] plain[12] on which the Chinese are settled. The whole of the territory[13] east of the dividing chain is peopled by an aboriginal[14] race who acknowledge no allegiance[15] to the Chinese Government and made frequent raids[16] on the outlying[17] Chinese settlements, but they have proved[18] themselves friendly to the Japanese. They are a savage[19] and a warlike[20] people, allied[21] to the Malays and Polynesians, and live principally[22] by the chase[23]. The Chinese population of Formosa is estimated[24] at about 2,500,000; the number

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[114]тайфунъ, [115]буря, [116]клыкъ, [117]ужасъ, [118]морякъ, [119]цитировать, [120]стихъ, [121]бояться, [122]статистика, [123]доменная печь, [124]сезонъ, [125]термометръ.

[1]Самый широкій, [2]пересѣчь, [3]хребетъ, [4]позвоночникъ, [5]самый высокій, [6]вершина, [7]скатъ, [8]постепенный, [9]плодородный, [10]терять, [11]волнистый, [12]равнина, [13]территорія, [14]туземный, [15]подданство, [16]набѣгъ, [17]передовой, [18]выказаться, [19]дикій, [20]воинственный, [21]сродни, [22]главнымъ образомъ, [23]охота, [24]исчислять.

of the aborigines it is, of course, quite impossible to estimate. The productions of Formosa are numerous, vegetation being everywhere most luxuriant[25], testifying[26] to the richness of the soil[27]. Sugar, tea and camphor[28] are largely cultivated and exported. The fauna includes bears[29], monkeys[30], deer[31], wild boar[32], badgers[33], martens[34], the scaly[35] anteater[36], and other smaller animals. Birds are not very numerous, and snakes[37] are not so common as might be expected, where vegetation is so abundant. It is believed that the mineral wealth of the island is very considerable[38]. Gold had been found and is now worked[39] in the beds[40] of the streams; there are coal mines near Kelung and sulphur[41] springs[42] also exist in the north of the island. The interior of the island is however, still practically unexplored[43]. One great drawback[44] to the island is its want of good habours, which is more especially[45] felt on account of the strength[46] of the moonsoons[47] in the Formosa Channel[48]. Those on the Eastern side are few and neither commodious[49] nor accessible[50], while on the west coast most of the harbours are little better than open roadsteads[51].

Taipeh is the capital of Formosa, but Tainan Fu is the chief city in point of population. The open ports are four in number. Takow and Tainan Fu in the south, and Tamsui and Kelung in the north. The latter was held for some month in 1884 — 1885 by the French, under Admiral Courbet, but was evacuated[52] on the 21 June, 1885. The rivers of Formosa are few, shallow[53] and winding[54], only navigable to small flat bottomed[55] boats. The scenery[56] is delightful, and the climate is very pleasant in winter, but hot and malarious[57] in the wet season. There is a railway from Kelung to Tekcham and an extension southwards is projected[58].

From: «European Settlements in the Far East».

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[25]роскошный, [26]свидѣтель ствовать, [27]почва, [28]камфара, [29]медвѣдь, [30]обезьяна, [31]олень, [32]кабанъ, [33]барсукъ, [34]куница, [35]чешуйчатый, [36]муравьѣдъ, [37]змѣя, [38]значительный, [39]добывать, [40]русло, [41]сѣра, [42]источникъ, [43]неизслѣдованный, [44]недостатокъ, [45]особенно, [46]сила, [47]муссонъ, [48]проливъ, [49]помѣстительный, [50]доступный, [51]рейдъ, [52]эвакуировать, [53]мелкій, [54]извилистый, [55]плоскодонный, [56]пейзажъ, [57]малярійный, [58]проектировать.

6. AINOS.

The men are about the middle height, broad-chested[1], broad-shouldered[2], ‹thick-set›[3], very strongly built, the arms and legs short, thick and muscular, the hands and feet large. The bodies, and especially the limbs[4], of many are covered with short bristly[5] hair. I have seen two boys whose backs are covered with fur[6] as fine and soft as that of a cat. The heads and faces are striking[7]. The foreheads[8] are very high, broad and prominent, and at first sight give one the impression of an unusual capacity[9] for intellectual development[10]; the ears are small and set low; the noses are straight but short, and broad at the nostrils[11]; the mouths are wide but well formed; and the lips[12] rarely show a tendency[13] to fulness[14]. The neck is short, the cranium[15] rounded, the cheek-bones[16] low, and the lower part of the face is small as compared with the upper, the peculiarity called ‹jowl›[17] being unknown. The eyebrows[18] are full, and form a straight line nearly across the face. The eyes are large, tolerably[19] deeply[20] set, and very beautiful, the colour is a rich liquid[21] brown, the expression[22] singularly[23] soft, and the eyelashes[24] long, silky[25] and abundant[26]. The skin has the Italian olive tint, but in most cases is thin[27] and light enough to show the changes of colour in the cheek[28]. The teeth are small, regular, and white; the incisors[29] and «eye-teeth»[30] are not disproportionately[31] large, as is usually the case among the Japanese; there is no tendency[32] towards prognathism[33]; and the fold[34] of integument[35] which conceals[36] the upper eyelids[37] of the Japanese is never to be met with. The features[38], expression, and aspect, are European rather than Asiatic.

Passing travellers who have seen a few of the Aino women on the road to Satsuporo speak of them as very ugly[39], but as making amends[40] for their ugliness by their industry and conjugal[41] fidelity[42].

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[1]Широкогрудый, [2]широкоплечій, [3]коренастый, [4]конечность, [5]щетинистый, [6]мѣхъ, [7]замѣчательный, [8]лобъ, [9]способность, [10]развитіе, [11]ноздри, [12]губы, [13]склонность, [14]полнота, [15]черепъ, [16]скула, [17]челюсть, [18]брови, [19]довольно-таки, [20]глубоко вставлены, [21]прозрачный, [22]выраженіе, [23]замѣчательно, [24]рѣсницы, [25]шелковистый, [26]обильный, [27]тонкій, [28]щека, [29]рѣзецъ, [30]клыкъ, [31]не пропорціонально, [32]склонность, [33]выдающіяся челюсти, [34]складка, [35]покровъ, [36]прятать, [37]вѣки, [38]черты, [39]некрасивый, [40]вознагражденіе, [41]супружескій, [42]вѣрность.

Of the latter there is no doubt, but I am not disposed to admit the former. The ugliness is certainly due[43] to art and dirt[44]. The Aino women seldom exceed[45] 5 feet 1/2 inches in height, but they are beautifully formed, straight, lithe[46], and well-developed[47], with small feet and hands, well-arched[48] insteps[49], rounded limbs, well-developed bust[50] and a firm elastic[51] gait. Their hands and feet are small, but the hair which falls in masses on each side of the face like that of the men is equally redundant[52]. They have superb[53] teeth and display[54] them liberally[55] in smiling. Their mouths are somewhat wide, but well-formed, and they have a ruddy[56] comliness[57] about them which is pleasing in spite[58] of the disfigurement[59] of the band which is tatooed[60] both above and below the mouth, and which, by being united at the corners[61], enlarges its apparent[62] size and width. A girl at Shiradi, who for some reason, has not been subjected[63] to this process[64], is the most beautiful creature in features, colouring and natural grace of form, that I have seen for a long time. Their complexions[65] are lighter than those of men. There are not many here even as dark as our European brunettes[66]. A few unite the eyebrows with a streak[67] of tatooing, so as to produce a straight line. Like the men, they cut their hair about two or three inches[68] above the nape[69] of their neck[70], but instead of using a fillet[71] they take two locks[72] form the front[73] and tie them at the back.

They are universally[74] tatooed, not only with the broad band above and below the mouth, but with a band across the knuckles[75], succeeded by an elaborate[76] pattern[77] on the back of the hand, and a series[78] of bracelets[79] extending[80] to the elbow[81]. The process of disfigurement begins at the age of five, when some of the sufferers are yet unweaned[82], I saw the operation[83] performed on a bright little girl this morning. A woman took a large knife with a sharp edge and rapidly cut several horizontal lines on the upper lip, following closely[84] the curve[85] of the

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[43]проистекать, [44]грязь, [45]превышать, [46]гибкій, [47]развитый, [48]высокій, дуга, [49]подъемъ ступни, [50]бюстъ, [51]эластичная походка, [52]обильный, [53]превосходный, [54]выказывать, [55]щедро, [56]румяный, [57]миловидность, [58]несмотря на, [59]обезображеніе, [60]татуировать, [61]уголъ, [62]видимый, [63]подвергаться, [64]процессъ, [65]цвѣтъ лица, [66]брюнетка, [67]полоска, [68]дюймъ, [69]зашеекъ, [70]шея, [71]головная лента, [72]локонъ, [73]передъ, [74]повсюду, [75]суставы кисти, [76]сложный, [77]узоръ, [78]рядъ, [79]браслетъ, [80]простираться, [81]локоть, [82]отнятый отъ груди, [83]операція, [84]то что, [85]изгибъ.

very pretty mouth, and before the slight bleeding[86] had ceased[87], carefully rubbed[88] in some of the shiny[89] soot[90] which collects[91] on the mat above the fire. In two or three days the scarred[92] lip will be washed[93] with the decoction[94] of the bark[95] of a tree to fix[96] the pattern, and give it that look which makes many people mistake[97] it for a daub[98] of paint[99]. A child who had this second process performed yesterday had her lip fearfully[100] swollen[101] and inflamed[102]. The latest victim[103] held her hands clasped[104] tightly together while the cuts were inflicted[105], but never cried[106]. The pattern on the lips is deepened[107] and widened[108] every year up to the time of marriage, and the circles[109] on the arm are extended in a similar[110] way. The men cannot give a reason[111] for the universality of the custom. It is an old custom, they say, and part of their religion, and no woman could marry without it

From ‹Unbeaten Tracks in Japan› Mrs. Bishop. p. 312.

7. THE HAIRY AINOS.

The «hairy[1] Ainos», as these savages[2] have been called, are stupid, gentle, good-natured[3] and submissive[4]. They are a wholly distinct[5] race from the Japanese. In complexion they resemble[6] the people of Spain and Southern Italy, and the expression of the face and manner of showing courtesy[7] are European rather than Asiatic.

If not taller, they are of a much broader and heavier make than the Japanese; the hair is jet-black[8], very soft, and on the scalp[9] forms thick pendant[10] masses, occasionally[11] wavy[12], but never showing any tendency[13] to curl[14]. The beard[15], moustache[16] and eyebrows are very thick and full, and there is frequently a thick growth of stiff[17] hair on the chest[18] and limbs. The neck is short, the brow[19] high, broad and mas-

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[86]течь кровью, [87]перестать, [88]тереть, [89]блестящій, [90]сажа, [91]накопиться, [92]рубецъ, [93]мыть, [94]настой, [95]кора, [96]закрѣпить, [97]принять по ошибкѣ, [98]мазокъ, [99]краска, [100]ужасно, [101]распухнуть, [102]воспалить, [103]жертва, [104]сжать, [105]наносить, [106]кричать, плакать, [107]углублять, [108]расширить, [109]кругъ, [110]подобнымъ, [111]причина.

[1]Волосатый, [2]дикарь, [3]добродушный, [4]покорный, [5]отличный, [6]походить, [7]почтеніе, [8]черный какъ смоль, [9]кожа головы, [10]висячій, [11]иногда, [12]волнистый, [13]склонность, [14]завиваться, [15]борода, [16]усы, [17]жесткій, [18]грудь, [19]лобъ.

sive[20], the nose broad and inclined[21] to flatness[22], the mouth wide but well formed, the line of the eyes and eyebrows perfectly straight and the frontal sinuses well marked. Their language is a very simple one. They have no written characters, no literature, no history, very few traditions[23], and have left no impression on the land from which they have been driven.

At a deep river called the Nopkobets, which emerges[24] from the mountains close to the sea, we were ferried[25] by an Aino completely covered with hair, which on his shoulders[26] was wavy like that of a retriever[27], and rendered[28] clothing[29] quite needless[30] either for covering or warmth. A wavy black beard rippled[31] nearly to his waist[32] over his furry[33] chest, and with his black locks[34] hanging in masses over his shoulders, he would have looked a thorough savage had it not been for the exceeding sweetness[35] of his smile[36] and eyes. The Volcano Bay Ainos are far more hairy than the Mountain Ainos, but even among them it is quite common to see men not more so than vigorous[37] Europeans, and I think that the hairiness of the race[38] as a distinctive[39] feature[40] has been much exagerated[41], partly[42] by the smooth[43]-skinned[44] Japanese.

From «Unbeaten Tracks in Japan.» Mrs. Bishop. pp. 269 & 351.

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8. WUN-SAN.

Near the centre of Korea's 650 miles of coast line, and about half-way between Fusan and Vladivostock lies Yung-hung Bay, or Broughton Bay, a superb[1] natural harbour in the south-western portion of which lies Port Wun-san. The northern arm[2] of the bay is known as Port Lazareff, coupled[3] for so many years with Russia's desire for an outlet[4] on the Pacific. The whole inlet[5] covers forty square miles,

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[20]массивный, [21]склонный, [22]плоскость, [23]преданіе, [24]выходить, [25]переправлять, [26]плечо, [27]разновидность сетера, [28]дѣлать, [29]одежда, [30]ненужный, [31]струиться, [32]талья, [33]волосатая грудь, [34]кудри, [35]пріятность, [36]улыбка, [37]дюжій, [38]раса, [39]отличительный, [40]черта, [41]преувеличить, [42]отчасти, [43]гладкій, [44]кожа.

[1]Превосходный, [2]рукавъ, [3]связанный, [4]выходъ, [5]заливъ.

affording[6] anchorage[7] for a goodly portion[8] of the world's navies[9]. It is sheltered[10] on all sides by mountains and its mouth is well guarded[11] by islands, it is easy of entrance, has an average[12] depth of about nine fathoms, with good holding[13] ground, and is free[14] from ice in winter. Near the Bay there are some five or six towns of some importance, the largest of which is Wun-san with a population of about 15,000

The natural scenery and climate of Wun-san are unequalled[15] by that of any other port in Korea, and is surpassed[16] by that of very few places anywhere. The beach[17], in some places bold[18] and rocky[19], is, however, for the most part low[20] and sandy[21], affording the best of sea bathing[22]. Back of the beach are winding[23] valleys formed by low mountain spurs[24] among which are miles of winding paths[25] where the horseman, pedestrian[26] or bicyclist can enjoy a constant succession of ocean, mountain and valley scenery. The massive[27] mountain chain which follows the contour[28] of the coast here, approaches within twelve miles of the sea, and its peaks[29] are capped[30] with snow for more than half the year. Within two days' journey from the port there are many spots of unquestioned grandeur[31] and beauty, about which many a legend[32] has been woven[33]. From this neighbourhood the Kings of ancient Korea are said to have sprung, and it is the original home of the founder[34] of the present dynasty. The monastery of Suk-wang Sa, twenty miles away, was erected[35] five hundred years ago by that king over the spot where he received the «Divine Message»[36] to rule[37]. Here he spent his early youth, and many of the magnificent trees that grace[38] the spot are said to have been planted by his hand. In a sacred building are preserved his robes of state. Near by, at Yung-hung, are the tombs[39] of his ancestors. The climate of Wun-san is fine and healthful. The heat[40] of summer is tempered[41] by the sea-breezes[42] and the nights are always cool[43]. Here Korea's matchless autumn sky continues throughout the winter, and the dryness[44] of the atmosphere

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[6]предоставлять, [7]стоянка судовъ, [8]часть, [9]флотъ, [10]защищать, [11]охранять, [12]среднiй, [13]дно удобное для якорей, [14]свободенъ, [15]безподобный, [16]превосходить, [17]морской берегъ, [18]обрывистый, [19]скалистый, [20]низкiй, [21]песчаный, [22]купанiе, [23]извиваться, [24]отрогъ, [25]тропа, [26]пѣшеходъ, [27]массивный, [28]контуръ, [29]шпицъ, [30]вѣнчать, [31]величiе, [32]легенда, [33]плести, [34]основатель, [35]возвести, [36]божественное увѣдомленiе, [37]править, [38]украшать, [39]могила, [40]жара, [41] умѣрять, [42]вѣтеръ, [43]прохладный, [44]сухость.

greatly modifies[45] the cold. The mean annual temperature is 53.3° Fahr. The mean for summer is 73° and for the winter 29°. Wun-san is slightly cooler in summer and a trifle[46] warmer in winter, than Chemulpo. The rainfall[47] in Wun-san is 44 in., a little greater than on the west coast, the snow frequently attains[48] the depth of three or four feet. Game[49] of many kinds abounds both in the shape of bird and beast.

Wun-san was opened to commerce with the Japanese in 1880, and to the trade of all nations in 1883.

The foreign trade is in the hands of the Japanese, of whom there are 1600, and of the Chinese, who number seventy. The native town has nearly doubled[50] in population since the opening of the port.

Among the few interesting events that have occurred here, mention should be made of the great fire of 1891 and the landing of Japanese troops at the opening of the China Japan war in the summer of 1894.

Excellent[51] steamship service[52] has been established[53] with Japan, China and Siberia. Telegraphic communication[54] with Seoul and with the world at large[55] was established 1891, and during 1900 the line has been extended[56] northwards ninety-three miles to the port Song-jin, which was opened to foreign trade in May 1899.

From: «Korean Review» 1901 p. 60.

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9. MOK-P'O.

The port of Mok-p'o was opened to foreign trade in 1897 and has from the very beginning[1] justified[2] the wisdom of that step[3]. It must be borne in mind[4] that the province of Chu-la, of which Mok-p'o is the natural maritime[5] outlet, is called the garden of Korea because of the great importance of its agricultural produce, and as the exports of Korea are almost exclusively[6] agricultural, it was to have been expected that Mok-p'o as an exporting centre would prove[7] a success. Its progress[8] has been healthy and rapid. Like many of the open ports of Korea,

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[45]измѣнять, [46]немного, [47]выпаденіе дождя, [48]достигнуть, [49]дичь, [50]удвоиться, [51]превосходный, [52]рейсъ, [53]открыть, [54]сообщеніе, [55]весь свѣтъ, [56]расширить.

[1]Начало, [2]оправдать, [3]шагъ, [4]помнить, [5]морской, [6]исключительно. [7]оказаться, [8]прогрессъ.

the anchorage is in the current[9] of a river and the tides[10] run strong, but it is a landlocked[11] harbour and one in which the frailest[12] craft could outride[13] the severest[14] weather. In this matter of tides the harbour of Wun-san, Fusan and Mo-sam-p'o have a decided advantage over those of the western coast. The approach[15] to Mok-p'o is particularly beautiful, the high hills rising close on either hand. It is marvellous[17] to see how quickly the spirit of trade[18] can transform[19] the appearance of such a place as Mok-p'o. Two years ago nothing was to be seen from the anchorage but a mass[20] of squalid[21] Korean huts in the foreground[22] and a bare rocky hill in the background[23]. To-day we find the Korean huts gone, and in the immediate foreground stands the residence of the Commissioner of Customs on a commanding knoll[24] near the water side. Behind it, and on either hand, the Japanese have bought up the land and erected[25] their neat if unsubstantial[26] dwellings[27]. The marshy[28] foreshore[29] has been reclaimed[30] and out of what seemed at first very untoward[31] conditions a flourishing[32] town has sprung up. The close proximity[33] of the anchorage to the bund[34] or sea-wall places Mok-p'o far ahead of Chemulpo in the matter of convenience[35] of lightering[36] the boats. As was expected, it was found impossible for the large steamship companies to ignore[37] this port, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha boats and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha boats touch[38] here regularly[39]. The things that Koreans import are used mostly by the common people, at least the piece goods[40] and matches and yarns[41] are used mostly by them, so that the very dense[42] population of this southwestern province, though nominally[43] poor, will absorb[44] an ever increasing amount of goods, and Mok-p'o will grow in consequence. It would be no matter of surprise if this port should some day lead[45] all the other ports in the amount of its trade. The most striking[46] of the improvements[47] made in Mok-p'o is the long sea-wall which has

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[9]теченіе, [10]морскіе приливы [11]окруженный со всѣхъ сторонъ землей, [12]утлый, непрочный, [13]выдержать, [14]бурный, [15]входъ, [16]близко, [17]удивительно, [18]торговый духъ, [19]передѣлать, [20]множество, [21]бѣдный, [22]передній планъ, [23]задній планъ, [24]холмъ, [25]возвести, [26]не крѣпкій, [27]жилище, [28]болотистый, [29]берегъ около самой воды, [30]высушить (буквально, сдѣлать опять годнымъ), [31]неблагопріятный, [32]цвѣтущій, [33]близость, [34]набережная, [35]удобство, [36]разгруженіе, перегруженіе, [37]непризнавать, [38]заходить, [39]регулярно, [40]матеріи, [41]пряжа, [42]густой, [43]номинально, [44]поглотить, [45]стать во главѣ, [46]бросающійся въ глаза, [47]улучшеніе.

been put in at great cost[48] and labour. The anchorage is so near this wall that it is said a pontoon [49] landing-stage[50] is to be built to which vessels can tie up.[51] This will be far ahead[52] of anything else in Korea in the line of landing facilities[53].

From «The Korean Review» 1901, p. 60.

10. A TRIP ACROSS NORTHERN KOREA.

On the 20-th of April we crossed[1] the river Yalu three hundred miles from its mouth, about midway[2] between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of latitude. The river here, some three hundred yards wide, is more swift[3] and powerful, and we should never have got across had it not been for a yellow-faced, opium-smoking[4] Chinaman, who after nearly half a day's parleying[5], agreed[6] to let us have his boat. There were seven of us in the party, five Koreans and two Americans; we each had what baggage[7] we could carry, and off we started[8] eastward.

The natives were dressed as elsewhere in Korea, in a white suit made up of huge baggy[9] trousers[10] and padded[11] jacket[12]. For head-gear[13] they wear[14] a horse-hair head-band[15], tied[16] so tightly[17] that every line of the expression[18] is stretched[19] out of the face with scarcely enough muscular[20] freedom left for the eyes to close[21]. The whole is surmounted[22] by a broad-brimed[23] gauze[24] hat whose sole[25] duty is not to shade[26] the head but to cage[27] off that precious badge[28] of dignity and citizenship, the top-knot. The most overwhelming[29] part of a Korean's dress is his trousers. When worn they are not so surprising, but when seen on a clothes-line[30], or stretched[31] on the grass[32] to dry[33], they are simply prodigious[34]. I might say that in width[35] ordi-

[48]стоимость, [49]понтонъ, [50]пристать, [51]пришвартоваться, [52]далеко впереди, [53]удобство.

[1]Перейти, [2]на полдорогѣ, [3]быстрый, [4]курящій опій, [5]переговоры, [6]согласиться, [7]багажъ, [8]отправиться, [9]мѣшковатый, [10]брюки, [11]стеганный, [12]куртка, [13]головной уборъ, [14]носить, [15]головная повязка, [16]завязать, [17]туго, [18]выраженіе, [19]вытянуть, [20]мускульный, [21]закрыть, [22]увѣнчанный, [23]широкополый, [24]газовый, [25]единственная обязанность, [26]давать тѣнь, [27]заключить въ клѣтку, [28]эмблема, [29]подавлять, [30]веревка для сушки бѣлья, [31]растянуть, [32]трава, [33]сушить, [34]удивительный, громадный, [35]ширина.

nary Korean pantaloons[36] would amply[37] cover the nakedness of the largest Buddha in the Far East or provide[38] a loose[39] undergarment[40] for the statue of Liberty, New York Harbour.

We were doomed[41] to disappointment in this town, as one so often is when travelling in Korea. It seemed that night the ferryman[42] over-drank[43] himself and let his boat float[44] away from under him. The next morning it was fast[45] to a rock[46], half-submerged[47] in the middle[48] of the river, and we were informed that the way was closed against us to the Ever White Mountain. We sent a note with a present to the magistrate requesting him to rescue[49] the boat, and help us along[50]. His reply was that he would do so at once. Six hours later we visited the spot[51] to see how matters were progressing[52], when we found a noisy[53] group on the bank[54] wrangling[55] at the top of their voices, a perfect fight[56] all round; the boat meanwhile fast to the rock blinked[57] at us from the bosom[58] of the river. The result of it all was that they took the ferryman to the yamen, fastened[59] him face down to the ground and gave him thirty blows[60] with the paddle[61] large enough to break a man's back. This was according to Korean custom, and was done out of respect to us, they said. Next morning our party had to wade the green cold water which, along with the humiliating[62] sensation[63] that the magistrate had tricked[64] us out of the boat and that the poor ferryman had been beatten, was depressing[65].

The bridges are at best only four feet wide, with a flooring[66] of pine brush[67] and earth resting on slender[68] poles[69] planted[70] in spans[71] of eight feet. To ride over this on the back of a pack pony[72] and feel the giving under your feet like a patent[73] spring mattress[74], creates[75] a sensation[76] of expectancy[77] in one not unlike that produced by the Yokohama earthquake[78].

Usually[79] natives are willing to carry one on their back over undridged streams[80] for a few cash, but on this northern trip[81] I was

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[36]штаны, [37]вполнѣ, [38]снабдить, [39]свободный, [40]нижнее бѣлье, [41]обречь, [42]лодочникъ, [43]напиться пьянымъ, [44]плавать, [45]сидѣть на мели, [46]скала, [47]погруженный, [48]середина, [49]спасти, [50]впередъ, [51]мѣсто, [52]подвигаться впередъ, [53]шумный, [54]берегъ, [55]спорить, [56]драка, [57]моргать, [58]глубина, [59]прикрѣпить, [60]ударъ, [61]весло, [62]унизительно, [63]чувство, [64]надуть, [65]угнетающій, [66]настилка, [67]лапъ, [68]тонкій, [69]жердь, [70]посадить, [71]пролетъ, [72]вьючная лошадь, [73]патентованный [74]матрацъ, [75]создаетъ, [76]чувство, [77]ожиданіе, [78]землетрясеніе, [79]обыкновенно, [80]ручей, [81]поѣздка.

specially unfortunate, for I came upon a mountain torrent[82] not deep but sufficient to cover the boot-top, and just on the bank met a stout[83] bare-legged[84] coolie leading[85] a horse. I said «You'll help me over this bit of water[86] now, please». He looked at me with unspeakable[87] contempt[88] and said: «Get yourself over». As I had never met such an independent[89] coolie, I was quite startled[90]. «But I'll pay you my good man». «None of your pay for me», said he and proceeded[91] to walk away. Not that I would be intentionally[92] impolite to a coolie, but the inspiration[93] of the moment in some way caught me and I was on his back tighter[94] than the «Old Man of the Sea». He muttered[95] to himself awful[96] threatenings[97], proceeded slowly stopping to reconsider[98] in the middle of the stream, but it was hopeless[99], and so he landed[100] me safely. I apologised[101], adding[102] some extra «cash» by way of indemnity[103]. He however stood looking at me in speachless[104] amazement[105] and is standing so yet, for aught I know[106].

Among the grains[107] of the far north we found the Barbadoes millet[108] (common sorghum), with red seed[109], also panicled[110] millet with seed of a gray colour. They are sown on damp[111] lowlands[112] in drills[113] and the yield[114] is claimed to be two-hundred fold[115]. The distribution of these grains is general throughout[116] Korea, as I have found them about Fusan in the south as well as on the Chinese borders. Common millet having a yellow grain is sown in drills on dry land. Its yield is also very large It is on this grain that most of the northern inhabitants subsist[117]. Buckwheat[118] is also grown in the valleys and is used in the preparation of vermicelli[119], the most popular of Korean dishes; beans[120], lentils[121], barley[122], oats[123], wheat[124] and maize[125] are also grown in small quantities. Oats and potatoes Koreans particularly dislike[126].

One evening after a weary[127] tramp[128] we called for something

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[82]потокъ, [83]дюжій, [84]босой, [85]вести въ поводу, [86]лужа, [87]невыразимый, [88]презрѣніе, [89]самостоятельный, [90]испуганъ, [91]продолжать, [92]умышленно, [93]вдохновеніе, [94]туго, крѣпко, [95]бормотать, [96]ужасный, [97]угроза, [98]передумывать, [99]безнадежно, [100]высадить на берегъ, [101]извиниться [102]прибавляя, [103]вознагражденіе, [104]безмолвный, [105]удивленіе, [106]насколько мнѣ извѣстно, [107]зерно, [108]просо, [109]сѣмя, [110]метельчатый, [111]сырой, [112]низина, [113]борозда, [114]урожай, [115]самъ двѣсти, [116]по всей, [117]питаться, [118]гречиха, [119]вермишель, [120]бобъ, [121]чечевица, [122]ячмень, [123]овесъ, [124]пшеница, [125]кукуруза, [126]нелюбить, [127]утомительный, [128]прогулка, ходьба.

to eat at a small cabin[129], and the old dame in charge with a long face[130] said she had nothing in the world but oats. This was a welcome sound to us after millet, and we ordered some boiled. The Koreans of the party declared however, that matters were getting worse and worse, for oats, they said, will give a man all the diseases in the catalogue. We each had our dish and turned in for the night. Towards morning my Korean friend Sŏ, who slept next me was up and down groaning[131] as though in great distress[132]. «What's the matter?» I inquired. «I have an attack[133] of summer complaint»[134] said he. The day before we had walked through a fall of snow[135] and I could hardly understand how one could be attacked with a summer complaint in midwinter[136]. «Those oats», said he, «have done it».

Sleeping in a small Korean hut I found at first to be one of the hardest[137] trials[138] of missionary life. In a tight room eight feet by eight by six, without one particle[139] of ventilation, the floor heated to nearly frying[140] point, you spread your blanket[141]. The inexperienced sleeper tosses[142] about amid fiery[143] dreams baked almost brown, grasps for breath[144] and wishes it were morning. But after a year of two of practice one gets to like the hot floor; as the natives say, it lets you out after a cold day's journey.

The homes of the Yang-ban, or gentry, are usually very neat and attractive[145], the rooms well papered[146] and clean, but the inns[147] and huts in which we lodged on this northern trip were certainly far from comfortable. There is an oppressive odour[148] common to all Korean rooms that it took me a long time to analyse[149]. It seemed to exist in such quantities everywhere. I found at last that it was composed[150] of two ingredients[151]: one from the castor-oil[152] lamp that sputtered[153] in the corner, the other from a row of festering[154] bean balls hanging[155] from the ceiling[156]. After gathering[157] the dust[158] and cobwebs[159] of a winter, these bean-balls are placed in water, till fermentation[160] be-

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[129]лачуга [130]съ. печальнымъ лицомъ, [131]стонать, [132]мученіе [133]припадокъ, [134]болѣзнь, [135]выпаденіе снѣга, [136]середина зимы, [137]трудный, [138]испытаніе, [139]кусочекъ, доля, [140]жарить на сковородѣ, [141]одѣяло, [142]бросаться во снѣ, [143]огненный, [144]дышать, съ трудомъ, [145]привлекательны, [146]оклеить обоями, [147]постоялый дворъ, [148]запахъ, [149]анализировать, [150]составленъ, [151]составная часть, [152]касторовое масло, [153]брызгать, [154]разлагаться, гноиться, [155]висѣть, [156]потолокъ, [157]собирать, [158]пыль, [159]паутина, [160]броженіе.

gins then the liquor is strained[161] off and boiled into soy[162]. Yet I do not think Korea objectionable. To me it is the most attractive country in the world. The climate is good, the people are a dignified, trustworthy[163] and kind-harted race; their language and ancient customs most interesting. Natural beauty abounds[164], the hills and streams are alive with pheasants[165], wild duck[166], geese and turkeys[167]; herds[168] of deer[169], too, come cautiously[170] down in the valleys to feed, and over all are the frequent announcements[171] of the regal[172] presence of the tiger.

To continue our journey — we noticed a succession[173] of tiger traps[174] such as Koreans build from logs[175] and stones with a door that falls on the entrance of the tiger. But the tigers are too cunning[176] to enter a trap readily[177]. We had proof[178] of their being many in our immediate neighbourhood. Fresh tracks[179] showed that they journeyed by the same road that we did. The first instinct of the animal, however, is to keep out of sight by day, and so we seldom see them.

Once I remember what I thought was a huge gray cat being brought into the room where I was sitting. Looking more closely I saw it was a young tiger. He was as frisky[180] as young kitten[181], turned over on his back, took my slipper[182] in his mouth, kicked[183] it up in the air, tossed[184] it from him and then pranced[185] about; innocency itself. I saw the same animal a year later when it had grown a fierce caged brute, that not even the man in charge[186] dare[187] approach. When full grown the body of a Korean tiger measures[188] some seven feet in length.

All along this northern boundary we found fairly well timbered[189] land, pines[190] and hard-wood trees, two and three feet in diameter, rarely seen elsewhere in Korea. Doubtless the time will come when this timber will be floated[191] down the Yalu to some place where it can be put to good use.

We passed only one town of any size, a place called Huch'ang, and there we found our road blocked[192] by the Ever White Mountain.

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[161]слить, [162]соя, [163]благонадежный, [164]изобиловать, [165]фазанъ, [166]утка, [167]индѣйка, [168]стадо, [169]олень, [170]осторожно, [171]увѣдомленіе, [172]царственный, [173]рядъ, [174]капканъ, [175]бревно, [176]хитрый, [177]охотно, [178]доказательства, [179]слѣдъ, [180]игривый, [181]котенокъ, [182]туфля, [183]подбрасывать ногою, [184]бросить, [185]скакать, [186]завѣдывать, [187]осмѣлиться, [188]имѣть размѣръ, [189]лѣсъ, [190]сосна, [191]сплавлять, [192]преградить, запрудить.

We were almost within sight of his gray top, but melting[193] snows and spring floods[194] made it impossible. We had hoped to reach the watershed[195] of the Yalu and Tumen, but the road through the mountain was completely shut against us; so, full of disappointment, we were obliged to turn south.

The poor simple-hearted people in this town of Huch'ang knew nothing of the world. The magistrate came to call, bringing a live chicken[196] or two by way of a propitiatory[197] offering to us. It was then about noon and he asked what time of day it might be in our honourable country. Night time, we reply. He gave a startled[198] look. «What direction is your country from here?» and we pointed him toward the centre of the earth. He caught wildly to steady[199] himself from the shock[200] it gave him and inquired if we lived underground. When we told him that the world was round and that we lived on the other side, it went beyond all possibility of even interest on his part, so he changed the subject and bade[201] us go in peace as soon as possible. We left Huch'ang and started south.

Gradually the country grew less and less wooded[202] until there was left nothing but scrubby[203] pines. The third day out we came upon a mine with smelting[204] furnace[205]. Here they were separating[206] copper from the ore[207] and shipping it by pack ponies[208] to Pyeng-yang to be minted[209] into cash. Mining idustry is in the crudest[210] state imaginable[211]. They dig gold only from the alluvium[212], making no attempt to disturb the mountains; sacred of course they all are. On the fourth day we came upon gold diggings[213]. My companion and I tried crawling[214] on hands and knees into an opening that seemed interesting, but we soon concluded to return. We asked a weather-beaten[215] miner[216] to wash[217] us out sample[218]. He filled his wooden basin with water, squatted[219] down on the edge[220] of the stream flowing by, rocked it to and fro until at last he had washed all the mud over the edge and there lay three or four specks[221] of gold just barely visible to the naked

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[193]таять, [194]наводненіе, [195]водораздѣлъ, [196]цыпленокъ, [197]умилостивительный, [198]испуганный, [199]сохранить, равновѣсіе, [200]потрясеніе, [201]велѣть, [202]лѣсистый, [203]низкорослый, [204]плавильная, [205]печь, [206]отдѣлять, [207]руда, [208]вьюкъ, [209]чеканить, [210]первобытный, [211]вообразимый, [212]наносная почва, [213]пріискъ, [214]ползать, [215]на которомъ суровыя условія жизни оставили слѣды, [216]рудокопъ, [217]промыть, [218]образчикъ, [219]сѣсть на корточки, [220]край, [221]крапинка.

eye, and yet the annual out-put of gold from these river-washings is said to amount to nearly a million and a half of dollars.

Successful fishing, by the way[222], is an art little understood by the Koreans. They catch salmon[223] and mullet[224] in the streams during the spawning[225] season and take fish generally seasonable[226] and unseasonable, whenever they can catch them. When we reached the east coast we found nets[227] hung on poles with long banners[228] stretching[229] out to them, that serve[230] as drives[231], fast to the shore[232] by strands[233] of creeper[234]. These hang for some five months of the year. They are intended specially for herring[235], but they take also cod[236], tai[237], skate[238], flounder[239], sole[240], turbot[241], thornback[242] and poisonous globe-fish[243]. But it is an indolent kind of fishing that yields little profit[244]. The only real[245] success they have is in catching pollack[246] up north, beyond the forty-first parallel of latitude. The fish, not unlike a small cod, is taken in great quantities, dried and shipped to all parts of the country, supplying a cheap and wholesome[247] article of food. Japan, however, is well aware[248] of the value of Korean fisheries and has for years been making them a source[249] of income[250] to herself.

11. THE SEOUL-FUSAN RAILWAY.

We travelled along the new railway to Seoul, a distance of about 270 miles. The first through[1] train to Seoul left Fusan on the 27th, and we arrived just in time to make the connection[2]. The engineers had pushed[3] on the construction[4] with marvellous[5] rapidity, and have accomplished[6] their task[7] a year earlier than they anticipated[8]. In course of time this railway will be connected[9] with the Newchuang-Mukden line,

[222]между прочимъ, [223]лососъ, [224]голавль, [225]метать икру, [226]по сезону, [227]сѣть, [228]флагъ, [229]протягиваться, [230]служить, [231]загонъ, [232]берегъ, [233]конецъ [234]ползучее растеніе, [235]сельдь, [236]треска, [237]таі, [238]скатъ, [239]камбала, [240]разновидность камбалы, [241]торбетъ, [242]иглистый скатъ, [243]шаръ-рыба, [244]прибыль, [245]дѣйствительный, [246]морская рыба въ родѣ трески, [247]здоровый, [248]знать, [249]источникъ, [250]доходъ.

[1]Сквозной, [2]соединеніе, [3]двигать впередъ, [4]постройка, [5]удивительный, [6]совершить, [7]задача, [8]предполагать, [9]соединить.

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and thus it will be possible, when the war is over, to travel direct from Fusan to St. Petersburg. The journey from Fusan to Seoul is particularly interesting, and gives one a good impression[10] of the country. Between Fusan and Leiku we passed several large lakes connected by a broad river. In former times this must have been the outlet[11] for the infinitesimal[12] trade which Korea indulged in, and there are still a few junks to be seen plying[13] along the lakes. The iron bridges have been excedingly well built on stone-work foundations[14], while the part of the construction across the mountains is a feat[15] of engineering which reminds[16] one of the railway in Switzerland.

Two ridges[17] have to be crossed, and in each case the line makes a wide curve[18] gradually ascending[19] the steep[20] slopes[21], and half-way up it enters a tunnel which pierces[22] the mountain at a height of 2,000 ft. The building of this part of the line has evidently involved[23] a tremendous[24] amount of labour. The line is well made, and there is very little jolting[25]. All the rolling-stock[26], has been imported from the United States; and the locomotives are built by Baldwin & C^o^. of Philadelphia, the cars[27] are made in Delamere, and the 901 b. rails[28] come from Carnegie steel works. A great many of the stations are still in course of erection[29]. The framework[30] is constructed of wood with walls[31] of bamboo, plastered[32] over with mud[33], and the roofs[34] tiled[35]. Very neat[36] they look, and so also do the Japanese houses along the railway, a striking[37] contrast[38] to the untidy[39] broken-down[40] huts[41] in which the Koreans live.

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[10]впечатлѣніе, [11]выходъ, [12]безконечно малый, [13]ходить, [14]фундаментъ, [15]подвигъ, дѣло, [16]напоминать, [17]кряжъ, [18]изгибъ, [19]подыматься, [20]крутой, [21]скатъ, [22]проходить насквозь, [23]повлечь за собою, [24]громадный, [25]сотрясеніе, [26]подвижной составъ, [27]вагонъ, [28]рельсы, [29]построить, [30]остовъ, [31]стѣна, [32]штукатурить, [33]глина, [34]крыша, [35]покрыть черепицей, [36]опрятный, [37]бросаться въ глаза, [38]контрастъ, [39]неопрятный, [40]разваливаться, [41]изба хижина.

II

HISTORY.

12. THE OPIUM WAR.

China admitted[1] all comers, treating[2] all with equal[3] indignity[4] and suspicion[5]. Like Japan, she turned all missionaries out of doors and banished[6] or butchered[7] their converts[8], lest[9] a religious propaganda should pave[10] the way for political encroachment[11]. The merchants she allowed to reside[12] at Canton only for a short time in the year; and with a natural prevision[13] she objected[14] to their bringing their wives, since that indicated[15] a disposition[16] to stay. The first to set this restriction[17] at defiance[18] was the wife of the British Superintendent[19] of Trade, and cannon[20] had to be planted[21] at her door to deter[22] the natives from attempting her expulsion[23]. Foreigners were confined[24] to a suburb[25], and on no account were they permitted to enter the gates[26] of the city. What is more significant[27] is that scholars[28] were forbidden to teach them the mysteries[29] of the Chinese written language. A teacher engaged by Dr. Morrison, the first English missionary, always carried poison, so as to be able by suicide[30] to escape[31] the clutches[32] of the mandarins, should he fall into their hands on the charge of being guilty[33] of so heinous[34] a crime[35]. The reign of terror[36] was somewhat

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[1]Выпускать, [2]обращаться, [3]равный, [4]униженіе, [5]подозрительность, [6]изгнать, [7]звѣрски убить, [8]обращенецъ, [9]дабы не, [10]мостить, [11]захватить, [12]жить [13]предвидѣніе, [14]препятствовать, [15]указывать, [16]расположеніе, [17]ограниченіе, [18]нарушить, [19]надзиратель, [20]пушка, [21]поставить, [22]препятствовать, [23]выгнать, [24]ограничивать, [25]предмѣстіе, [26]ворота, [27]важно, [28]ученый, [29]тайна [30]самоубійство, [31]спастись, [32]изъ когтей, [33]виновенъ, [34]ужасный, [35]преступленіе, [36]террорь.

mitigated[37] when a teacher in the employ of Dr. Williams, one of our earliest American missionaries, who was known in his comings and goings to bear in his hand an old shoe, that he might in an emergency[38] pass himself of for a cobbler[39].

The conflict[40] that put an end to this cowardly[41] policy bears the malodorous[42] name of the «Opium War»; conveying[43] an impression that it was waged[44] by England for the sole[45] purpose of compelling the Chinese to keep an open market for that product of her Indian poppy-fields[46]. Nothing could be more erroneous[47]. Grievances[48] had been accumulating[49] such that a self-respecting[50] people cannot endure[51] for ever. «For one hundred and fifty years, up to the year 1842», says Dr. Williams, «a leading grievance was that proclamations[52] were annually issued[53] by the Governor accusing[54] foreigners of horrible[55] crimes». In 1816 a British ambassador had been refused[56] audience[57] by the emperor because he had declined to do homage[58] by performing[59] Koto, or Nine Prostrations. In 1834 Lord Napier, British Superintendent of Trade, was not only denied[60] an interview[61] with the Governor of Canton, but his letters were rejected[62] because they were not stamped[63] with the word *pin* («petition»), a word which in Chinese expresses abject inferiority. Either of these indignities — not to enumerate[64] others — might have furnished[65] grounds for a just[66] war; and if England had promptly[67] appealed[68] to arms[69] to prevent violence[70] and vindicate[71] honour, her record[72] would have stood fairer than unhappily it does now. Interest had to combine[73] to indignation before she could be roused[74] to action.

Her opportunity however came when the Emperor Tao-kwang despatched[75] a high commissioner to fill the office of Viceroy at Canton and put a stop to the traffic of opium. The drug[76] was already contraband[77] by Imperial decree[78]; England had made no protests[79];

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[37]смягченъ, [38]крайность, [39]сапожникъ, [40]борьба, [41]трусливый, [42]неблагозвучный, [43]сообщить, [44]вести войну, [45]единственный, [46]маковое поле, [47]ошибочно, [48]неудовольствіе, [49]накапливаться, [50]самоуважающій, [51]терпѣть, [52]прокламація, [53]издавать, [54]обвинять, [55]ужасный, [56]отказать, [57]аудіенція, [58]почтеніе, [59]исполнять, [60]отказать, [61]свиданіе, [62]не принять, [63]накладывать печать, [64]перечислять, [65]снабдить, [66]справедливый, [67]немедленно, [68]обратиться, [69]оружіе, [70]насиліе, [71]защищать, [72]слава (или послужный списокъ), [73]соединиться, [74]пробудить, [75]отправить, [76]снадобье, [77]контрабанда, [78]указъ, [79]протестъ.

nor would she have lifted[80] a finger to protect her people in their smuggling[81] trade if Chinese cruisers[82] had driven them from the coast. But when Commissioner Lin issued commands to the Queen as a vassal of China, and treated her subjects with unjustifiable[83] violence, the question entered upon another phase[84].

The opium was stored on ships that lay outside among the islands[85], but its owners[86] were at Canton. Without taking the trouble to identify[87] them, the Commissioner surrounded[88] the factories with a cordon[89] of soldiers and threatened the whole foreign colony with death if their opium was not surrendered by a fixed[90] date[91]. To give them an idea of what they were to expect, a native opium smuggler had shortly before been put to death in an open space before the factories.

Captain Elliot, the Superintendent of Trade, who was at Macao, hearing of these highhanded[92] proceedings, hastened[93] to Canton to share[94] the perils[95] of his countrymen. Without himself having the least sympathy with their illicit[96] commerce, he called upon them to deliver their opium to him for the service of the Queen, and handed it over to the Viceroy as ransom[97] for British lives. Over twenty thousand chests[98], valued at nine million dollars, were then destroyed by mixing[99] the drug with quicklime[100] and pouring[101] it into the river. This property having been demanded by her representative[102] for her service, the Queen was pledged[103] to see that the owners were indemnified. An order in council authorised[104] reprisals[105], to compel the Chinese to make amends[106] for their act of spoilation[107]. Thus began a war which was fortunate for England. After many battles, in all of which the Chinese were worsted[108], it ended in the treaty of 1842, by which the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai were opened to British trade. Not a word was inserted[109] in the treaty in favour of opium; yet the result was as foreseen[110], a complete immunity[111] from interference[112]; and the traffic flourished[113] beyond measure[114],

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[80]поднять, [81]контрабандный, [82]крейсеръ, [83]неоправдываемый, [84]фазисъ, [85]островъ, [86]владѣлецъ, [87]удостовѣрить личность, [88]окружить, [89]цѣпь, [90]установленный, [91]число, [92]самоуправство, [93]поспѣшить, [94]раздѣлить, [95]опасность, [96]незаконный, [97]выкупъ, [98]ящикъ, [99]мѣшать, [100]негашеная известь, [101]лить, [102]представитель, [103]обязанъ по ручательству, [104]уполномочить, [105]репресалія, [106]вознагражденіе, [107]грабежъ, [108]побить, [109]вставить, [110]предвидѣть, [111]неприкосновенность, [112]вмѣшательство, [113]процвѣтать, [114]мѣра.

the traders having nothing to fear and no duties to pay. Had England, after exacting[115] due reparation[116], introduced a prohibition[117] clause[118], there can be no doubt that China might have been freed from a terrible scourge[119]. What a contrast between her opium policy and her anti-slavery[120] legislation[121]! For when nearly forty years later Mr. Angell condemned[122] it in his treaty, it was too late.

From: «A Cycle of Cathay». by Martin. p. 21.

13. FIRST TREATY WITH A EUROPEAN POWER.

At this juncture[1] a new power[2] appeared on the banks of the Amur river. With that steady step which is the characteristic of the Russians, they had been gradually[3] extending[4] their frontier eastward, and had erected fortifications[5] and entrenchments[6] at Albazin on the upper[7] course of the Amur. Galdan, recognising[8] the superior weapons[9] and organisation[10] of the Europeans, offered them an alliance[11] which he was quickwitted[12] enough to see would impart[13] strength to his ambitious designs[14] against China. Rumours[15] of these intrigues[16] having reached Peking, K'anghsi despatched[17] envoys[18] to the Khalka country, and sent with them the two Jesuit missionaries, Garbillon and Pereira. These men had gained[19] the confidence of the Emperor by their straightforward[20] conduct and scientific knowledge, and had secured his gratitude[21] by, on one occasion, curing[22] him of a severe attack of fever by the use of quinine[23]. They possessed also the unusual[24] qualification[25] of a knowledge of both the Mongolian and Russian languages.

The accounts which these envoys brought back made it plain[26] to K'anghsi, that if he was to maintain[27] his hold over the Khalka country, and check[28] the advance of the Russians, who showed a decided tendency[29] to encroach[30] on the fertile lands south of the Amur river,

[115]требовать, [116]вознагражденіе, [117]запретительный, [118]статья, [119]бичъ, [120]противоневольническій, [121]законодательство, [122]осуждать.

[1]обязательство, [2]держава, [3]постепенно, [4]расширять, [5]укрѣпленіе, [6]окопъ, [7]верхній, [8]признавая, [9]оружіе, [10]организація, [11]союзъ, [12]сообразительный, [13]придать [14]планъ, [15]слухъ, [16]интрига, [17]отправить, [18]посланникъ, [19]пріобрѣсть, [20]прямой, [21]благодарность, [22]лѣчить, [23]хина, [24]необыкновенный, [25]качество, [26]ясно, [27]удержать, [28]задержать, [29]склонность, [30]захватывать.

it would be necessary for him to send a force to overawe[31] the Tartars and drive the European invaders[32] across the frontier. It may well be supposed that the Russians felt themselves secure from an attack in a region[33] so remote from Peking, and doubtless their surprise was great when they found a Chinese army advancing against them. Though behind entrenchments and possessed of superior weapons, they were unable to withstand[34] the attack of K'anghsi's hordes[35]. Their fortifications were demolished[36], and those of the garrison[37] who survived[38] were taken prisoners and were marched to Peking, where a small quarter in the north part of the city was appropriated[39] to their use. The descendants[40] of these men, who for the most part married Chinese wives and settled down as citizen of the capital, still occupy[41] the same streets and houses as their ancestors did in the seventeenth century, and even now among them a European type[42] of face is sometimes to be noticed, though the large mixture[43] of Chinese blood[44] which must necessarily run through their veins[45] may well have obliterated[46] all traces[47] of their. Caucasian origin. The ruin[48] which had overtaken Albazin did not, however, prevent the Russians from again occupying the dismantled[49] forts and entrenchments of that town. So long as the country was disturbed[50] by war's alarms, Pères Garbillon and Pereira had no opportunity of opening negotiations[51], but in 1689 they succeeded in coming to terms[52] with the representative[53] of the Russian Government, and finally[54] signed a treaty at Nerchinsk on the Amur by which it was arranged[55] that Russia should be bounded[56] as to her ambition by the river northwards, and should cease[57] to disturb[58] the peace of its southern shores. This was the first treaty that the Chinese ever concluded[59] with a European power, and was the precursor[60] of the many conventions[61] which have since been concluded between the two Empires.

From: «The Story of Nations», p. 112.

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[31]напугать, [32]завоеватель, [33]мѣстность, [34]противостоять, [35]орда, [36]уничтожить, [37]гарнизонъ, [38]остаться въ живыхъ, [39]назначенъ, [40]потомокъ, [41]занимать, [42]типъ, [43]примѣсь, [44]кровь, [45]жила, [46]изгладить, [47]слѣдъ, [48]гибель, [49]разрушенный, [50]безпокоить, [51]переговоры, [52]условіе, [53]представитель, [54]наконецъ, [55]условлено, [56]ограничить, [57]перестать [58]безпокоить, [59]заключить, [60]предшественникъ, [61]договоръ.

14. THE DOWAGER[1] EMPRESS OF CHINA TSZEHI.

Among China's wisest rulers no one surpasses[2] Kanghi (A. D. 1662—1723), nor among her empresses are there any to compare with the dowager Tszehi, who after a regency[3] of nearly thirty years is still the greatest power behind the throne. As a representative[4] woman she deserves a fuller[5] notice. A Manchu, and born of a noble house (the slave-girl story is a fiction[6]), she was carefully educated — an advantage that in China falls to few of her sex[7], even of the noblest families. Becoming a secondary[8] wife to the Emperor Hienfung, she had the happiness to present him with an heir to the throne[9]. To signalise[10] her joy he raised her to the rank of Empress, his sonless consort[11] retaining[12] a nominal[13] precedence[14] and occupying[15] a palace on the East, while to her was assigned[16], by way of distinction, a palace in the west.

In the regency which on Hienfung's death the two ladies exercised in the name of their son she was the ruling spirit, as also in their second regency during the minority[17] of her nephew, the present Emperor. During the great famine[18] in Shansi both ladies gained the hearts of their subjects[19] by a touching expression of sympathy, unsurpassed[20] in the annals[21] of the nation. Ascertaining that the cost of the flesh-meats[22] that came to their table was about seventy-five dollars per diem[23], they announced[24] that they would eat no more meat while their people were starving, and ordered the amount saved by their self-denial[25] to be turned over to the relief fund[26]. It is not a little to their praise that they reigned together more harmoniously[27] than the joint[28] kings of Sparta or the joint Emperors of Rome.

Since the death of the Eastern Dowager in 1881, the Western has been more conspicuously[29] absolute, though not more really powerful, than she was before. In the conflict[30] with Japan she showed that her patriotism was equal to her humanity[31], by pouring[32] into the war-

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[1]Вдовствующая, [2]превосходить, [3]регентство, [4]представитель, [5]болѣе подробный, [6]вымыселъ, [7]полъ, [8]второстепенный, [9]тронъ, [10]знаменовать, [11]жена, [12]удержать, [13]номинально, [14]первенство, [15]занимать, [16]предоставлять, [17]несовершеннолѣтіе, [18]голодъ, [19]подданный, [20]не превосходить, [21]лѣтопись, [22]мясное блюдо, [23]въ день, [24]объявить [25]самоотверженіе, [26]фондъ, [27]согласно, [28]совмѣстный, [29]явно, [30]борьба, [31]человѣколюбіе [32]лить.

chest[33] the millions that had been collected for the celebration[34] of her sixtieth anniversary[35]. Her hair is black (or was so), her eyes dark, her complexion[36] subolive[37] and her feet of the natural size. I may add, the better to enable the reader to remember her, that her full name is Tshehi Toanuyu Kangi Chaoyu Chuangcheng Shokung Chinhien Chungsih.

From: «A Cycle of Cathay» by Martin. p. 262.

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15. LI-HUNG-CHANG.

The Chinese Statesman[1].

No Chinese name, after that of Confucius, is so well known beyond[2] the borders of China. Yet Li-Hung-Chang resembles[3] Confucius about as much as his Most Christian Majesty, Louis XV, resembles Christ. He has grown rich by methods[4] not approved[5] by a nice morality[6], though sanctioned[7] by the custom of his country.

His location[8] has lifted him to light. Holding for a score[9] of years the leading viceroyalty[10], that of Chili, which makes him the chief guardian[11] of the throne, he is by far the most powerful of the great satraps[12]. His qualities of intellect and character are set off[13] by a commanding stature[14]—he stands six feet two—, with features[15] rather Persian than Chinese. At the age of seventy-three he retains all his mental[16] force and no small measure[17] of physical[18] vigour[19]. His seventieth anniversary was celebrated with great pomp[20]; the pageant[21] with its shifting[22] scenes[23] and the poems to which it gave birth[24], filled a large album[25], a copy of which sent me by the Viceroy was appropriated[26] by one of his native admirers.

Holding the key[27] to the capital, all envoys[28] from Western Courts must pass him en route[29] and they seldom fail[30] to pay him a compli-

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[33]военный фондъ, [34]празднованіе, [35]годовщина, [36]цвѣтъ лица, [37]свѣтло-оливковый.

[1]Государственный дѣятель, [2]за, [3]походить, [4]способъ, [5]одобрять, [6]нравственность, [7]разрѣшать, [8]мѣсто нахожденія, [9]двадцать, [10]вицекоролевство, [11]охранитель, [12]вельможа, [13]украшать, [14]ростъ, [15]черты лица, [16]умственный, [17]доля, [18]физическій, [19]сила, [20]великолѣпіе, [21]торжество, [22]мѣняющійся, [23]сцена, [24]рожденіе, [25]альбомъ, [26]присвоить, [27]ключъ, [28]посланникъ, [29]по пути, [30]упускать.

ment of a more or less formal[31] visit. He is easy of access[32]. Travellers ambitious of seeing celebrities are always able to find him at home, while special correspondents are sure to consecrate[33] a few columns[34] to the most distinguished representative of the Chinese race. He is a man who under any circumstances must have come to the front[35], because in early manhood he distinguished himself as a scholar, winning in his native province of Anhui the degrees[36] of bachelor[37] and master[38], and in the metropolitan[39] examinations the doctorate[40] in letters, followed by the supreme distinction of a membership[41] in the Imperial Academy; but had he depended on letters alone his promotion[42] would have been less rapid. Fortune favoured him by calling upon him to participate[43] in the war against the Taiping rebels[44]. Wearing the honours of the reigning house he was pledged[45] to loyalty[46], while the excesses[47] committed[48] by the insurgents[49] as they swept over the district, impelled[50] him to take arms in the cause of law and order.

Tseng-Ko-Fan, an older academician who headed[51] the Imperial troops, gave him a cordial[52] welcome, and to his patronage[53] next to his own talents[54] Li owes his brilliant career[55].

While the majority of mandarins have to contend with poverty in early life, it was Li's fortune to be born rich. His father was a landed proprietor[56] with mandarin rank, and sufficiently opulent[57] to have more wives than one. Our viceroy was the child of an inferior wife.

During his long tenure[58] of viceroyalty Li has established a character as a friend of progress; but that is not synonymous[59] with friend of foreigners. May it not be the reverse[60], for have not all his efforts been directed towards arming his country for war? If she has come to grief[61] in her conflict[62] with Japan it is not Li's fault, but her misfortune in having but one such man. Under his auspices[63] the navy was built, the two naval fortresses[64] were equipped[65], naval and military schools established, coal-mines[66] opened, a merchant marine[67] organised[68]

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[31]формальный, [32]доступъ, [33]посвятить, [34]столбецъ, [35]впередъ, [36]степень, [37]бакалвръ, [38]магистръ, [39]столичный, [40]докторство, [41]званіе члена, [42]движеніе по службѣ, [43]принять участіе, [44]мятежникъ, [45]привязанъ, [46]вѣрность, [47]крайность, [48]совершать, [49]повстанецъ, [50]принудить, [51]предводительствовать, [52]радушный, [53]покровительство, [54]талантъ, [55]карьера, [56]владѣлецъ, [57]зажиточный, [58]занятіе (мѣста), [59]синонимно, [60]обратный, [61]неудача, [62]борьба [63]покровительство, [64]крѣпость, [65]снарядить, [66]угольная копь, [67]флотъ, [68]организовать.

to fight the foreigners in the field of commerce, an army of a hundred thousand armed and drilled[69]; finally a railroad intended to meet that of Siberia, constructed[70] as far as the terminus[71] of the great Wall. Like all great leaders Li has understood how to select[72] his agents.

The crowning act of his busy life was the treaty of peace on the termination of the Japanese war. Li's conduct of the negotiations[73], charging[74] as it were up hill, displays a rare[75] combination[76] of courage[77] and tact[78]. Beginning with the proposal of an armistice[79], he promptly[80] declined it, leaving the Japanese to do their worst rather than comply[81] with the conditions annexed[82], namely, the surrender of the fortress and munitions[83] at Taku, Tientsin and Shanghaikwan. Returning from his first interview with the Japanese plenipotentiaries[84], he had the good fortune to be wounded by an assassin[85], whose ball[86] was so near provind[87] fatal[88] that the best surgeons did not dare[89] to extract[90] it. That single shot[91] saved many a bloody[92] battle; for the Emperor, yielding[93] to a generous impulse[94], granted[95] the armistice without condition, apparently[96] to expiate[97] the crime[98] of his subject. The same sentiment[99] led him to mitigate[100] the severity[101] of the terms[102] demanded by his representatives. Those concessions[103] were not, however, like the armistice, a spontaneous[104] expression of feeling. They were made in answer to Li's criticism[105] of the Japanese draft[106] of the treaty. That criticism, so comprehensive[107] and acute[108] that it deserves to rank[109] among the ablest documents of its class, was drawn[110] up by him on the bed of suffering[111]. He had, it is true, the advice of the most accomplished diplomatist, the Hon. J. W. Foster, but the paper as the whole expresses fairly[112] the mental[113] grasp[114] and fearless[115] spirit of the heroic old man. Seldom has a state paper in similar circumstances proved equally effective[116]. In the way of indemnity[117] it led the Japanese to

[69]обучить, [70]выстроить, [71]конечный пунктъ, [72]избрать, [73]переговоры, [74]атаковать, [75]рѣдкій, [76]соединеніе, [77]храбрость, [78]тактъ, [79]перемиріе, [80]живо, [81]подчиняться, [82]присоединять, [83]боевые запасы, [84]уполномоченный, [85]убійца, [86]пуля, [87]оказаться, [88]роковой, [89]смѣть, [90]извлечь, [91]выстрѣлъ, [92]кровавый, [93]уступить, [94]чувство, [95]даровать, [96]очевидно, [97]загладить, [98]преступленіе, [99]чувство, [100]ослабить, [101]суровость, [102]условіе, [103]уступка, [104]самопроизвольный, [105]критика, [106]проектъ, [107]всеобъемлющій, [108]остроумный, [109]стоять на ряду, [110]составить, [111]страданіе, [112]довольно хорошо, [113]умственный, [114]сила, [115]безстрашный, [116]дѣйствительно, [117]контрибуція.

deduct[118] a hundred million of silver dollars from the amount demanded, while in the way of territory[119] it induced them to withdraw[120] their demand for the cession[121] of Mukden, the old Manchurian capital, as well as the belt[122] of land lying between it and the fortieth parallel. To those who are able to appreciate[123] them, these results have something of the aspect[124] of a triumph; yet it is unhappily but too certain that the name of Li Hung Chang will be branded[125] with infamy[126] by his ignorant countrymen as that of a man who consented to the disintegration[127] of the empire.

From: «A Cycle of Cathay» by Martin, p. 347.

16. LI-HUNG-CHANG AT TIENTSIN.

«We command Li-Hung-Chang», so ran the Imperial edict, «who has been translated to the Viceroyalty of Chihli, to proceed[1] post[2] to Tientsin and there, in concert with Tsêng-Kwo-Fan, Ting-Jih-Ch'ang, and Chêng-Sin, to conduct[3] the inquiry[4] still open, and take the necessary action[5]... Respect this».

Though thus commanded to act in concert with his colleagues[6], a free hand was practically given to Li, who, at once[7] taking a firm grip[8] of the situation[9], gave the people of Tientsin plainly[10] to understand that any recrudescence[11] of the antiforeign agitation[12] would be sternly[13] repressed[14]. Under this new régime the investigations[15] proceeded apace[16], with the result that the Prefect and district Magistrate were sentenced[17] to banishment[18] to Manchuria, that twenty of the rioters[19] were condemned[20] to death; and that twenty-one were consigned[21] to banishment. It is always difficult to estimate the real value of such a sentence as that passed on the culpable[22] officials. It not infrequently happens that in response[23] te foreign pressure[24] a mandarin is removed from a post, and ostensibly[25] degraded[26], while in fact hé may only be

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[118]вычесть, [119]территорія, [120]взять обратно, [121]уступка, [122]поясъ, [123]оцѣнить, [124]видъ, [125]клеймить, [126]безчестіе, [127]раздѣленіе.

[1]отправиться, [2]на почтовыхъ, т. е. скорѣе, [3]вести, [4]слѣдствіе, [5]дѣйствіе, [6]коллега, [7]сразу, [8]вполнѣ усвоить, [9]положеніе, [10]ясно, [11]возобновленіе, [12]возбужденіе, [13]сурово, [14]подавить, [15]слѣдствіе, [16]быстро, [17]приговорить, [18]изгнаніе, [19]бунтовщикъ, [20]приговорить, [21]предавать, [22]виновный, [23]отвѣтъ, [24]давленіе, [25]повидимому, [26]разжалованъ.

moved to an office of greater honour and emolument[27], and a certain amount of doubt must always rest on the just identification[28] of rioters, who are offered up[29] on the execution ground to propitiate[30] outraged[31] foreign feeling. Cases have happened of prisoners, who have been condemned for their crimes, being executed to satisfy the numerical[32] balance of victims[33] to be punished for murders committed[34]. In this instance, however, no doubt seems to have arisen about the guilt[35] of sixteen of the malefactors[36], and these were therefore executed on the 18-th of October, 1870. The circumstances, however, which attended the decapitation[37] were such as to show that they were rather regarded as martyrs[38] in a holy[39] cause than as criminals guilty of heinous[40] crimes. In a report to Sir Thomas Wade, the consul on the spot thus describes the scene[41]: «About two hundred police and soldiers escorted[42] them (the criminals) from the jail[43] to the magistrate's court-room, where they were marshalled[44], sixteen in all. None of them would kneel[45] to be bound when ordered to do so. They were all dressed in what is everywhere stated to be a government present, viz.[46], new silk clothes, and were on their feet shoes of elegant manufacture. Their hair was dressed after the female fashion[47], in various modes; and ornaments such as those seen on the heads of Chinese ladies were stuck on their head-dresses». The Russian Ambassador, not being satisfied that the four men charged with the murder of his compatriots[48] were really guilty of the crime laid to their charge, secured them a reprieve[49], which resulted[50] in two being sent into banishment, and the remaining two following their associates[51] to the execution ground. Subsequent inquiry proved that the sentence on the Prefect and Magistrate was of illusory[52] nature common to such cases. Instead of going on a weary[53] journey to Manchuria they were allowed to return to the bosom[54] of their families, where no doubt they received the ovations[55] which are commonly lavished on patriots[56].

From: «A Story of Nations», p. 365.

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[27]выгода, [28]удостовѣреніе личности, [29]жертвовать, [30]умилостивить, [31]оскорбленный, [32]численный, [33]жертва, [34]совершать, [35]виновность, [36]преступникъ, [37]отсѣченіе головы, [38]мученикъ, [39]святой, [40]гнусный, [41]сцена, [42]сопровождать [43]тюрьма, [44]выстроить, [45]стать на колѣни, [46]а именно, [47]мода, [48]соотечественникъ, [49]отсрочка, [50]кончиться, [51]товарищъ, [52]призрачный, [53]утомительный, [54]лоно, [55]овація, [56]патріотъ.

17. CHINA'S WAR WITH JAPAN, AND RECENT EVENTS.

Korean politics have, as we have seen, constantly formed bones of contention[1] between the Chinese and Japanese Governments. The country has been overrun[2] by the troops of both nations, and with that curious elasticity[3] of obligations[4] common to the extreme East, the Korean Government has owned[5] itself feudatory[6] at one and the same time of both China and Japan. It will be remembered that by the convention[7] signed by Count Ito and Li-Hun-gChang it was agreed[8] that in case circumstances arose[9] which demanded the presence[10] of the troops of either country in Korea, each should send notice to the other of her intentions to land[11] soldiers. In 1894 such a contingency[12] arose. The Tong Hak or the followers[13] of the Eastern Doctrine[14] rose in revolt[15] primarily[16] against the Roman Catholic converts[17], but also against the government of the country. A force sent against them from Seoul met with a serious reverse[18], and in his difficulty the King, in accordance[19] with precedent[20], appealed[21] to Peking for help.

With a contemptuous[22] disregard[23] for international obligations[24] which distinguishes the Chinese, they in response to the King's appeal landed troops in Korea without, as the Japanese aver[25], giving any notice of their intention so to do. As a protest against this step the Mikado's Government despatched[26] an army corps[27] in all haste to Korea, and thus again the troops of the two States were brought face to face in a semi[28]-hostile[29] attitude[30]. Neither, however, was inclined to fight, and the Japanese contented themselves with advocating[31] the introduction of reforms into the administration of the country. To this eminently[32] sensible course the Chinese took exception[33], and warned[34] the Japanese that all questions relating to the reformation of the country should be left in their hands. To this political snub[35] the Japanese

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[1]Яблоко раздора, [2]наводнять, [3]эластичность, [4]обязанность, [5]признать себя, [6]ленный, [7]конвенція, [8]условились, [9]возникнуть, [10]присутствіе, [11]высадить, [12]случай, [13]приверженецъ, [14]ученіе, [15]возстаніе, [16]первично, [17]обращенецъ, [18]пораженіе, [19]согласно, [20]прецедентъ, [21]обратиться, [22]презрительный, [23]пренебреженіе, [24]обязательство, [25]утверждать, [26]отправить, [27]корпусъ, [28]полу, [29]враждебный, [30]положеніе, [31]предлагать, [32]въ высшей степени, [33]протестовать, [34]предупреждать, [35]пощечина, (глаголъ «to snub» означаетъ „отрѣзать словами“).

submitted[36], and even made no protest against the further preposterous[37] demand that all men-of-war[38] flying[39] the Mikado's flag should leave the Chinese ports by the twentieth of July following. Though so far compliant[40], the Japanese warned their opponents[41] that they should consider any further importation[42] of troops into the country as an act of war[43]. They were, however, too well versed[44] in Chinese methods to accept blindly[45] the assurances[46] made them on this point, and took the reasonable precaution[47] of sending three cruisers[48] to the gulf of Pechili to ensure[49] the fulfilment[50] of the understanding. The event proved that this measure was justified[51], for on the morning of the 25-th of July the Japanese squadron[52] encountered[53] a Chinese transport loaded[54] with troops and accompanied by two men-of-war, making for the coast of Korea. There could only be one outcome[55] to this breach[56] of faith[57], and the cruisers on both sides cleared for action[58]. In less than an hour one of the Chinese warships[59] was disabled[60] and beached[61], and the other steamed off, leaving the transport to be dealt[62] with by the Japanese commander, who signalled[63] for the captain to make for a Japanese port. To this summons the captain explained[64] that he was unable to comply owing to the attitude of the Chinese soldiers on board, who further prevented[65] him from leaving the ship when he was subsequently warned to do so. In this deadlock[66] the Japanese, after a brief[67] interval, hoisted[68] a red flag and poured a broadside into the transport. The scene[69] which followed was one of hopeless terror and alarm[70], and before any steps could be taken to save the life of a single person on board, the ship went down[71], carrying with it most of its passengers and crew.

This act led to the declaration[72] of war on both sides, and both Powers poured troops into Korea. The first battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Asan, a port in the south-west of the peninsula. A Chinese force occupied the town, commanded by General Yeh, who

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[36]подчинится, [37]нелѣпый, [38]военное судно, [39]подъ, [40]уступчивый, [41]противникъ, [42]привозъ, [43]военное дѣйствіе, [44]свѣдущій, [45]слѣпо, [46]увѣреніе, [47]предосторожность, [48]крейсеръ, [49]обезпечить, [50]исполненіе, [51]оправдать, [52]эскадра, [53]встрѣтить, [54]нагружать, [55]исходъ, [56]нарушеніе, [57]вѣра, [58]очистить палубу для сраженія, [59]военное судно, [60]вывести изъ строя, [61]выбросить на берегъ, [62]имѣть дѣло, [63]подать сигналъ, [64]объяснить, [65]препятствовать, [66]безвыходное положеніе, [67]короткій, [68]поднять, [69]сцена, [70]ужасъ и тревога, [71]затонуть, [72]объявленіе.

no sooner learnt of the approach[73] of the Japanese than he marched off with the bulk[74] of his forces to Ping Yang, a strongly fortified[75] position to the north of the capital, leaving his rearguard[76] to defend the city. The natural result followed. At the end of a brief skirmish[77] the Japanese took possession of the place, and after having captured[78] the Chinese stores[79] and munitions[80] of war, left a garrison[81] in the forts and marched northwards in the pursuit[82] of the fugitive[83] Yeh. At Ping Yang, Yeh had joined hands with two army corps and a force of cavalry[84] that had marched south from Manchuria. The position was naturally a strong one, and if the fortifications had been effectively[85] defended, it might well have withstood[86] any attack that the Japanese could have brought against it. But Yeh was ignorant as well as being a coward[87], and when general Tso, who was the only brave and capable officer in Korea, urged him to make preparations for the defence of the town, he laughed the necessity to scorn[88]. This folly[89] was fatal[90] to the Chinese cause in Korea. From the east, south, and west, three Japanese divisions converged[91] on the doomed[92] city. Early on the morning of the 15-th of September the attacking force arrived in position. This was enough for the redoubtable[93] Yeh, who straightway[94] performed[95] another strategic movement[96] by marching his troops out of the northern gate of the city, and onwards[97] with speed to the Yalu river, which forms the northern boundary of the kingdom. This evil example was followed by general Wei, and Tso was left to face the enemy as best he could. He fought well and bravely, dying[98] at the head of his men, over whose bodies the Japanese streamed[99] into the city. It is some satisfaction to know that for this gross[100] act of cowardice general Wei was beheaded[101], and that Yeh, though he has by a liberal[102] expenditure[103] of money kept his head on his shoulders[104], is still confined in the board of punishments in Peking.

Before the fate of Ping Yang was decided, the Chinese had despatched a strong force of troops under the convoy[105] of the northern

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[73]приближеніе, [74]большая часть, [75]укрѣплять, [76]арьергардъ, [77]схватка, [78]захватить, [79]запасъ, [80]боевые снаряды, [81]гарнизонъ, [82]погоня, [83]бѣглецъ, [84]кавалерія, [85]дѣйствительно, надлежащимъ образомъ, [86]противостоять, [87]трусъ, [88]презрѣніе, [89]глупость, [90]роковой, [91]сходиться, [92]обреченный на гибель, [93]грозный, [94]тотчасъ, [95]совершить, [96]движеніе, [97]впередъ, [98]помирать, [99]устремиться, [100]безстыдный, [101]обезглавить, [102]щедрый, [103]трата, [104]плечи, [105]конвой.

fleet to the Yalu river. There they arrived in safety and were in the act of landing when, on the morning of the 17-th of September, the Japanese fleet hove in sight[106]. The position was one in which Admiral Ting, who commanded the Chinese fleet, could not resist[107] fighting, and he steamed[108] out to meet his enemy, having marshalled[109] his fleet in a V-shaped[110] formation, with two of the most powerful[111] ironclads[112] in the centre. In point of numbers the two fleets were equal, twelve ships carrying the nation's flag in each case. Both sides fought with determination[113], but as in every engagement during the war, the Chinese were first outmanoeuvered[114], as the Japanese ships were faster than those of their opponents[115], and were able to take up a position that suited[116] them best, and avoided[117] the Chinese guns. In these circumstances the result was a foregone[118] conclusion[119], and by the end of the day five Chinese ships were sunk and the rest were in full flight. So severe had been the battle that the Japanese ships were unable to follow in pursuit, and seven of the retreating[120] fleet reached Port Arthur in safety.

Meanwhile Marshal Samagata marched northwards from Ping Yang, and on the 8-th of October occupied[121] the town of Wiju on the south bank of the Yalu. Korea was now swept clear[122] of Chinese troops, and the Japanese were at liberty to carry the war into Manchuria. Without meeting with any serious opposition[123], Yamagata crossed the Yalu river and joined forces with General Nodzu, who on the 25-th of October gained[124] a signal[125] victory over the Chinese at Hu-shan. From this point the invaders[126] had almost marched over[127], and some of the strongest places in Manchuria surrendered[128] without striking a blow[129].

While Nodzu and Yamagata were thus making their triumphal[130] march northwards, General Oyama landed in the neighbourhood of Kinchow, a city which stands on the narrow neck[131] of land to the northwards of Port Arthur. On the 6-th and 5-th of November Talienvan and Kinchow opened their gates to the invaders, and Oyama was con-

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[106]появиться на горизонтѣ, [107]противостоять, [108]идти на парахъ, [109]выстроить, [110]клинообразный, [111]сильный, [112]броненосецъ, [113]рѣшимость, [114]разбить въ тактикѣ, [115]противникъ, [116]подходить, [117]избѣгать, [118]предрѣшенный, [119]заключеніе, [120]отступать, [121]занять, [122]очистить, [123]противодѣйствіе, [124]выиграть, [125]значительный, славный, [126]завоеватель, [127]шествіе безъ препятствій, [128]сдаться, [129]ударъ, [130]тріумфальный, [331]перешеекъ.

sequently set free to attack Port Arthur from the land side. The intervening[132] country being very rough[133] and hilly[134] and the roads bad, the difficulties were of no mean order[135], but by the 21-th of the month the troops were in position to deliver their assault. Here, as elsewhere, the Chinese failed to distinguish themselves for courage, and after some show of resistance[136], deserted[137] the batteries and escaped along the shore flanking[138] the Japanese troops. The fall of this place was a crushing[139] blow to the Chinese cause. It was the position upon which Li-Hung-Chang had expended[140] vast sums of money, and which had always been regarded as impregnable[141]. To the Japanese the achievement[142] represented only an incident in the war, and with unabated[143] energy[144] they waited only to garrison the captured stronghold[145], and then marched northwards into Manchuria, capturing by the way the cities of Fuchow and K'aipingchow. This series[146] of disasters[147] induced[148] the Emperor to listen to the advice tendered[149] by Li-Hung-Chang that overtures[150] of peace should be made to the enemy, and two futile[151] missions, the first headed[152] by Detring, of the Customs service, and the second by a mandarin named Chang, were consequently despatched to deprecate[153] the further advance of the Japanese troops. As neither of these envoys had plenipotentiary[154] powers or appropriate[155] rank, they were promptly[156] sent back to those who had commissioned[157] them.

While time was thus wasted[158], the Japanese were repeating at Wei-hai-wei, the one fortress remaining to China, the tactics[159] which had secured the capture of Port Arthur; but here the task[160] was a more difficult one. The Chinese fleet in the harbour was commanded by Admiral Ting, who had fought a good fight in the battle of Yalu river. His back was now against the wall and he was determined to defend the position to the last. Unhappily his command did not extend[161] to the soldiers, and when he wished to dismantle[162] the outlying[163] forts to prevent the Japanese from taking them, and turning[164] their guns

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[132]межлежащій, [133]неровный, [134]гористый, [135]не малый, [136]сопротивленіе, [137]бросить, [138]зайти за флангъ, [139]раздавить, [140]тратить, [141]неприступный, [142]подвигъ, [143]неуменьшенный, [144]энергія, [145]твердыня, [146]рядъ, [147]неудача, [148]побуждать, [149]предлагать, [150]предложеніе, [151]безполезный, [152]стоять во главѣ, [153]отстранить, [154]полномочный, [155]подходящій, [156]немедленно, [157]поручить, [158]тратить попусту, [159]тактика, [160]задача, [161]распространяться, [162]разрушить, [163]наружный, [164]обернуть.

on the fortress as they had done at Port Arthur, the soldiers refused to carry out his instructions[165]. The result was exactly[166] as he had foreseen[167]. Without much difficulty the Japanese made themselves masters of the outer lines, and brought the captured artillery[168] to bear[169] on the town; but Ting still held the citadel[170] and the fleet, and from these standpoints[171], offered a determined resistance[172] to the enemy. It was obvious[173], however, that in the end the Japanese must secure[174] the prize[175], and when this became apparent[176] beyond question, Ting made final[177] arrangements with Admiral Ito for the surrender of the town and fleet (February 7-th). Having agreed to the necessary conditions, and having secured the lives and freedom[178] of his men, Ting committed[179] suicide[180], an example which was followed by his second and third in command. It is gratifying[181] to know that Admiral Ito did honour to his late gallant opponent by detaching[183] a captured Chinese man-of-war to carry the Admiral's remains[184] to Chefu.

This final disaster[185] brought home to the Emperor and his advisers the inevitable[186] conclusion[187] that if any remnant[188] of sovereignty was to be left them, they must at once make peace with the enemy. It also emphasised[189] the lesson they were beginning to learn, that it was useless to try and impose[190] any more pseudo[191]-plenipotentiaries on Japan, and in this dilemma[192] the Emperor turned to the one man who, from his abilities[193] and rank, was clearly marked[194] out as a fit[195] and proper person to represent[196] the Empire in its present straits. With the patriotism of the kind which has always distinguished him, Li-Hung Chang at once undertook the mission at the bidding[197] of his sovereign[198]; and after some delay, due to his efforts to gain European support against any demand on the part of Japan for territorial[199] acquisitions[200] on the mainland[201], he for the first time in his life landed on a foreign shore.

In the negotiations[202] which followed, Li first attempted to secure

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[165]инструкція, [166]какъ разъ, [167]предвидѣть, [168]артиллерія, [169]brought—to bear: направить, [170]цитадель, [171]точка опоры, [172]сопротивленіе, [173]ясно, [174]взять, [175]призъ, [176]очевидно, [177]окончательный, [178]свобода, [179]совершать, [180]самоубійство, [181]пріятно, [182]противникъ, [183]откомандировать, [184]останки, [185]несчастіе. [186]неизбѣжный, [187]заключеніе, [188]остатокъ, [189]подчеркнуть, [190]налогать, [191]псевдо, [192]дилемма, [193]способность, [194]обозначать, [195]подходящій, [196]представить, [197]повелѣніе, [198]государь, [199]территоріальный, [200]пріобрѣтеніе, [201]материкъ, [202]переговоры.

an armistice[203] during the discussion[204] of terms of peace. To this the Japanese made no objection, on the conditions that the Taku forts, Shanghaikwan and the railway to Tientsin should be handed over to the Japanese generals. As the fulfilment[205] of these terms would entail[206] the virtual[207] command of Peking from the coast, Li declined to accept them and the plenipotentiaries therefore proceeded at once to arrange the terms of a parmanent[208] treaty. With the exception[209] of a regrettable[210] incident[211] of the wound inflicted[212] on Li by a crazy[213] would-be assassin[214], the discussion[215] proceeded favourably, and on the 17-th of April the treaty of peace was solemnly[216] signed. By the terms of this document the Liaotung peninsula (including Port Arthur), Formosa and the Pescadores were ceded[217] to the conquerors[218], and an indemnity[219] of 200,000,000 taels was exacted[220] for the expenses of the war.

Although a strong party in Peking were opposed to the ratification[221] of this humiliating[222] treaty, the Emperor gave his approval[223] to it, and on the eighth of May the ratifications were exchanged at Chefu. But though China had thus pledged[224] her honour to the terms demanded, a strong appeal was made to the European Powers to intervene[225] on her behalf. This entreaty was partially[226] successful, and the combined[227] Governments of Russia, Germany and France were induced[228] to remonstrate[229] so strongly and persistently[230] against the cession[231] of Liatung, that the Japanese thought it wise to restore the peninsula to their conquered foe[232].

This disorder[233] and uncertainty that had overclouded[234] the Empire during the continuance[235] of the war seriously interfered with one of the national rejoicings[236] which appeal[237] with especial[238] force to the Chinese mind. In 1895 the Dowager Empress completed her sixtieth year, and as such an event is of rare occurrence[239] among members of the Imperial family, it was early marked out to be one of the subjects of a grand national rejoicing. With that respect for precedent

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[203]перемиріе, [204]обсужденіе, [205]исполненіе, [206]повлечь, [207]дѣйствительный, [208]постоянный, [209]исключеніе, [210]достойный сожалѣнія, [211]случай, [212]нанести, [213]сумасшедшій, [214]убійца, [215]обсужденіе, [216]торжество, [217]уступить, [218]побѣдитель, [219]контрибуція, [220]требовать, [221]ратификація, [222]унизительный, [223]одобреніе, [224]дать ручательство, [225]вмѣшаться, [226]отчасти, [227]соединенный, [228]побуждать, [229]протестовать, [230]упорно, [231]уступка, [232]непріятель, [233]безпорядокъ, [234]висѣть какъ туча надъ, [235]продолженіе, [236]торжество, [237]взывать, [238]особенный, [239]случай.

which so distinguishes the backward-looking intellect[240] of the Celestials, the officials of the board of ceremonies searched in the records[241] for the occurrence of a similar event in the annals[242] of the dynasty. Their researches were rewarded by finding that during the reign of the Emperor Ch'ienlung the Dowager Empress had reached the venerable[243] age of eighty, and on that occasion in addition to numberless ceremonies, the Emperor on horseback had escorted[244] her sedan-chair[245] from her residence to the palace, where, dressed in a fantastic[246] garb[247], he had danced and gesticulated[248] before his aged parent. It is needless to say that this device[249] was not original, but was carried out in imitation[250] of one of the twenty-four national models[251] of Filial Piety, who at the age of seventy dressed himself up as a child and frolicked[252] before his parents, in order to cheat[253] them into the belief that they were still untouched[254] by age. The more sedate[255] part of the ceremonial[256] was loyally[257] adopted[258] by the Emperor, who, however, with some show of wisdom, declined to disport[259] himself in the motley[260] proposed.

But though the Government was able occasionally to divert[261] its attention from the necessities of the hour by this and other pageants[262], it soon again called upon to consider the difficulties which had arisen from the war. The three European Powers which had posed[263] as friends in need soon made it plain that they required a quid pro quo[264] for their intervention in the matter of the Liaotung peninsula. In this regard Russia was first in the field, and demanded the right of carrying the Siberian Railway through Manchuria to Vladivostok with a branch line to Kirin, Mukden and Port Arthur. France followed next and claimed that the Chinese should meet the Tonking railway at the frontier[265] and continue it as far as Nanning-fu in the province of Kwangsi. Germany was for the moment less ambitious, and was satisfied with asking for certain mining[266] and financial privileges[267]. To these several exactions[268] China was in no position to return a nega-

[240]разумъ, [241]реестръ, мемуаръ, [242]лѣтопись, [243]почтенный, [244]сопровождать, [245]талантъ, [246]фантастическій, [247]одѣяніе, [248]жестикулировать, [249]выдумка, [250]подражаніе, [251]образецъ, [252]играть, [253]обмануть, [254]нетронутый, [255]степенный, [256]церемоніалъ, [257]лояльно, [258]принято, [259]разрядиться, [260]шутовской костюмъ, [261]отвлечь, [262]торжество, [263]выставлять себя, [264]око за око (нѣчто въ обмѣнъ), [265]граница, [266]горнозаводскій, [267]преимущество, [268]вымогательство.

tive[269] answer, and indeed her position since the war has been one limp[270] impotence[271] without any guiding[272] principle to direct her policy, or the slightest vestige[273] of power to uphold her rights. One of her chief needs throughout has been that of money with which to pay off the indemnity due to Japan, and being completely helpless so far as her own resources[274] were concerned, she appealed to England for assistance. Lord Salisbury, acting on the traditional policy of his country towards China, was willing to arrange a loan[275] to the amount of twelve millions, and the negotiations had advanced several stages[276] when Russia intervened and protested[277] so vehemently[278] against the proceedings that the terrorised[279] Chinese begged to be allowed to withdraw from the bargain[280]. They had however suficient[281] sense to decline[282] a loan proffered[283] from St. Petesburg, and eventually[284] the money was borrowed[285], with £ 4,000,000 in addition from the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation[286], with the assistance of a German Bank. But worse difficulties were still in store[287] for the distracted[288] country. In an ill moment a native mob[289] rose against a German missionary establishment in Shangtung and murdered[290] two of the priests. This incident[291] supplied the excuse wanted by Germany for obtaining a substantial[292] hold on the country, and without notice[293] the Admiral on the station steamed into Kiaochow Bay in the incriminated[294] province, and took forcible[295] possession of the harbour and its surroundings[296]. It was only necessary for the Germans to say that they were there and intended[297] staying, to make the Chinese acquiesce[298], however unwillingly, in the arrangement. The example thus set was speedily[299] followed. Russia demanded a lease[300] of Port Arthur and Talienwan on the same terms as that granted[301] to the Germans at Kiaochow, and as a conterblast[302] to this last move, Sir Claud Macdonald was instructed[303] to ask for a lease of Wei-hai-wei as soon as the Japanese, who had been holding it as security for the payment[304] of the

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[269]отрицательный, [270]дряблый, [271]безсиліе, [272]руководить, [273]признакъ, [274]сила, [275]заемъ, [276]стадія, [277]протестовать, [278]сильно, [279]напуганный, [280]сдѣлка, [281]достаточно, [282]отказаться, [283]предложенный, [284]въ концѣ концовъ, [285]занять, [286]общество, [287]впереди, [288]обезпокоить, [289]толпа, [290]убить, [291]случай, [292]основательный, [293]предупрежденіе, [294]обвинять въ преступленіи, [295]силой, [296]окружающая мѣстность, [297]намѣреваться, [298]согласиться, [299]скоро, [300]аренда, [301]даровать, [302]отвѣтъ, [303]предписать, [304]уплата.

indemnity, should have rendered[305] it again to China. Later still France, not to be behindhand[306], has taken possession of Kwangchow Bay on the Lienchow peninsula in Kwangtung. The danger of this system of seizing[307], at will, ports along the coast soon became sufficiently[308] obvious[309] even to the Chinese, and in their own defence they readily[310] listened to the proposals of Sir Claud Macdonald to open three more ports, Yochow on the Tungt'ing Lake, Funing-Fu, on the coast of Fuhkien, and Chiuwang in the gulf Liaotung, to which on their own motion[311], they added Wusung, near Shanghai. In addition to these new trade centres, three ports on the West river of Canton had already been declared open in compensation[312] for the British Shan territory of Kianghung, which by a breach[313] of treaty had been alienated[314] to France.

The policy of throwing open[315] the whole coast line[316] is the only one which will secure the Empire against the attack of grasping[317] Powers. By the favoured nation clause no Power can acquire[318] any rights at the treaty ports which are not shared[319] by all the signatories[320]. Any attempt therefore to grasp at exclusive[321] privileges on the part of any one nation would be met by the united opposition[322] of the rest of their number, and in the present helpless condition of the State and the known greed[323] of various governments, this is the only sure and certain means of defence that the Empire possesses.

It is, as it always has been, the policy of England to look to China for commercial privileges rather than for territorial aggrandisement[324], and with the exception[325] of the lease of Wei-hai-wei, every move[326] has been on her part in the direction of opening the country to the traffic[327] of the world. It was in this spirit[328] that, in recognition[329] of her share in the new loan, she urged[330] the Chinese Government to open the inland[331] waters to steam navigation [332]; and to undertake that on no conditions should the valley[333] of the Yang-tzekiang be alienated[334] to any foreign Power. These terms have been agreed to, and additional conditions have been framed[335], by which it is arranged

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[305]сдать, [306]отстать, [307]захватъ, [308]достаточно, [309]ясно, [310]охотно, [311]инициатива, [312]возмѣщеніе, [313]нарушеніе, [314]отчуждать, [315]открытіе, [316]побережье, [317]жадный, [318]пріобрѣсть, [319]раздѣлять, [320]подписавшій, [321]исключительный, [322]противодѣйствіе, [323]жадность, [324]обогащеніе, [325]исключеніе, [326]шагъ, [227]торговля, [328]духъ, [329]признаніе, [330]убѣждать, [331]внутренній, [332]судоходство, [333]долина, [334]отчуждать, [335]составить.

that so long as British trade is predominant[336] in China, Sir Robert Hart's successors[337] shall be British subjects, and that the collection[338] of the Liking tax[339] at the ports of Soochow and Kuikiang, with the districts[340] of Sunghu and Eastern Chehkiang, as well as the salt liking of Ichang, and of the district of Hupeh and Anhui, shall be placed forthwith under the control[341] of the Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs. It is difficult to overestimate[342] the importance oj this last condition. It is a blow at the corruption[343] which has hitherto made progress[344] in China next to impossible, which has prevented the construction[345] of railways, which has hide-bound[346] the trade of the country, and which has made the army and navy of the Empire the laughing-stocks[347] of the world. If once the political administration of the provinces could be placed on a sound[348] and honest basis[349], the progressive[350] leaven[351] which, though small, does exist[352] in the country, could gain life[353] and energy[354], and China might yet succeed in occupying[355] the position in the world to which her teeming[356] population, her immense[357] wealth and industry[358] of the people justly entitle[359] her.

From: «A Story of the Nations», by Douglas, p. 433.

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18. THE EMIGRATION OF THE TURGOTS.

At this time Ch'ien-lung may be said to have reached the zenith[1] of his power, and extended his fame throughout the length and breadth of Asia. A notable[2] instance of the confidence that was reposed[3] in his rule[4] is afforded by one of the strangest migrations[5] which even the East with its manifold[6] caprices[7] has ever witnessed. While the tribes on the Mongol frontier had been in a state of ferment[8], the Turgots

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[336]преобладающій, [337]преемникъ, [338]сборъ, [339]ликинный налогъ, [340]округъ, [341]контроль, [342]слишкомъ высоко цѣнить, [343]лихоимство, [344]прогрессъ, [345]постройка, [346]связывать, [347]посмѣшище, [348]солидный, [349]основаніе, [350]прогрессивный, [351]закваска, [352]существовать, [353]получить жизнь, [354]энергія, [355]занимать, [356]кишѣть, [357]громадный, [358]трудолюбіе, [359]дать право.

[1]зенитъ, [2]замѣчательный, [3]возлагать, [4]правленіе, [5]переселеніе, [6]многочисленный, [7]капризъ, [8]броженіе.

under the leadership of their chief Ayuka, fled from the ever-recurring[9] turmoil[10] across the Steppes[11] of the Kirghez into Russian territory. At first their sudden incursion[12] caused the Governor of Orenburg some alarm[13], but on being better informed as to the cause and object, he placed at the disposal[14] of the wanderers a fertile[15] territory lying between the Volga and the Yaik. Here they remained pursuing their avocations[16] for half a century, not without some provocation[17] from their new government, but in the enjoyment of tranquillity[18] which, compared with their formed harassed[19] existence[20], was a haven of[21] rest. It is true that the Russian drill-sergeants[22] decimated[23] their young men for the service[24] of the Czar, and that taxes[25] were levied[26] upon them such as in their more primitive[27] state of society had been entirely[28] unknown. But these were grievances[29] to which, so long as their former habitation remained the scene of constant strife[30], they were content to submit[31]. After the defeat[32] and death of Amurasana, however, and the complete pacification[33] of the districts[34] over which he had been in the habit of raiding[35], the Turgots turned their eyes towards the lands where they had originally dwelt[36], and desired to offer their submission[73] to the «Son of Heaven», who had been instrumental[38] in producing order out of chaos[39]. Having satisfied themselves that their reappearance[40] within the Chinese border would be welcome as a return to their fold[41], they in all secrecy[42] made preparations[43] for their return march[44] across the dreary[45] deserts[46] of central Asia. On one of the first days of January, in the year 1771, the Turgot men, women, and children, to the number of 600,000, started[47] on their ill-starred[48] journey in the direction[49] of their ancient[50] home.

From: «A Story of Nations», p. 148.

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[9]постоянно повторяющійся, [10]тревога, [11]степь, [12]вторженіе, [13]тревога, [14]распоряженіе, [15]плодородный, [16]занятіе, [17]раздраженіе, [18]спокойствіе, [19]тревожный, [20]существованіе, [21]тихое пристанище, [22]инструкторъ, унтеръ-офицеръ, [23]истреблять, [24]служба, [25]налогъ, [26]налагать, [27]первобытный, [28]совершенный, [29]обида, [30]борьба, [31]подчиниться, [32]пораженіе, [33]усмиреніе, [34]округъ, [35]дѣлать набѣгъ, [36]жить, [37]покорность, [38]благодаря которому, [39]хаосъ, [40]появленіе вновь, [41]стадо, [42]тайна, [43]приготовленіе, [44]походъ, [45]унылый, [46]пустыня, [47]отправиться, [48]злосчастный, [49]направленіе, [50]древній.

19. THE TEN GREAT FOLLIES[1].

The ten great follies that helped to bring about the overthrow[2] of the Ch'iu dynasty were.

1) Abolition[3] of the feudal[4] system.

2) Melting down of all weapons and casting[5] twelve huge figures[6] from the metal.

3) Building of a huge pleasance[7], the central hall of which was over sixty feet in height, and capable[8] of accommodating[9] ten thousand guests[10]. It is described[11] in a poem by Tu Mu, or the younger Tu.

4) Building the Great Wall to keep out[12] the Tartars.

5) The burning of the Books.

6) The massacre of the Literati.

7) Building of a vast[13] mausoleum[14].

8) Searching[15] for the elixir of life.

9) Appointing[16] the Heir-Apparent[17] to be Commander-in-chief.

10) The maladministration[18] of Justice[19].

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20. THE ORIGINAL AND SURVIVING[1] RACE.

In the present population[2] of Japan there are two distinct[3] races[4], the Ainos and the Japanese. Of the former there is only a small number now remaining on the island of Yezo. There was also a remnant[5] in the island of Sakhalien, but in 1875, when a treaty was made with Russia ceding[6] the Japanese claim to the southern half of Sakhalien in exchange for the Kurile islands, permission[7] was granted[8] for all Japanese subjects who wished, to remove[9] to the Japanese island

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[1]глупость, [2]сверженіе, [3]отмѣна, [4]феодальный, [5]отлить, [6]статуя, [7]лѣтній дворецъ, [8]способный, [9]вмѣстить, [10]гость, [11]описать, [12]не впускать, [13]громадный, [14]гробница, [15]искать, [16]назначить, [17]наслѣдникъ, [18]дурное отправленіе, [19]правосудіе.

[1]оставаться въ живыхъ, [2]населеніе, [3]различный, [4]раса, [5]остатокъ, [6]уступить, [7]разрѣшеніе, [8]даровать, [9]переѣхать.

of Yezo. Accordingly, among other Japanese subjects, seven hundred and fifty Ainos removed to the valley of the Ishikari, where they have continued to reside[10].

From «Japan» by Murray, p. 20.

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21. FOUNDING[1] OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

The Emperor Sujin was succeeded[2] by his younger son, who is known as the eleventh Emperor under the name of Suinin. He is said to have reigned ninety-nine years, and to have died at the age of one hundred and forty-one.

A conspiracy[3] came near ending the life of this Emperor. A brother of the Empress was ambitious to attain supreme authority[4]. He approached[5] his sister with the subtle[6] question, «Which is dearer to thee, thine elder brother or thine husband»? She replied, «My elder brother is dearer». Then he said, «If I be truly[7] the dearer to thee, let me and thee rule the Empire». And he gave her a finely[8] tempered[9] dagger[10] and said to her, «Slay[11] the Emperor with this in his sleep». So the Emperor, unconscious[12] of the danger, was sleeping one day with his head on the lap[13] of the Empress. And she, thinking the time had come, was about to strike him with the dagger. But courage[14] failed[15] her, and tears[16] fell from her eyes on the face of the sleeping Emperor. He started[17] up, awakened[18] by the falling tears, and said to her, «I have had a strange dream[19]. A violent[20] shower[21] came up from the direction of Saho and suddenly[22] wet[23] my face. And a small damask[24]-coloured snake[25] coiled[26] itself round my neck[27]. What can such a dream betoken[28]»? Then the Empress, conscience stricken[29], confessed the conspiracy with her brother.

The Emperor, knowing that no time was to be lost, immediately collected[30] a force of troops[31] and marched against his brother-in-law.

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[10]жить.

[1]Основаніе, [2]наслѣдовать, [3]заговоръ, [4]власть, [5]обратиться, [6]лукавый, [7]дѣйствительно, [8]хорошо, [9]закаленный, [10]кинжалъ, [11]убить, [21]не сознавая, [13]колѣни, [14]храбрость, [15]сдать, [16]слеза, [17]вскочить, [18]разбудить, [19]сонъ, [20]сильный, [21]дождь, [22]вдругъ, [23]мочить, [24]розовый, [25]змѣя, [26]обвиться, [27]шея, [28]означать, [29]чувствовать укоры совѣсти, [30]собрать, [31]войска.

He had entrenched[32] himself behind palisades of timber[34] and awaited[35] the Emperor's attack.

The Empress, hesitating[36] between her husband and her brother, had made her escape to her brother's palace. At this terrible[37] juncture[38] she was delivered[39] of a child. She brought the child to the palisades in sight of the Emperor, and cried out to him to take it under his care. He was deeply[40] moved by her appeal[41] to him, and forthwith[42] planned[43] to rescue[44] both the child and its mother. He chose[45] from among his warriors[46] a band of the bravest[47] and the most cunning[48], and commanded them saying, «When ye go to take the child, be sure[49] that ye seize[50] also the mother».

But she, fearing that the soldiers would try to snatch[51] her when they came for the child, shaved[52] off her hair and covered her head with the loose[53] hair as if it were still adhering[54]. And she made the jewel[55]-strings around[56] her neck and arms rotten[57], and she rendered[58] her garments[59], by which they might catch[60] hold of her, tender[61] by soaking[62] them in saké. When the soldiers came to her, she gave them the child and fled[63]. Then they seized her by the hair and it came away[64] in their hands; and they clutched at the jewel strings and they broke[65]; and then they grasped[66] her garments, but they had been rendered tender and gave way in their hands. So she escaped[67] from them and fled. Then they went back to the Emperor and reported[68] that they had been unable to capture[69] the mother, but they had brought the babe[70]. The Emperor was angry[71] at what the soldiers told him. He was angry at the jewellers[72] who had made the rotten jewel-strings, and deprived[73] them of their lands. He called[74] to the Empress through the burning[75] palisade around[76] the palace—for the soldiers had set fire[77] to the palace—saying, «A child's name must be given by its mother; what shall be the name of this child»? And she answered, «Let him be called Prince Houm-Chiwake. And again he called «How shall he

[32]окопать, [33]частоколъ, [34]дерево, [35]ожидать, [36]колебаться, [37]ужасный, [38]обстоятельство, [39]разрѣшиться, [40]глубоко, [41]обращеніе, [42]тотчасъ, [43]придумать, [44]спасеніе, [45]избрать, [46]воинъ, [47]храбрый, [48]хитрый, [49]непремѣнно, [50]схватить, [51]схватить, [52]брить, [53]свободный, [54]держаться, [55]нитка бусъ, [56]вокругъ, [57]гнилой, [58]сдѣлать, [59]платье, [60]схватить, [61]нѣжный, [62]намочить [63]бѣжать, [64]прочь, [65]оборваться, [66]схватить, [67]спастись, [68]доложить, [69]поймать, [70]ребенокъ, [71]сердиться, [72]ювелиръ, [73]лишить, [74]звать, [75]горящій, [76]вокругъ, [77]поджечь.

be reared[78]»? She replied, «Take to him a foster-mother[79] and bathing[80] woman, who shall care for him». Then he asked again, saying: «Who shall loosen[81] the small fresh pendant[82] which you have tied[83] upon him»? And she gave directions[84] concerning[85] this also; then the Emperor paused[86] no longer[87], but the slew the rebellious Prince in his burning palace, and the Empress perished[88] with her wicked[89] brother.

Up to this time it seems to have been the cruel[90] custom to bury[91] with the deceased[92] members[93] of the Imperial family, and perhaps with others of high rank, the living retainers[94] and horses who had been in their service[95]. It is said that when the Emperor's younger brother died (B. C. 2) they buried along with him his living retainers, placing[96] them upright[97] in a circle[98] around him and leaving their heads uncovered[99]. Night and day were heard the agonizing[100] cries[101] of these thus left to die of starvation[102]. The Emperor was greatly moved[103], and resolved[104] that this terrible custom should be abolished[105]. Four years later[106] the Empress herself died, and the Emperor called together his counsellors to propose some plan[107] by which this practice[108] of living sacrifices[109] could be avoided[110]. Thereupon[111] one of the counsellors, Nome-no-Sukuné, advanced[112] and begged the Emperor to listen[113] to a scheme[114] which he had to present[115]. He suggested[116] that instead of burying the living retainers with their master or mistress, clay images[117] of men and women and horses be set up in a circle[118] around the burial place. The plan pleased the Emperor vastly[119], and images were at once made and buried around the dead Empress. As a mark of his high appreciation[120], Nome-no-Sukuné was appointed[121] chief of the clay-workers' guild[122].

It appears[123] probable that this cruel usage[124] of burying living retainers with their dead masters was not entirely[125] ended by this substitution[126] of clay images. As late as A. D. 646 the Emperor

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[78]воспитать, [79]кормилица, [80]купать, [81]развязать, [82]медальонъ, [83]завязать, [84]наставленіе, [85]касательно, [86]остановиться, [87]дольше, [88]погибнуть, [89]злой, [90]жестокій, [91]хоронить, [92]усопшій, [93]членъ, [94]свита, [95]служба, [96]ставить, [97]стоймя, [98]кругъ, [99]непокрытый, [100]мучительный, [101]крикъ, [102]голодъ, [103]тронуть, [104]рѣшить, [105]уничтожить, [106]позже, [107]планъ, [108]обычай, [109]жертвоприношеніе, [110]избѣжать [111]на это, [112]выступить, [113]слушать, [114]проектъ, [115]представить, [116]предлагать, [117]глиняное изображеніе, [118]кругъ, [119]очень, [120]оцѣнка, [121]назначить, [122]цехъ, [123]кажется, [124]обычай, [125]совсѣмъ, [126]замѣна.

found it necessary to prescribe[127] regulations[128] for funerals and to forbid[129] the burial of living retainers. Mr. Satow has given a most interesting account[130] of this edict, which pertains[131] not only to the practice of burial of retainers, but also to the size[132] of the vaults[133] and mounds[134] and number of labourers[135] who might be employed[136] in preparing[137] the structure[138].

The images used as a subtitute for living retainers were called Tsuchio Ningio (clay images). They have been found in many parts of the country, especially[139] in the home provinces where the burial of Imperial families and the connected nobility took place. This burying of images seems to have died out about A. D. 700. Its discontinuance[140] was probably owing to the growing prevalence[141] of Buddhism, which discountenanced a custom founded[142] on a religion anterior[143] to it.

From: «Japan» by Murray, p. 61.

22. SAIGO'S REBELLION.

The rebellious[1] elements[2] were at once gathered together, and Saigo at the head of a force[3] of 14,000 men started[4] about the middle of February, 1877, on his march up the coast of Kyushu, on his way to Tokyo. The conspirators[5] estimated that a force of 30,000 troops could be counted[6] on to take part in the expedition[7].

The first impediment[8] to their march was the castle[9] of Kumamoto, where the government had a garrison[10] of 2,000 to 3,000 men under general Tani. Saigo determined[11] to reduce[12] it before making further progress. He spent several weeks in this vain[13] attempt[14]. This was a precious delay for the government, which it spent in organising[15] and sending forward troops for opposing[16] the advance of the rebels. All available[17] forces were collected and put in motion[18] to the seat

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[127]предписать, [128]правила, [129]запретить, [130]описаніе, [131]касаться, [132]величина, [133]склепъ, [134]насыпъ, [135]работникъ, [136]занять, [137]приготовленіе, [138]зданіе, постройка, [139]особенно, [140]прекращеніе, [141]преобладаніе, [142]основанный, [143]предшествовавшій.

[1]мятежный, [2]элементъ, [3]отрядъ [4]отправиться, [5]заговорщикъ, [6]разсчитывать, [7]экспедиція, [8]препятствіе, [9]замокъ, [10]гарнизонъ, [11]рѣшить, [12]взять, [13]тщетный, [14]попытка, [15]организовать, [16]противиться, [17]доступный, [18]движеніе.

of war[19]. Prince Arisugawa-no-miya was appointed[20] Commander-in-Chief and established his headquarters[21] at Fukuoka.

The equipment[22] of the troops at the seat of war was under the supervision[23] of general Saigo Tsugumichi, a younger brother of the rebel leader[24]. Loyal[25] as he was to his emperor, it was a painful[26] task[27] for him to organise war against his brother. With native delicacy[28] he left to others the duty of fighting in the field, and confined[29] himself to the less conspicuous[30] part of gathering and sending troops as they were needed[31].

The rebels had besieged[32] Kumamoto and had already reduced it to great straits[33]. But the Imperial forces came in time for its relief[34]. There was desperate[35] fighting, but at last the besiegers[36] were compelled to withdraw[37].

They retreated[38] toward the east coast with the apparent[39] purpose of seeking[40] a way to the north by Hynga and Bungo. Promptly[41] they were followed and confined to a defensive[42] attitude[43]. The most desperate battles were fought in this part of the campaign[44]. Though disappointed[45] and outnumbered[46], the rebels fought with consummate[47] bravery. They were almost in the shadow[48] of the mountains where their celestial ancestor was fabled[49] to have descended[50] upon the Japanese Islands. Their last stand was at Nabeoka, in the north corner[51] of Hynga. Their leaders realised[52] that to continue the contest[53] would only cause unnecessary[54] and hopeless[55] slaughter[56].

Under these circumstances[57] Saigo saw that to end the fighting and save his followers he must leave them. Accordingly[58], with about two hundred of those who were personally[59] devoted[60] to him, he broke through[61] the Imperial line and escaped[62] to Kagoshima. The army, finding they were forsaken[63], surrendered[64], August 19, 1877.

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[19]театръ войны, [20]назначить, [21]главная квартира, [22]экипировка, [23]руководство, [24]предводитель, [25]вѣрный, [26]непріятный, [27]задача, [28]деликатность, [29]ограничить, [30]видный, [31]нуждаться, [32]осадить, [33]крайность, [34]освобожденіе, [35]отчаянный, [36]осаждающій, [37]отойти, [38]отступить, [39]очевидный, [40]искать, [41]немедленно, [42]оборонительный, [43]положеніе, [44]кампанія, [45]обмануть въ надеждахъ, [46]перевѣсъ въ числѣ, [47]высшій, [48]тѣнь, [49]какъ говоритъ легенда, [50]опуститься, [51]уголъ, [52]понять, [53]борьба, [54]ненужный, [55]безнадежный, [56]рѣзня, [57]обстоятельство, [58]согласно съ этимъ, [59]лично, [60]преданный, [61]прорваться, [62]спастись, [63]брошенъ, [64]сдаться.

Saigo with his little band entrenched[65] himself on the summit[66] of the hill Shiroyama overlooking[67] Kagoshima. Here he was surrounded by the Imperial forces and bombarded[68] night and day. The veteran leader was at last wounded in the thigh[69], and seeing that all hope of escape was gone, he requested one of his lieutenants[70] to perform[71] for him the friendly office of severing[72] his head from his body.

After the capture[73] of the stronghold[74] the bodies of Saigo and his comrades[75] were discovered. Admiral Kawamura, himself, with tender[76] hands washed[77] the body of his dead friend, and saw that the bodies of all were decently[78] buried[79]. Thus on September 24, 1877, the last and most serious[80] of the attempts[81] which have been made to disturb[82] the empire in its new career[83] came to an end.

From: «Japan», by Murray, p. 390.

23. THE FIRST PORTUGUESE IN JAPAN.

In almost the worst period[1] of the Ashikaga anarchy[2] A. D. 1542, the Portuguese made their first appearance[3] in Japan. Galvano, who had been the Governor of the Moluccas, gives an account of the first visit, when three fugitives[4] from the Portuguese vessel[5] in a Chinese junk were driven[6] upon the islands of southern Japan.

Concerning[7] the doings[8] of these fugitives we have no account in any foreign narratives[9]. But Ferman Mendez Pinto, in his travels etc., gives a detailed[10] narrative of the visit which he and his companions made a few years later in a ship with a Chinese captain and merchandise. The exact[12] year cannot be ascertained[13] from Pinto's narrative, but Hildreth assumes[14] that it could not have been earlier than A. D. 1545. Pinto landed[15] on the Tane-ga-shima, an island south of the extreme southern point of the island of Kyushu. They were received

[65]окопаться, [66]вершина, [67]имѣть видъ на.... [68]бомбардировать, [69]бедро, [70]помощникъ, [71]исполнить, [72]отдѣлить, [73]взятіе, [74]крѣпость, [75]товарищъ, [76]нѣжный, [77]омыть, [78]прилично, [79]похоронить, [80]серіозный, [81]попытка, [82]безпокоить, [83]карьера.

[1]періодъ, [2]анархія, [3]появленіе, [4]бѣглецъ, [5]судно, [6]гнать, [7]касательно, [8]дѣяніе, [9]разсказъ, [10]подробный, [11]товаръ, [12]точный, [13]удостовѣрить, [14]предполагать, [15]выйти на берегъ.

with great cordiality[16] by the Prince, who evinced[17] the utmost[18] curiosity[19] concerning the Portuguese who were on the ship. Pinto naively[20] confesses that «we rendered[21] him answers as might rather fit his humour[22] than agree[23] with the truth[24], ...that so we might not derogate[25] from the great opinion he had conceived[26] of our country». As a return for some of the kindness the Prince had showed them, the Portuguese gave him a harquebuse[27], and explained[28] to him the method[29] of making powder[30]. The present seems to have been the most acceptable[31] and Pinto declares[32] that the armourers[33] commenced at once to make imitations[34] of it, «so that before their departure[35] (which was five months and a half after) there were six hundred of them made in the country», and a few years later he was assured[36] there were thirty thousand in the city of Fucheo, the capital of Bungo, and above three hundred thousand in the whole province. And so they have increased[37] from this one harquebuse which they gave to the Prince of Tane-ga-shim, until every hamlet[38] and city in the Empire in a short time were supplied[39] with them.

A short time after the reception[40] at Tane-ga-shimo, the Prince of Bungo, who was a relative[41] of the Prince Tane-ga-shima, sent for one of the Portuguese and Pinto, by his own consent[42], was selected[43] as being of a «more lively[44] humour»[45]. He was received with great consideration[46] and proved[47] himself of vast[48] service in curing[49] the Prince of gout[50], with which he was affected[51]. His success[52] in this cure gave him immense[53] repute[54], and he was initiated[55] into all the gaieties[56] and sports[57] of the Prince's Court. In particular, he amused[58] and interested them all by firing[59] the matchlock[60] which he had brought with him. A son of the Prince's, about the age of sixteen or seventeen, was infatuated[61] with this sport, and one day, unknown[62] to Pinto, he undertook[63] to load[64] and fire the matchlock, as he had seen the

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[16]радушіе, [17]выказать, [18]крайній, [19]любопытство, [20]наивно, [21]дѣлать, [22]настроеніе, [23]соглашаться, [24]истина, [25]умалять, [26]воображать, [27]самопалъ, [28]объяснить, [29]способъ, [30]порохъ, [31]пріятный, [32]заявлять, [33]оружейникъ, [34]подражаніе, [35]отъѣздъ, [36]увѣрять, [37]увеличить, [38]деревушка, [39]снабдить, [40]пріемъ, [41]родственникъ, [42]согласіе, [43]избранъ, [44]веселый, [45]нравъ, [46]вниманіе, [47]оказаться, [48]громадный, [49]вылѣчить, [50]подагра, [51]страдать, [52]успѣхъ, [53]большой, [54]слава, [55]посвятить, [56]увеселеніе, [57]игра, [58]забавлять, [59]стрѣлять, [60]кремневое ружье, [61]увлекаться [62]безъ вѣдома, [63]взять на себя, [64]зарядить.

foreigner do. An explosion[65] occurred[66], by which the young Prince was much injured[67], and owing to this Pinto came near being put to death[68] for having wrought[69] this disaster[70]. But the young Prince had more sense[71] than the attendants[72], and at his request[73] Pinto was given a chance[74] to bind[75] up the wounds and take care of him. The result was that the young Prince quickly recovered, and the fame[76] of this cure was spread[77] everywhere. «So that», says Pinto «after this sort I received in recompense[78] of this my cure above fifteen hundred ducats that I carried with me from the place».

From: «Japan» by Murray, p. 169.

24. INVASION OF KOREA.

Konishi's division[1] arrived in Korea, April 13 A. D. 1592, and captured the small town of Fusan, which had been the port at which the Japanese had for generations[2] maintained[3] a trading post. After the arrival, of Kato the two divisions marched tovards the capital reducing[4] without difficulty the castles that lay in their way. The greatest terror[5] prevailed[6] among the inhabitants, and the Court, with King Riyen at its head, resolved[7] to flee[8] into the province[9] bordering on China. The armies reached the capital and then set out northward. The dissentions[10] among the commanders had by this time reached such a point[11] that they determined to separate[12]. Kato traversed[13] the north-eastern provinces and in his course captured many Koreans of rank.

Konishi marched to the north and found the King at Pingshang on the borders of the river Taitong-kiang. Here he was joined[14] by Kuroda Noritaka, whom the Jesuit fathers[15] named Condera Combiendono, and by Yoshitoshi the Prince of Tsushima, who had marched with their forces by a different route[16]. An effort[17] at negotiations[18] at this point

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[65]взрывъ, [66]случиться, [67]повредить, [68]казнить, [69]дѣлать, [70]несчастіе, [71]умъ, [72]приближенный, [73]просить, [74]случай, [75]бинтовать, [76]слава, [77]распространиться, [78]вознагражденіе.

[1]дивизія, [2]поколѣніе, [3]поддерживать, [4]взять, побѣдить, [5]ужасъ, [6]господствовать, [7]рѣшить, [8]бѣжать, [9]провинція, [10]разногласіе, [11]степень, [12]отдѣлиться, [13]перейти, [14]соединить, [15]отцы іезуиты, [16]дорога, [17]попытка, [18]переговоры.

met with no success. The King continued his flight northwards to Ichiu, a fortified[19] town on the borders of China. After he left, a sharp[20] contest took place between the besiegers and the defenders, which resulted in the abandonment[21] of the town and its capture by the Japanese. The stores[22] of grain[23] which had been collected by the Koreans were captured with the town.

Konishi was anxious[24] to conduct further military operations[25] in connection[26] with the Japanese vessels[27] that had been lying[28] all this time at Fusan. Directions[29] were accordingly sent to have the vessels brought round to the western coast. The Koreans picked[30] up courage[31] to show fight with their ships, which seemed to have been of a superior[32] construction[33] to those of their enemies. They allured[34] the Japanese boats to sea and then turned[35] up on them suddenly and treated them so roughly[36] that they were glad to get back to the protection[37] of the harbour[38] and to give up the purpose of cruising[39] along the western coast. The result of this little success encouraged[40] the Koreans so much that it may be said to have been the turning point in the invasion[41].

In the meantime[42] the piteous[43] appeals[44] of Koreans to China had produced some effect[45]. A small army of five thousand men, which was raised in the adjoining[46] province of Liaotung, was sent to their aid. This insufficient[47] force rashly[48] undertook to attack the Japanese in Pingshang. But they led the invaders into the town, and then so thoroughly[49] routed[50] them, that the escaping remnant[51] made their way back to Liaotung. This experience[52] led the Chinese officials to see that if they wished to help the Koreans at all they must despatch[53] a stronger force. This they set to work at once to do. They endeavoured[54] to gain some time by pretending[55] to enter upon negotiations[56] for an armistice[57].

During the autumn months of A. D. 1592, the Japanese troops were almost idle. And they were very much taken by surprise[58] when

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[19]укрѣпленный, [20]сильный, [21]оставленіе, [22]складъ, [23]зерно, [24]безпокоиться, желать, [25]операція, [26]связь, [27]судно, [28]стояли, [29]приказъ, [30]набраться, [31]храбрость, [32]лучшій, [33]конструкція, [34]заманивать, [35]повернуть, [36]жестоко, [37]защита, [38]гавань, [39]крейсировать, [40]поощрять, [41]нашествіе, [42]тѣмъ временемъ, [43]жалостный, [44]взываніе, [45]результатъ, [46]сосѣдній, [47]недостаточный, [48]необдуманно, [49]основательно, [50]разбивать, [51]остатки, [52]опытъ, [53]отправить, [54]старались, [55]притворяться, [56]переговоры, [57]перемиріе, [58]неожиданность.

near the end of the year the Chinese army, forty thousand strong, besides Koreans, made its appearance on the scene[59]. The Japanese commander had no time to call for help, and before he realised[60] the imminency[61] of the danger, Pingshang was attacked. Being far outnumbered[62], Konishi deemed[63] it prudent[64] to make his escape from the beleaguered[65] city, and save his army by retreat, which was a painful[66] and inglorious[67] one.

The other division of the Japanese army under Kato, who occupied[68] the west coast, found its position untenable[69] with a superior Chinese army threatening[70] it. It also was compelled to retreat towards the south. But the veteran[71] army of Kato was not content to yield all that it had gained without a struggle[72]. A bloody engagement followed near Pachiung, in which the Chinese and Korean army suffered a significant[73] defeat. The Chinese army then retired to Pingshang and Kato was not in a condition to follow it over the impassable[74] winter roads[75] and with deficient supplies[76]. The Japanese had suffered such an experience as never befell[77] them under the redoubtable[78] leadership of Hideyoshi. And the Chinese had had enough of the terrible[79] two-handed[80] sword[81] which the Japanese soldier could wield[82] so effectively[83].

The chief obstacle[84] to peace was the mutual[85] distrust[86] with which each of the three parties regarded[87] the others. Korea hated the Japanese with a perfect[88] and justifiable[89] hatred; she also feared and despised[90] the pompous[91] and pretentious[92] pride of China. But in the negotiation which ensued the country which had suffered the most had least to say. It remained for the two greater powers to come to some agreement[93] which should be satisfactory to them; and whether Korea was satisfied or not was of secondary moment[94]. The Japanese envoy proceeded[95] to Peking and is said to have negotiated peace[96] on these conditions: that the Emperor of China should grant[98] to Hideyoshi the honour of investiture[99], that the Japanese troops should all leave Korea, and the Japan

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[59]сцена, [60]сообразить, [61]неизбѣжность, [62]превосходить числомъ, [63]счесть, [64]благоразумный, [65]осажденный, [66]трудный, [67]безславный, [68]занять, [69]незащитимый, [70]угрожать, [71]ветеранъ, [72]борьба, [73]значительный, [74]непроходимый, [75]дорога, [76]запасъ, [77]выпасть на долю, [78]храбрый, [79]ужасный, [80]рукоятка для двухъ рукъ, [81]мечъ, [82]обращаться, [83]дѣйствительно, [84]препятствіе, [85]взаимный, [86]недовѣріе, [87]смотрѣть, [88]полный, [89]оправдываемый, [90]презирать, [91]напыщенный, [92]самонадѣянный, [93]соглашеніе, [94]второстепенной важности, [95]отправиться, [96]заключить, [97]условіе, [98]даровать, [99]пожалованіе.

should engage never to invade Korea again. There was some jangling[100] about the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, but at last the matter was arranged.

An embassy was sent by the Chinese Emperor to Japan to carry out the ceremony[101] of the investiture. They arrived in the autumn[102] of the year A. D. 1596. Taiko Sama made elaborate[103] preparations for their reception.[104] Some fears were felt as to how Taiko Sama would regard this proposition[105] of investiture when he came to understand it. The Buddhist priest who was to translate the Chinese document into Japanese for the benefit [106] of Taiko Sama, was urged[107] to make some modification[108] in the wording to conciliate[109] his ambition. But he was too honest to depart[110] from the true rendering[111]. He read to Taiko Sama and the assembled[112] court a letter from the Chinese Emperor granting him investiture as King of Japan and announced[113] having sent by the ambassadors the robe and the golden seal pertaining[114] to the office.

Taiko Sama listened with amazement[115], as he for the first time realised[116] that the Emperor of China by this document had undertaken to invest[117] him as King of Japan (instead of the «Ming Emperor)». He was in an uncontrollable[118] rage[119]. He tore off[120] the robe which he had put on. He snatched[121] the document from the reader and tore it into shreds[122], exclaiming[123], «Since I have the whole of this country in my grasp[124], did I wish to become its Emperor I could do so without the consent of the barbarians»[125]. He was with difficulty restrained[126] from taking the life of the Japanese ambassador who had negotiated the treaty. He sent word to the Chinese envoys who had brought the robe and seal[127] to begone back to their country and to tell their Emperor that he would send troops to slaughter[128] them like cattle[129]. Both Korea and China knew that a new invasion would surely[130] result from the disappointment. Kato and Konishi, the Japanese generals in the previous[131] campaign, who had gone home during the interval[132], were ordered back to take command of the old troops and of fresh recruits[133]

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[100]пересуды, [101]церемонія, [102]осень, [103]сложный, [104]пріемъ, [105]предложеніе, [106]польза, [107]убѣждать, [108]измѣненіе, [109]примирять, [110]уклониться, [111]перевозъ, [112]собрать, [113]объявить, [114]принадлежащій, [115]удивленіе, [116]понять, [117]пожаловать, [118]неудержимый, [119]ярость, [120]сдернуть, [121]схватить, [122]клочки, [123]восклицать, [124]схватить, [125]варваръ, [126]удержать, [127]печать, [128]убійство, [129]скотъ, [130]навѣрно, [131]предыдущая, [132]промежутокъ, [133]рекрутъ.

which were to be sent. They busied[134] themselves with repairing[135] the fortifications[136] which had been left in possession of the Japanese garrisons.

The disgraced[137] and frightened Chinese ambassadors made their way back to Peking. They were ashamed to present themselves without showing something in return for the gifts[138] they had carried to Taiko Sama. They purcased[139] some velvets[140] and scarlet[141] cloth, which they represented as the presents which had been sent. They pretended[142] that Taiko Sama was much pleased with the investiture and that his invasion of Korea was due to the fact that the Korean government had interfered[143] to prevent the free and kindly intercourse[144] between China and Japan. The cloth and velvet were soon recognised as European production[145] and not derived[146] from Japan. So the ambassadors were charged[147] with deceit[148], and at last confessed[149].

The Japanese army was reinforced[150], it is said, with 130,000 fresh troops. Supplies[151], however, were difficult to obtain, and the movements were much hindered[152]. A small Chinese army of 5,000 men arrived at the end of the year A. D. 1597 to aid[153] the Koreans. An attack on the Japanese ships at Fusan was made by the Korean navy, but it was without difficulty repelled[154] and most of the attacking ships destroyed[155]. After some material advantages[156], which, however, were not decisive[157], the Japanese troops were forced to return to Fusan for the winter. The principal engagement was at Yŏl-san, a strong position, accessible[158] both by land and sea. It was garrisoned by troops of Kato's division, who were brave and determined[159]. The army composed [160] of Chinese and Koreans under the Chinese Commander-in-Chief Hsing-chieh, laid siege[161] to this fortress, and succeeded in cutting[162] off all communications[163]. But Kuroda and Hachisuka came to Kato's assistance, and compelled the Chinese general to raise the siege and retreat to Seoul, the Korean Capital. It was one of the battles fought during the summer of A. D. 1598, that 38,700 heads of Chinese and Korean soldiers are said to have been taken. The heads were buried in a mound[164] after the ears[165] and noses[166] had been cut

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[134]заняться, [135]поправлять, [136]укрѣпленіе, [137]обезчещенный, [138]даръ, [139]купить, [140]бархатъ, [141]алый, [142]приготовиться, [143]вмѣшаться, [144]общеніе, [145]произведеніе, [146]происхожденіе, [147]обвинить, [148]обманъ, [149]признаться, [150]подкрѣпить, [151]запасъ, [152]мѣшать, [153]помочь, [154]отразить, [155]разрушать, [156]побѣда, [157]рѣшающій, [158]доступный, [159]рѣшительный, [160]составить, [161]осадить, [162]отрѣзать, [163]сообщеніе, [164]искусственная насыпь, [165]ухо, [166]носъ.

off. These gruesome[167] relics[168] of savage[169] warfare[169] were pickled[170] in tubs[171] and sent home to Kyoto, where they were deposited[172] in a mound in the grounds of the temple of Daibutsu, and over them a monuments[173] erected[174], which is marked «minizuka» or ear-mound. There the mound and the monument may be seen to this day.

The death of Taiko Sama occured on the day equivalent[175] to the 18-th of September, A. D. 1598, and on his deathbed[176] he seems to have been troubled with the thought that his veteran warriors were uselessly[177] wearing out[178] their lives in Korea. In his last moments he opened his eyes and exclaimed earnestly[179]: «Let not the spirits of the hundred thousand troops I have sent to Korea become disembodied[180] in a foreign land». Ieyasu, on whom devolved[181] the military responsibility[182] after Taiko's death, and who had never sympathised[183] with his wishes and aims regarding Korea, did not delay to complete the withdrawal of the troops which still remained in Korea.

Thus ended a chapter in the history of Japan, on which her best friends can look back with neither pride nor satisfaction[184]. This war was begun without any sufficient provocation, and its results did nothing to advance the glory[185] of Japan or its soldiers. The great soldier who planned[186] it and carried[187] it on with relentless[188] energy[189] gained nothing from it except vexation[190]. Much of the time during which war lasted he sat in his temporary[191] palace at Nagoya in Hizen, waiting eagerly[192] for news from his armies. Instead of tidings[193] of victories[194] and triumphs and rich conquests[195], he was obliged too often to hear of the dissensions[196] of his generals, the starving[197] and miseries[198] of his soldiers, and the curses[199] and hatred of a ruined[200] and unhappy country. All that he had to show for his expenditure[201] of men and money were several saké tubs of pickled ears and noses with which to form a mound in the temple of Daibutsu, and the recollection[202] of an investiture by the emperor of China, which could only bring to him pain and humiliation[203].

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[167]ужасный, [168]сувениры (собств.: «мощи»), [169]война, [170]мариновать, [171]бочка, [172]положить, [173]памятникъ, [174] поставить, [175]равный, [176]смертный одръ, [177]безполезно, [178]изнашивать, [179]страстно, [180]лишаться плоти, [181]пасть, [182]отвѣтственность, [183]симпатизировать, [184]поводъ, [185]слава, [186]задумать, [187]проводить, [188]неотступный, [189]энергія, [190]досада, [191]временый, [192]съ нетерпѣніемъ, [193]вѣсть, [194]побѣда, [195]завоеваніе, [196]ссора, [197]голодъ, [189]страданіе, [199]проклятіе, [200]разоренный, [201]трата, [202]воспоминаніе, [203]униженіе.

The only beneficial[204] results to Japan that can be traced[205] to all this, was the introduction into different provinces of some skilled[206] artisans[207] of Korea. The prince of Satsuma, Shimasu, Yoshihiro, in A. D. 1598, brought home with him, when he returned from the Korean war, seventeen families of Korean potters[208], who were settled in his province. They have lived there ever since, and in many ways still retain[209] the marks [210] of their nationality. It is to them that Satsuma porcelain[2]88 owes its exquisite[212] beauty and its world-wide reputation[213].

From: «Japan» by Murray, p. 214.

25. THE KOREAN REGENT[1] KIDNAPPED[2].

A rebellion which broke[3] out in Annam at this time was put down[4] after some difficulty, with the assistance[5] of the Chinese troops, and later the Court of Peking was disturbed[6] by news of a serious[7] outbreaking Korea. Japan had already opened diplomatic intercourse[8] with that country, and claimed, as she always had done, suzerainty[9] over it. At this time, as has not uncommonly happened in the annals[10] of tha. unhappy country, Korea was a house divided against itself. The King who still reigns is a well-meaning[11] man, but without sufficient character to give effect to his good intentions[12] in the face of opposition[13]. He also suffered under the disadvantage[14] of having witnessed[15] during a long minority[16] his father rule, or rather misrule, in the country. This man's external[17] policy has been consistently[18] anti-foreign. He had successfully opposed[19] attempts made by the French and American expeditions to enter the country, and when at length he handed over the reins[20] of power to his son, he attempted to direct his successor's policy on the lines[21] he himself had followed. Finding, however, that his son was unwilling to accept his guidance[22] in these matters, he used all his

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[204]благопріятный, [205]прослѣдить, [206]искусный, [207]мастеръ, [208]горшечникъ, [209]сохранить, [210]слѣдъ, [211]фаянсъ, [212]изысканный, [213]извѣстность.

[1]регентъ, [2]похищать, [3]вспыхнуть, [4]усмирить, [5]помощь, [6]безпокоить, [7]серьезный, [8]сношеніе, [9]сюзеренитетъ, [10]лѣтопись, [11]съ хорошими намѣреніями, [12]намѣреніе, [13]противодѣйствіе, [14]невыгода, [15]наблюдать, видѣть, [16]малолѣтіе, [17]внѣшній, [18]послѣдовательно, [19]противодѣйствовать попыткамъ, [20]бразды правленія, [21]направленіе, [22]руководство.

arts[23] fo intrigue[24] to carry his points[25]. He had bitterly[26] opposed the Japanese Treaty, and finding the King obdurate[27] on the question, he determind to effect by violence[28] that which he could not gain by argument[29]. At his instigation[30] an attack was made on the Japanese Legation at Seoul, and so fierce[31] was the assault that the Japanese, after defending the building so long as it was tenable[32], sallied[33] out against the mob, and fought their way to the sea coast, where they found shelter[34] and protection[35] on board a British gunboat[36]. The ex-Regent T'aiwên-kun was now supreme[37]. The young King was made a prisoner[38] and the Queen only escaped from assassination[39] by the devotion[40] of one of her ladies, who met death in her stead[41]. On receipt[42] of the news of these outrages[43], Li-Hung-Chang, who was ordered by an Imperial edict[44] to take the matter in hand, despatched[45] an official named Ma with a fleet of ironclads to suppress[46] the riots[47], while at the same time the Japanese Government re-established their Legation with the support[48] of a strong escort[49].

It was plain[50] to Li and to his lieutenant[51] Ma, that so long as the ex-Regent was at liberty to plot[52] and intrigue[53], peace was impossible. They determined, therefore, that it was for the good of the country that he should be deported[54] for a while. The kidnapping[55] of officials in such circumstances[56] is not an unusual practice in the East, and Ma was only acting[57] after the manner of his countrymen. Having invited the T'ai-wên-kun to an entertainment[58] on board[59] his ship, he steamed[60] off to China with his unsuspecting[61] visitor. On arrival of the Korean plotter[62] on Chinese soil[63], an Imperial edict was issued[64] ordering that he should for the remainder[65] of his life «live at peace at Paoting-fu in Chihli... Let the Governor-General of Chihli», so ran on the document[66], «continue bountifully[67] to afford[68] him such

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[23]искусство, [24]интрига, [25]цѣль, [26]жестоко, [27]упрямый, [28]силой, [29]споръ, доказательство, [30]наущеніе, [31]яростный, [32]можно держать, [33]дѣлать вылазку, [34]пріютъ, [35]защита, [36]канонерка, [37]высшій, [38]плѣнникъ, [39]убійство, [40]преданность, [41]за нее, вмѣсто, [42]полученіе, [43]насиліе, звѣрство, [44]эдиктъ, [45]отправить, [46]подать, [47]бунтъ, [48]поддержка, [49]конвой, [50]ясно, [51]помощникъ, [52]дѣлать заговоръ, [53]интриговать, [54]ссылать въ изгнаніе, [55] похищеніе, [56]обстоятельство, [57]дѣйствовать, [58]угощеніе, обѣдъ, [59]на борту, [60]отплыть (на парахъ), [61]не подозрѣвать, [62]заговорщикъ, [63]земля [64]издать, [65]остатокъ, [66]документъ, [67]обильно, [68]давать.

support as his rank[69] demands, and strictly[70] keep watch[71] over him, that thus a cause of trouble[72] and calamity[73] to Korea may be removed and the breach[74] of the laws of kindred[75] towards the prince of that kingdom be healed»[76]. Meanwhile Japan had made demands for compensation[77] for the insult[78] offered to her flag[79] in the attack on the Legation at Seoul. Five hundred thousand dollars were claimed[80] as an indemnity[81] for the cost of the expedition[82]; a new treaty port was insisted[83] on; and it was required that a mission[84] of apology[85] be sent to Japan to satisfy[86] the «amour propre»[87] of the Mikado's Government. Being absolutely[88] powerless[89] to refuse consent to these or any other conditions[90], the Korean Government readily[91] yielded[92] all that was asked.

From: «A Story of Nations», p. 397.

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26. THE INDEPENDENT[1] AND PEDDLERS'[2] CLUBS.

Following[3] upon the China-Japanese war the dominating[4] influence[5] in Korea was Japanese. Liberal laws[6] were introduced[7] and many reforms were instituted[8] in the public[9] service[10]. There was, however, manifest[11] too much haste, and the result was somewhat of a revulsion[12]. The King and Queen, too, were indignant[13] at being deprived[14] of their power, and plots were formed for assassinating the members of the new Cabinet installed[15] under Japanese influence. Then followed the assassination of the Queen. The immediate result was a strengthening[16] of the Liberal Cabinet, but subsequently[17] a general revolt[18] of the more ignorant people, under the leadership of some reactionaries[19], brought about the general state of chaos[20]. In 1895 the King escaped[21]

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[69]чинъ, [70]строго, [71]караулить. [72]безпокойство, [73]несчастіе, [74]нарушеніе, [75]родство, [76]зажить, [77]возмѣщеніе, [78]оскорбленіе, [79]флагъ, [80]требовать, [81]контрибуція, [82]экспедиція, [83]настаивать, [84]миссія, [85]извиненіе, [86]удовлетворить, [87]самолюбіе, [88]совершенно, [89]безсильно, [90]условіе, [91]охотно, [92]уступить.

[1]независимый, [2]разносчикъ, [3]вслѣдъ, [4]преобладающее, [5]вліяніе, [6]законъ, [7]ввести, [8]учреждать, [9]общественный, [10]служба, [11]очевидно, [12]непріязнь, [13]возмущенный, [14]лишить, [15]опредѣлить, [16]усиленіе, [17]впослѣдствіи, [18]возстаніе, [19]реакціонеръ, [20]хаосъ, [21]спастись.

and took refuge[22] in the Russian Legation at Seoul. Some of the Ministers were arrested[23] and beheaded[24]; the rest fled[25] to Japan. At the Russian Legation the King formed a new Cabinet and issued decrees constantly[26] under the influence of the Russian Government, even occupying[27] a new palace built close to the Russian Legation for its protection[28]. Russo-Koreans filled all the high official positions[29] and Russian officials watched every movement[30]. They controlled[31] the Treasury and war departments, drilled[32] the soldiers, secured[33] valuable[34] concessions[35], and in every way their influence was counter[36] to the laws and regulations[37] which had been in vogue[38] under the liberal Cabinet.

At this time, in 1895, a few people who knew a little of the Western world organised[39] a club called the Independent Club. Once or twice a week they gave lectures on the affairs of their country and of other countries in the world, and discussed[40] the politics of their country as compared with the politics of other nations. The club grew until it numbered over two thousand members, and branches[41] were established in different provinces. Efforts to teach the people how to defend[42] their rights against the oppression[43] of the local[44] authorities was welcomed[45], and the idea[46], though new at first, gained[47] popularity[48]. Naturally it met with the opposition[49] of the bad men in the Cabinet, and of the local authorities who desired only to rob[50] the people, and of the King and his officials, but it worked on without fear[51], upheld[52] by the hope of saving the country.

In 1897 the Independent Club demanded that all the Russians should be dismissed[53] from the Government service. This was done, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had consented that Russia should have a naval station[54] on Deer[55] Island in Fusan, was also dismissed. By this action[56] the Government was rid[57] of many corrupt[58] officials, but unfortunately their places were soon filled by the same class of men. Still the Independent Club was able, little by little, to advance

[22]убѣжище, [23]арестовать, [24]обезглавить, [25]бѣжать, [26]постоянно, [27]занять, [28]защита, [29]постъ, [30]движеніе, [31]управлять, [32]обучать, [33]пріобрѣсть, [34]цѣнный, [35]концессія, [36]противъ, [37]постановленіе, [38]въ силѣ, [39]организовать, [40]обсуждать, [41]отдѣленіе, [42]защищать, [43]притѣсненіе, [44]мѣстный, [45]принимать радушно, [46]идея, [47]пріобрѣсть, [48]популярность, [49]противодѣйствіе, [50]грабить, [51]боязнь, [52]поддерживать, [53]уволить, [54]морская станція, [55]олень, [56]дѣйствіе, [57]избавиться, [58]лихоимный, взяточническій.

its reforms. For a time both Russians and Japanese kept their hands off from Korea, but were always working quietly to strengthen their influence. In 1898 the Emperor sent his interpreter[59] to Shanghai and there recruited[60] forty or fifty men, Americans, Germans, English and Russians, as an Imperial body-guard[61], because he feared his own subjects and would not trust[62] them. The body-guard arrived in Seoul and stayed[63] in the palace about a month and then returned to Shanghai, because of the determined[64] opposition[65] of the Independent Club.

About six months ago members of the Independent Club assembled[66] and petitioned[67] that new laws and regulations might be put into execution[68]. The Emperor responded[69] to each request with fair[70] promises, but never fulfilled his words. They kept on sending memorials[71] to him and quoting[72] the words of his replies. At last the Emperor ordered the club to disband[73]. Then the People's Union[74] was organised, and demanded that the Independent Club should be re-established, the bad advisers[75] of the Emperor punished, and new laws and regulations put into effect. The Emperor still promised everything and did nothing. The anti-progressives[76] had meanwhile organised another club called the Peddlers' Club, composed[77] of the worst elements[78] in the country, and most of them bandits[79]. This club opposed everything done by the progressive party, and at last the two clubs came to blows[80] in the streets of the capital city, resulting[81] in a victory[82] for the Independent Club, although the Peddlers' club was supported by the police and soldiers. In the meanwhile certain officials sent word to the Emperor, stating[83] that the Independent Club would force[84] him to abdicate[85] and would declare a Republic like the United States of America, and even gave the names of persons selected[86] for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the alleged[87] future Republic. Twenty or thirty influential[88] members of the Independent Club were arrested[89] and brought to the court for trial[90]. At this, thousands of people who sympathised[91] with them marched up to the Supreme Court, which was guarded[92] by police and soldiers,

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[59]переводчикъ, [60]набрать, [61]тѣлохранители, [62]довѣрять, [63]оставаться, [64]упорный, [65]противодѣйствіе, [66]собраться, [67]подать прошеніе, [68]исполненіе, [69]отвѣчать, [70]прекрасный, [71]докладная записка, [72]цитировать, [73]распустить, [74]союзъ, [75]совѣтчикъ, [76]реакціонеръ, [77]составить, [87]элементъ, [79]разбойникъ, [80]подраться, [81]окончиться, [82]побѣда, [83]заявить, [84]заставить, [85]отречься отъ престола, [86]избрать, [87]заявляемый, [88]вліятельный, [89]арестовать, [90]судить, [91]симпатизировать, [92]охранять.

demanded that they should be allowed to be eyewitnesses[93] of the proceedings[94] and asked the Court to summon[95] the persons who sent the false notice. The Court saw that it would be impossible to convict[96] the prisoners illegally[97] before the eyes of so many people, so they simply set them free without any trial. Imperial decrees were issued one after the other, ordering the People's Union to dissolve[98], but the Union resisted[99] the decrees because the Emperor had not kept his word. This Union wanted to continue its assembly until the Government should yield to its requests[100].

This state of affairs lasted for more than two months. The Emperor and his advisers did not dare[101] to touch the assembly, for they believed that it was aided[102] by some foreign Power, but at last they found out that it was entirely[103] independent[104]. Then Government ordered the police forces and some companies[105] of soldiers to disperse[106] the assembly[107] at the point of the bayonets[108] and swords[109] and this was done. Since then the Emperor has handled[110] the affairs of the country as he pleases; not only the Cabinet officers, but officials of all classes are changed once or twice a month and money is drawn from the treasury[111] freely[112] for illegal[113] purposes.

The people look on with a considerable degree of indifference[114]. In the main[115] they are satisfied if they can live peacefully.

Yet this very indifference gives occasion[116] to officials to maltreat[117] them in any way they desire. The general situation[118] is bad. Domestic trade and factories[119] are almost at a standstill[120], and one result is that robbery[121] is rife[122] on every hand. The conservatives[123] are indifferent, openly declaring[124] that there has never been a nation in the world that was not at last destroyed, so the best thing for the country is to let it go as it is. The progressive party still exists and its members, to the number of 2,000 or 3,000, do their best, but they have little experience[125] and no good leaders[126]. The Government conducts a system of repression[127], forbids[128] public lectures and addresses or po-

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[93]свидѣтель, [94]процедура, [95]вызвать, [96]обсудить, [97]незаконно, [98]распуститься, [99]противиться, [100]просьба, [101]осмѣлиться, [102]помогать, [103]совершенно, [104]независимый, [105]рота, [106]разогнать, [107]собраніе, [108]штыками, [109]шашка, [110]управлять, [111]казначейство, [112]свободно, щедро, [113]незаконный, [114]безразличіе, [115]въ общемъ, [116]случай, [117]обижать, [118]положеніе, [119]фабрика, [120]бездѣйствовать, [121]разбой, [122]изобиловать, [113]консерваторъ, [124]заявить, [125]опытъ, [126]предводитель, [127]подавленіе, [128]запрещать.

pular meetings of any kind. On the borders[129] of Manchuria and Siberia the inhabitants have crossed the frontier[130] by thousands and thousands, in the hope of securing better treatment[131], and have nearly all become naturalised[132] Russians. They keep up some intercourse[133] with their relations in Korea, and thus, while the knowledge of Russia is increased, that of other nations is comparatively[134] small. One result is that Russian influence, notwithstanding[135] the dismissal of Russian officials, is growing, and the presence[136] on the very borders of so large a Russian army is regarded[137] by many, as inevitably[138] pointing to the absorbtion[139] of Korea as soon as the Siberian railway is completed and Russia feels[140] at liberty[141] to carry out her purposes.

From: «Independent» Asia number, May 1899.



[129]граница, [130]граница, [131]обращеніе, [132]натурализовать, [133]сношеніе, [134]сравнительно, [135]несмотря, [136]присутствіе, [137]считается, [138]неизбѣжно, [139]поглощеніе, [140]чувствовать, [141]на свободѣ.

III

RELIGION.

27. CONFUCIUS.

Confucius' father was a military officer eminent[1] for his commanding[2] stature[3], his great bravery[4] and immense[5] strength[6]. The birth[7] of the sage[8] has been surrounded by mythical[9] legends[10]. «From his childhood he showed[11] ritualistic[12] tendencies»[13], and «delighted to play at the arrangement[14] of sacrificial[15] vessels[16] and at postures[17] of ceremony»[18]. He «bent[19] his mind to study». He married young, his experience of married state[20] not being a happy one, nor did he appear to bestow[21] much affection[22] on his son. Confucius early took public service in the State, holding[23] different offices[24] at different times, such as Keeper[25] of the Stores of Grain, Guardian[26] of the Public Fields and Lands, Magistrate, Assistant Superintendent of Works, and Minister of Crime[27]; and applied[28] his principles[29] of government with most signal[30] success.

These appointments[31] were not all held[32] in succession[33], but were interspersed[34] and followed by years spent in imparting[35] instruction to his disciples (at one time as many as 3,300), in gaining[36] knowledge himself, and in compilation[37] and editing[38] of books, as well as journey-

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[1]извѣстный, [2]повелѣвать, [3]ростъ, [4]храбрость, [5]чрезвычайный, [6]сила, [7]рожденіе, [8]мудрецъ, [9]миѳическій, [10]легенда, [11]выказывать, [12]ритуальный, [13]склонность, [14]разставленіе, [15]жертвенный, [16]сосудъ, [17]поза, [18]церемонія, [19]склонять, [20]состояніе, [21]даровать, [22]любовь, [23]держать, [24]постъ, [25]хранитель, [26]опекунъ, [27]преступленіе, [28]примѣнять, [29]принципъ, [30]замѣчательный, [31]назначеніе, [32]держать, [33]подърядъ, [34]прерваніе, [35]сообщать, давать, [36]пріобрѣтеніе, [37]составленіе, [38]изданіе.

ings amongst the different petty[39] states into which China at that time was divided, in the hope that the rulers would give him the opportunity[40] of putting[41] his principles of government to the test[42], when, such confidence[43] had he in them, that he was convinced that instead of anarchy[44] and cofusion[45], peace and harmony[46] would reign supreme[47]. He died feeling that he was unappreciated[48], at the age of seventy-two. His disciples had the highest admiration for him and exausted[49] attributes[50] in the expression[51] of it.

The best title[52] that has been bestowed[53] on him is that of «The Throneless[54] King».

Probably no man has been so contemned[55] during his lifetime[56] and at the same time so worshipped by posterity[57] as Confucius. In both extremes[58] there has been some exaggeration[59]. His standard[60] of morality was high, and his doctrines were pure. Had he therefore had an opportunity of exercising[61] authority, it could but have resulted in good to an age, when notions[62] of right and wrong were otrangely confused, and where both public and private morality were at their lowest ebb[63]. On the other hand, it is difficult to understand the secret[64] of the extraordinary[65] influence he has gained over posterity, and the more the problem[66] is studied, the more incomprehensible[67] it becomes when viewed[68] from a European standpoint[69]. His system of philosophy is by no means complete and it lacks[70] life (if we may venture[71] to say so), in face of the fact that it has supplied guiding[72] principles, which have actuated[73] the performance[74] of all that is great and noble in the life of China for more than twenty centuries.

Divine honours are paid to the sage by the Emperor, twice a year, and by every school-boy throughout the length and breadth of the land. Confucius is generally represented in the temples to him by a wooden tablet with his name and titles on it, but in some cases their is an image[75] of him. There is a temple to him in every district[76] city

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[39]мелкій, [40]возможность, [41]постановить, [42]испытаніе, [43]увѣренность, [44]анархія, [45]гибель, [46]гармонія, [47]верховный, [48]непризнанъ, [49]истощить, [50]титулъ, [51]выраженіе, [52]титулъ, [53]дарованъ, [54]безтронный, [55]порицать, [56]жизнь, [57]потомство, [58]крайность, [59]преувеличеніе, [60]мѣрило, [61]пользоваться, [62]понятіе, [63]самый низкій уровень, [64]секретъ, [65]удивительный, [66]задача, [67]непонятный, [68]разсматривать, [69]точка зрѣнія, [70]недоставать, [71]рѣшиться, [72]руководящій, [73]побуждать, [74]исполненіе, [75]образъ, [76]окружной.

and one in every departmental city, consequently[77] there are three in Canton: in two of these there is a tablet, and in the third an image. In the district city of Kit-Yĕng, in the Ch'ao Chau Department, the author[78] saw both an image and a tablet. The image represents[79] the sage as black as negro, for he is described[80] as being of a swarthy[81] complexion[82]. Besides Confucius himself, his disciples, to the extent of some hundred and seventy, are also honoured by images or tablets, in the immediate presence of the «Perfect[83] Sage» himself, or in the precincts[84] of the same temple that he occupies[85], and they are likewise worshipped.

From: «Things Chinese», by J. Dyer-Ball.

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28. EXTRACTS[1] FROM THE DISCOURSES[2] OF CONFUCIUS.

«Learning without thought is labour[3] lost. Thought without learning is intellectual[4] death.

«The study of the supernatural[5] is injurious[6] indeed.

«You! shall I teach you in what true knowledge consists? To know what you do know, and to know what you do not know — that is true knowledge.

«A man without truthfulness[7] — I know not how that can be.

«In mourning[8] it is better to be sincere[9] than to be punctilious[10].

«He who offends[11] God has no one to whom he can pray.

«Riches and honours are what men desire[12]; yet except in accordance[13] with right these should not be enjoyed[14]. Poverty and degradation[15] are what men dread[16]; yet except in accordance with right these should not be avoided[17].

«The faults[18] of men are characteristic of themselves. By observing[19] a mans faults you may infer[20] what his virtues are.

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[77]слѣдовательно, [78]авторъ, [79]представлять, [80]описать, [81]смуглый, [82]цвѣтъ лица, [83]совершенный, [84]предѣлъ, [85]занимать.

[1]извлеченіе, [2]рѣчь, [3]трудъ, [4]умственный, [5]сверхъестественный, [6]вредно, [7]правдивость, [8]оплакиваніе, [9]искренній, [10]церемонный, [11]оскорбить, [12]желать, [13]согласно, [14]пользоваться, [15]униженіе, [16]бояться, [17]избѣгать, [18]недостатокъ, [19]подмѣчать, [20]заключить.

«If a man hear the truth in the morning, he may die in the evening without regret[21].

«Man is born to be upright[22]. If he be not so, and yet live, he is lucky[23] to have escaped.

«Those who know the truth are not equal to those who love it; and those who love it, to those who delight[24] in it.

«Rare[25] are they who prefer[26] virtue[27] to the pleasures[28] of sense.

«The commander-in-chief[29] of an army may be carried[30] captive[31], but the convictions[32] even of the meanest[33] man cannot be taken from him.

«In hearing litigations[34], I am like anyone else[35]; I differ[36], in wishing to prevent[37] litigations.

(A disciple having asked for a rule[38] of life in a word, the Master said) «Is not Reciprocity[39] that word? What you would not others should do into you, do not into them.

From: «A Glossary of Reference», by H. Giles.

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29. MÊNG TZU AND THE KING.

Mêncius replied, «Your Majesty[1] loves war[2]. Let us take an illustration[3] from war:

«The drums[4] beat[5]: blades[6] cross[7]: arms are flung[8] aside[9]: the vanquished[10] seek safty[11] in flight[12]. Some will run a hundred yards and then stop; others fifty only. Can those who run fifty only laugh at those who run a hundred»?

«No, indeed» replied the King, «it was flight in both cases»[13].

«And so» rejoined[14] Mencius, «Your Majesty, perceiving the application[15] of what I have said, will not (under present conditions) expect your population to exceed the population of the neighbouring States.

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[21]сожалѣніе, [22]прямой, [23]счастливый, [24]наслаждаться, [25]рѣдкій, [26]предпочитать, [27]добродѣтель, [28]удовольствіе, [29]главнокомандующій, [30]унести, [31]плѣнный, [32]убѣжденіе, [33]низкій, [34]тяжба, [35]иной, [36]разниться, [37]препятствовать, [38]правило, [39]взаимность.

[1]величество, [2]война, [3]иллюстрація, примѣръ, [4]барабанъ, [5]бить, [6]мечъ, [7]скреститься, [8]бросить, [9]въ сторону, [10]побѣжденный, [11]безопасность, [12]бѣгство, [13]случай, [14]присоединить, [15]примѣненіе.

«Let the times for agriculture[16] be not neglected, and there will be more grain[17] than can be eaten. Let no close-meshed[18] nets sweep[19] your streams, and there will be more fishes and turtles[20] than can be eaten. Let forestry[21] be carried on in due season, and there will be more wood than can be used. Thus the people will be able to feed[22] the living and bury[23] their dead without repining[24]; and this is the first step towards establishing a perfect[25] government.

«Let the mulberry[26] tree be cultivated in accordance[27] with regulations[28]; then persons of fifty years old will be able to wear silk. Let due attention be paid to the breeding[29] of poultry[30] and swine[31], and dogs; then persons of seventy years old will be able to eat meat. Let there be no interference[32] with the labour of the husbandman[33]; and there will be no mouths crying for food. Let education of the people be reverently[34] attended to; above all let them be taught their duties towards their parents and brethren; and there will be no more gray-headed burden-carriers[35] to be seen along the highway[36]. For, where septuagenarians[37] wear silk and eat meat, where the black-haired people are neither hungry nor cold, it has never been that perfect government did not prevail[38].

«Your dogs and swine are battening[39] on the food of men, and you do not limit[40] them. By the roadside[41] there are people dying of hunger, and you do not succour[42] them. If they die, you say, «It was not I; it was the bad season». What is this but to stab[43] a man to death, and say, It was not I; it was the weapon? O king, blame[44] not the season for these things, and all men under the canopy[45] of heaven will flock[46] to thee».

King Hui replied «I beg to receive your instructions»[47], Mencius continued, «Is there any difference[48] between killing a man with a bludgeon[49] and killing him with a sword[50]».

«There is none», answered the king.

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[16]земледѣліе, [17]зерно, [18]частый (съ мелкими петлями), [19]выметать, [20]черепаха, [21]лѣсоводство, [22]кормить, [23]хоронить, [24]сѣтовать, [25]совершенный, [26]тутовое дерево, [27]согласно, [28]постановленіе, [29]разведеніе, [30]домашнія птицы, [31]свиньи, [32]вмѣшательство, [33]землепашецъ, [34]почтительно, [35]носильщикъ, [36]большая дорога, [37]семидесятилѣтній старикъ, [38]господствовать, [39]откармливаться, [40]ограничивать, [41]край дороги, [42]помогать, [43]пырнуть ножемъ, [44]порицать, [45]покровъ, [46]сбираться, [47]наставленіе, [48]разница, [49]дубинка, [50]мечъ.

«Or between killing him with a sword and killing him by misrule[51]»? pursued Mencius.

«There is none», replied the king again.

«Yet in your kitchen», said Mencius, there is fat meat and in your stables[52] there are sleek[53] horses, while famine sits upon the faces of your people, and men die of hunger in the fields. This is to be a beast and prey[54] upon your fellow-man.

«Beasts prey upon one another in a manner abhorrent[55] to us. If, then, he who holds the place of father and mother to the people, preys upon them like a beast, wherein[56] does his prerogative[57] consist?

«Confucius said: Was he not without posterity[58], who first buried images[59] with the dead? — meaning that these being in the likeness[60] of man, suggested[61] the use of living men. What then of him who causes his people to die of hunger»?

From: «The Gems of Chinese Thought», by H. Giles, p. 46.

30. TAOISM.

Taoism is the religion of Tao; as to what Tao is, or what it means, we are told upon the highest authority that it is quite impossible to say. This does not seem a very hopeful[1] beginning[2] but

«even the weariest[3] river
Winds[4] somewhere safe to sea»,

and I shall therefore[5] make an effort to set[6] before you a clue[7] which I trust will lead toward[8] at any rate[9] a partial[10] elucidation[11] of the mystery.

At some unknown[12] period in remote[13] antiquity[14], there appears[15] to have lived a philosopher, known to posterity[16] as Lao Tzŭ, who

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[51]дурное правленіе, [52]конюшня, [53]гладкошерстый [54]пожирать, [55]отвратительный, [56]въ чемъ, [57]преимущество, [58]потомство, [59]образъ, [60]подобіе, [61]навести на мысль.

[1]полный надежды, [2]начало, [3]утомляющій, [4]извиваться, [5]поэтому, [6]выставить, [7]нить, [8]по направленію, [9]во всякомъ случаѣ, [10]частичный, [11]выясненіе, [12]неизвѣстный, [13]отдаленный, [14]древность, [15]показываться, [16]потомство.

taught men, among other things, to return good for evil. His parentage[17], birth, and life have been overloaded[18] in the course of centuries with legend. Finally[19], he is said to have forseen[20] a national cataclysm[21], and to have disappeared[22] into the West, leaving behind him a book now called the Tao-Tê-Ching which, for many reasons, he could not possibly have written.

The little we really know of Lao Tzŭ is gathered[23] from traditional[24] utterances[25] of his scattered[26] here and there in the works of later disciples of his school. Many of these sayings, though by no means all of them, with much other matter of a totally different character, have been brought together in a form of a treatise[27], and the heterogeneous[28] whole has been ascribed[29] to Lao Tzŭ himself.

Before proceeding[30] with our examination[31] of the Tao, it is desirable[32] to show why this work may be regarded[43] as a forgery[34] of a later age.

Attempts[35] have been made by the simple process of interpolation[36] in classical texts[37], to prove that Lao Tzŭ lived in the age in which Confucius was born, and also that, when the former was a very old man, the two sages met; and further, that the interviews[38] ended[39] very much to the astonishment[40] of Confucius. All this, however, has been set aside[41] by the best native scholarship ever produced in China, as the work of later hands.

Further, there was another philosopher who really[42] was contemporary[43] with Confucius, and it is held by many Chinese critics[44] that the two had been confused[45], perhaps with malice aforethought[46].

We can only say for certain that after Lao Tzŭ came Confucius, at what interval[47], we do not know. Now in all the works of Confucius, whether as writer or as editor[48], and throughont[49] all his posthumously[50] published Discourses, there is not a single word or allusion[51] either to Lao Tzŭ or to this treatise. The alleged[52] interview have been left altogether unnoticed[53].

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[17]происхожденіе, [18]завалить, [19]наконецъ, [20]предвидѣть, [21]навожденіе, [22]исчезнуть, [23]собрать, [24]традиція, [25]изреченіе, [26]разбросать, [27]трактатъ, [28]разнородный, [29]приписать, [30]продолжать, [31]разсмотрѣніе, [32]желательно, [33]разсматривать, [34]поддѣлка, [35]попытка, [36]умышленная вставка, [37]текстъ, [38]свиданіе, [39]кончаться, [40]удивленіе, [41]отстранить, [42]дѣйствительно, [43]современникъ, [44]критикъ, [45]смѣшать, [46]злой умыселъ, [47]промежутокъ, [48]редакторъ, [49]вездѣ, [50]посмертный, [51]упоминаніе, [52]утверждаемый, [53]неотмѣченный.

One hundred years after Confucius came Mencius, China's second sage. In all his pages[54] of political advice[55] to feudal[56] nobles[57], and all his conversations[58] with his disciples, much more voluminous[59] than the Discourses[60] of Confucius, there is equally no allusion to Lao Tzü, nor to the treatise.

Lao Tzü imagined[61] the universe[62] to be informed by an omnipresent[63], omnipotent Principle, which he called Tao. Now this Tao means primary[64] «a road» «a way»; and Lao Tzü's principle may therefore be conveniently translated by «the Way».

Fearing[65], however, some confusion[66] from the use of this term, the philosopher was careful to explain that «the way which can be walked upon is not the eternal Way». But he never tells us definitely what the way is. In one place he says it cannot find expression[67] in words; in another he says, «Those who know, do no tell; those who tell, do not know».

The latter saying was used by a famous[68] poet as a weapon[69] of ridicule[70] against the treatise. «If those who know», he argued[71], «do not tell, how comes it that Lao Tzü puts his own knowledge into a book of five thousand and more words»?

We are assured[72] by Lao Tzü that «just as without going out of doors we can know the whole world, so without looking out of a window we can know the Way».

Again we have, «Without moving you shall know; without looking you shall see; without doing, you shall achieve»[73].

Meanwhile we are left to gather from isolated[74] maxims some shadowy[75] idea of what Lao Tzü meant by the Way.

It seems to have been a perpetual[76] accommodation[77] of self to one's surroundings, with the minimum[78] of effort, all progress being spontaneous[79] and in the line of least resistance[80].

From this it is a mere step to doing nothing at all, the famous doctrine of Inaction[81], with all its paradoxes[82], which really is the

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[54]страница, [55]совѣтъ, [56]феодальный, [57]дворянинъ, [58]разговоръ, [59]объемистый, [60]рѣчь, [61]вообразить, [62]вселенная, [63]вездѣсущій, [64]первоначально, [65]бояться, [66]смѣшеніе, [67]выраженіе, [68]знаменитый, [69]оружіе, [70]насмѣшка, [71]разсуждать, [72]увѣрять, [73]достигнуть, [74]изолированный, [75]неясный, туманный, [76]постоянный, [77]примѣненіе, [78]минимумъ, [79]самопроизвольный, [80]сопротивленіе, [81]бездѣйствіе, [82]парадоксъ.

criterion[83] of Lao Tzŭ's philosophy, and will be always associated[84] with Lao Tzŭ's name.

Thus he says, perfect virtue does nothing, and consequently there is nothing it does not do.

Again, «The softest[85] things in the world overcome[86] the hardest[87]; that which has no substance[88] enters where is no crevice»[89].

«Leave all things to take their natural courses[90], and do not interfere»[91].

«Only he who does nothing for his life's sake can be said to value his life».

«Govern a great nation as you would cook[92] a small fish», — do not overdo[93] it.

«Do not try to force results»[94]. The well-known Greek injunction[95] «not to go beyond one's destiny»[96], might well have fallen from Lao Tzŭ's lips.

All this is the Way, which Lao Tzŭ tells us is «like the drawing[97] of a bow[98], — it brings down the high and exalts[99] the low», reducing[100] all things to a uniform plane[101].

He also says that if the Way prevails[102] on earth, horses will be used for agricultural purposes[103]; if the Way does not prevail, they will be used for War.

Many of Lao Tzŭ's sayings are mere maxims for use in every day life.

«Put yourself behind and the world will put you in front[104]; put yourself in front and the world will put you behind».

«To the good I would be good; to the not-good I would also be good, in order to make them good».

Altogether, with comparatively[105] few scraps[106] of Lao Tzŭ's wisdom to be found in the treatise, we should be hard put to understand the Tao, and still more to find sufficient basis[107] for a philosophical system, were it not for his disciple Chuang Tzŭ of the fourth century B. C., who produced a work expanding[108] and illustrating[109] the Way of his Master, so rich in thought and so brilliant[110] from a literary

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[83]критерій, [84]соединять, [85]мягкій, [86]преодолѣвать, [87]крѣпкій, [88]матерія, [89]щель, [90]ходъ (теченіе), [91]вмѣшиваться, [92]стряпать, [93]пересолить, [94]результатъ, [95]наставленіе, [96]судьба, [97]натягиваніе, [98]лукъ, [99]возвышать, [100]низвести, [101]площадь, [102]преобладать, [103]цѣль, [104]передъ, [105]сравнительно, [106]отрывокъ, [107]основаніе, [108]расширить, [109]иллюстрировать, [110]великолѣпный.

point of view that, although branded[111] since the triumph[112] of Confucianism with the brand of heterodoxy[113], it still remains a store-house[114] of current[115] quotation[116], and a model[117] of composition[118] for all time.

Let us go back to Tao, in which Chuang Tzû tells us man is born, as fishes are born; for as he says in another place, there is nowhere where Tao is not. But Tao cannot be heard; heard it is not Tao. It cannot be seen; seen, it is not Tao. It cannot be spoken; spoken, it is not Tao. Although it imparts form, it is itself formless[119], and cannot therefore have a name, since form precedes name.

The unsubstantiality[120] of Tao is further dwelt upon as follows:

«Were Tao something which could be presented, there is no man but would present it to his sovereign or to his parents. Could it be imparted[121] or given; there is no man but would impart it to his brother or give it to his child. But this is impossible. For unless[122] there is a suitable[123] endowment[124] within, Tao will not abide[125]; and unless there is outward[126] correctness[127], Tao will not operate[128]».

It would seem therefore that Tao is something which altogether transcends[129] the physical[130] senses of man and is correspondingly[131] difficult of attainment[132]. Chuang Tzû comes thus to the rescue[133]:

‹By absence of thought, by absence of cogitation[134], Tao may be known. By resting[135] in nothing, by according[136] in nothing, Tao may be approached[137]. By following nothing, by pursuing[138] nothing, Tao may be attained›.

What there was before the universe was Tao. Tao makes things what they are, but is not itself a thing. Nothing can produce Tao; yet every thing has Tao within it and continues to produce it without end. ‹Rest in Inaction›, says Chuang Tzû, and the world will be good of itself. Cast[139] your slough[140]. Spit[141] forth intelligence. Ignore[142] all differences[143]. Become one with the Infinite[144]. Release[145] your mind. Free your soul. Be vacuous[146]. Be nothing›!

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[111]клеймить, [112]торжество, [113]ересь, [114]складъ, [115]ходячій, [116]цитата, [117]образецъ, [118]сочиненіе, [119]безформенный, [120]невещественность, [121]сообщить, [122]если не, [123]подходящій, [124]природныя качества, [125]пребывать, [126]внѣшній, [127]правильность, [128]дѣйствовать, [129]превосходить, [130]физическій, [131]соотвѣтственно, [132]достиженіе, [133]спасеніе, [134]размышленіе, [135]полагаться, [136]соглашаться, [137]приближаться, [138]преслѣдовать, [139]бросить, [140]кожа, сброшенная змѣей, [141]плевать, [142]пренебрегать, [143]различіе, [144]безконечное, [145]освободить, [146]пустой.

Chuang Tzŭ lays[147] especial[148] emphasis[149] on the natural as opposed[150] to the artificial[151].

«Horses and oxen have four feet; that is the natural. Put a halter[152] on a horse's head, a string through a bullock's[153] nose; that is the artificial».

«A drunken[154] man who falls out of a cart[155], though he may suffer, does not die. His bones are the same as other people's; but he meets his accident[156] in a different way. His spirit is in a condition of security[157]. He is not conscious[158] of riding in the cart; neither is he conscious of falling out of it. Ideas of life, death, fear, etc., cannot penetrate[159] his breast; and so he does not suffer from contact[160] with objective[161] existences[162]. And if such security is to be got from wine, who much more is it to be got from Tao»?

The doctrine of Relativity[163] in Space[164] and Time, which one comes across in Lao Tzŭ's teaching, is largely introduced by this disciple.

«In the light of Tao, affirmative[165] is reconciled[166] with negative; objective is identified[167] with subjective[168]. And when the subjective and objective are both without their correlates[169], that is the very axis[170] of Tao. And when the axis passes through the very centre at which all infinities converge[171], positive and negative alike[172] blend[173] into the infinite one.

Thus, morally speaking, we can escape from the world and self, and can reverse and look down upon the world's judgments; while in the speculative[174] region[175] we get behind and beyond the contradictions[176] of ordinary thought and speech. A perfect man is the result. He becomes as it were a spiritual being.

The later Taoist was not content with attempts to compound[177] an elixir[178]. He invented[179] a whole series of physical exercises, consisting mostly of positions, or postures[180], in which it was necessary to sit or

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[147]класть, [148]особый, [149]удареніе, [150]противопоставленный, [151]искусственный, [152]недоуздокъ, [153]быкъ, [154]пьяный, [155]телѣга, [156]несчастный случай, [157]безопасность, [158]сознавать, [159]проникнуть, [160]соприкосновеніе, [161]объективный, [162]существованіе, [163]соотношеніе, [164]пространство, [165]утвержденіе, [166]примирить, [167]отожествлять, [168]субъективный, [169]стоящій въ соотношеніи, [170]ось, [171]сходиться, [172]одинаково, [173]слиться, [174]спекулятивный, [175]область, [176]противорѣчіе, [177]составить, [178]эликсиръ, [719]изобрѣтать, [180]поза.

to stand, sometimes for an hour or so at a time, in the hope of prolonging[181] life. Such absurdities[182] as swallowing[183] saliva[184] three times in every two hours were also held to be conducive[185] to long life.

There is perhaps more to be said for a system of deep breathing[186], especially[187] of morning air, which was added[188] on the strength of the following passage[189] in Chuang Tzŭ.

«The pure men of old slept without dreams[190], and waked[191] without anxiety[192]. They ate without discrimination[193], breathing deep breaths. For the pure men draw breath from their uttermost[194] depths, the vulgar[195] from their throats[196]».

The search for the elixir of life was too fascinating[197] to be readily[198] given up. It was carried on with more or less vigour[199] for centuries, as we learn from the following Memorial to the Throne, dating[200] from the ninth century A. D., presented by an aggrieved[201] Confucianist:

«Of late years the Court has been overrun[202] by a host[203] of «professors» who pretend[204] to have the secret of immortality»

«Now supposing[205] that such beings as immortals really did exist—would they not be likely to hide[206] themselves in deep mountain recesses[207], far from the ken[208] of men? On the other hand, persons who hang about the vestibules[209] of the rich and the great, and brag[210] of their wonderful powers in big words,—what are they more than common adventurers[211] in search of pelf[212]? How should their nonsense[213] be credited[214] and their drugs[215] devoured[216]? Besides, even medicines to cure[217] bodily ailments[218] are not swallowed causually[219], morning, noon, and night. How much less then this poisonous[220] fiery[221] gold-stone[222], which the viscera[223] of man must be utterly[224] unable to digest[225]?

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[181]продлить, [182]нелѣпость, [183]глотать, [184]слюна, [185]способствовать, [186]дыханіе, [187]особенно, [188]прибавить, [189]мѣсто, [190]сонъ, [191]проснуться, [192]безпокойство, [193]разборъ, [194]самый, [195]простой (грубый), [196]горло, [197]обворожительный, [198]охотно, [199]сила, [200]дата, [201]огорченный, [202]переполнить, [203]орда, [204]притворяться, [205]предположить, [206]прятаться, [207]ущеліе, [208]знаніе, [209]прихожая, [210]хвастать, [211]авантюристъ, [212]деньги, [213]глупости, [214]вѣрить, [215]снадобье, [216]пожирать, [217]исцѣлить, [218]недугъ, [219]какъ придется, [220]ядовитый, [221]огненный, [222]золотой камень, [223]внутренности, [224]совершенно, [225]переварить.

Thus gradually Taoism lost its early simple characteristics associated with the name of Lao Tzŭ. The Tao developed by Chuang Tzŭ in the light of which all things became one paved[226] Way for One Concrete[227] Ruler of the Universe, and the dazzling[228] centre[229] far away in space[230] became the heaven which was to be the resting-place of virtuous mortals after death. Then came Buddhism with its attractive ritual[231] and its manifold[232] consolations[233], and put an end once for all to the ancient glories[234] of the teachings of Laó Tzŭ.

But now we know that Buddhist monks had already appeared in China so early as 230 B. C. The monks were thrown[235] into prison, but were said to have been released[236] in the night by an angel.

Still, it was not until the third or fourth century of our era[237] that the new religion began to make itself appreciably[238] felt. When this came about, there ensued a long and fierce[239] struggle[240] between Buddhists and the Taoists, resulting[241], after alternating[242] triumphs[243] and defeats[244] on both sides, in mutual[245] toleration[246] which obtains at the present day.

Each religion began early to borrow[247] from the other. In words of the philosopher Chu Hsi, of the eleventh century, Buddhism stole the best features[248] of Taoism; Taoism stole the worst features of Buddhism. It is as though one took a jewel[249] from the other, and the loser recouped[250] the loss with a stone[251].

From Buddhism the Taoists borrowed their whole scheme[252] of temples, priests, nuns[253], and ritual. They drew up liturgies[254] to resemble[255] the Buddhist sûras[256]; and also prayers for the dead. They adopted[257] the idea of a trinity consisting of Lao Tzŭ, the mythological Adam of China, and the Ruler of the Universe, before mentioned[258]; and they further appropriated[259] the Buddhist Purgatory with all its frightful[260] terrors and tortures[261] after death.

Nowadays[262] it takes an expert[263] to distinguish[264] between the

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[226]мостить, [227]конкретный, [228]ослѣпительный, [229]центръ, [230]пространство, [231]обрядъ, [232]многочисленный, [233]утѣшеніе, [234]слава, [235]посадить (бросить), [236]освободить, [237]эра, [238]замѣтно, [239]жестокій, [240]борьба, [241]кончиться, [242]перемѣнный, [243]торжество, [244]пораженіе, [245]взаимный, [246]терпимость, [247]заимствовать, [248]черта, [249]драгоцѣнный камень, [250]возмѣстить, [251]булыжникъ, [252]планъ, [253]монахиня, [254]литургія, [255]походить, [256]сутра, [257]принять, [258]упомянутый, [259]присвоить, [260]ужасный, [261]пытка, [262]настоящее время, [263]экспертъ, [264]различить.

temples and the priest of the two religions, and members of the two hierarchies[265] are often simulanetusly[266] summoned[267] by persons needing religious consolation[268] or ceremonial[269] of any kind.

The pure and artless[270] Tao of Lao Tzü, etherealised[271] by the lofty[272] speculations[273] of Chuang Tzü, has long since become the vehicle[274] of base[275] and worthless[276] superstition[277].

From: «China and the Chinese». H. Giles.

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31. BUDDHA.

The Enlightened[1] One.

About the middle[2] of the sixth century before the coming of Christ, there was born to a Royal couple[3] in that part of India which is called Oudh, a son who brought joy to them. As he grew up, he was observed to possess a rare[4] inquiring[5] intellect[6], as well as a lovable[7] and engaging[8] disposition[9]. His parents destined[10] him for a great career[11]. They themselves were powerful, but they looked forward to their son extending their dominions, and acquiring[12] great glory[13] and splendour[14]. He was taught by the wisest teachers and trained[15] in all the learning of the time, as applied to the duties[16] of a Prince and the science of War.

But to the grief[17] of the Royal pair, Gaudama fell into a strange melancholy[18] when he was still a youth. He avoided[19] the pomp[20], and luxury[21] of the Court, and loved to spend[22] the days inquiring into the mysteries of the old Bramanical Religion and in reading the literature of Eastern philosophy. As for soldiering, he showed the greatest loathing[23] for such a career, and when he reached[24] young manhood[25],

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[265]іерархія, [266]одновременно, [267]позвать, [268]утѣшеніе, [269]обрядъ, [270]безыскусственный, [271]очищенный, [272]высокій, [273]размышленіе, [274]проводникъ, [275]низкій, [276]никуда не годный, [277]суевѣріе.

[1]просвѣщенный, [2]середина, [3]пара, [4]рѣдкій, [5]любознательный, [6]умъ, [7]милый, [8]любезный, [9]характеръ, [10]предназначать, [11]карьера, [12]пріобрѣсти, [13]слава, [14]великолѣпіе, [15]обученъ, [16]долгъ, [17]горе, [18]меланхолія, [19]избѣгать, [20]пышность, [21]роскошь, [22]проводить, [23]отвращеніе, [24]дорастать, [25]зрѣлый, возврастъ.

openly expressed the desire to retire[26] altogether from Court and to live the life of a recluse[27].

His parents forbade[28] him and banished[29] all religious teachers and philosophers from his neighbourhood, seeking[30] to win him to the world by a round[31] of gaiety[32]. They also thought it well that he should marry, and under their impulse[33] he took to himself a young princess for whom he had a great fondness[34], named Yathabaya. But this was no cure[35] to his heartache[36]. His wife, who loved him passionately[37], encouraged[38] him in his aspirations[39] after perfect life — though poor soul, she, perhaps, would rather have bitten[40] her tongue out had she known what would come of them.

The Great Renunciation[41].

More and more grew his soul[42]-weariness[43]. He saw nothing but misery[44] and evil in the world. Mankind seemed to him as wandering[45] in the dark without a guide[46]. He longed for knowledge, knowledge of why we are here, and whither we go, of wherefore the misery, and how to get happiness, of the way of escape from evil and pain, of the path[47] to perfect life leading to perfect peace. He found that he could not get an answer to this questioning in his present surroundings, and yet he must find their solution[48] or go mad[49].

So one night he made up his mind to cut[50] himself away from the roots[51] of his early life and to begin a new life where he might learn wisdom. His wife, whom he loved with a great passion, had just borne[52] him a son. He bent[53] over the bed as she lay there sleeping with the child nestled[54] on her bosom[55]. Not yet had he looked upon his son's face and his heart yearned[56] within[57] him. But to take up the child he must wake the sleeping wife, and she would plead[58] with him and hold him back, and her tears[59] would melt[60] him into weakness. So with a great sob[61] he turned and crept[62] out into the night,

[26]удалиться, [27]отшельникъ, [28]запретить, [29]изгнать, [30]стараться (искать), [31]кругъ, [32]веселье, [33]побужденіе, [34]любовь, [35]исцѣленіе, [36]сердечная боль, [37]страстно, [38]поощрять, [39]стремленіе, [40]откусить, [41]отреченіе, [42]душевное, [43]утомленіе, [44]страданіе, [45]блуждать, [46]проводникъ, [47]путь, [48]разрѣшеніе, [49]сумасшедшій, [50]отрѣзать, [51]корень, [52]родить, [53]нагнуться, [54]пригодиться, [55]грудь, [56]изнывать, [57]внутри, [58]упрашивать, [59]слезы, [60]растаять, [61]всхлипываніе, [62]ползти (выйти тихонько).

riding fast[63] from his father's domain[64] with one faithful friend and servant. And this episode[65] in his career is called by his followers «The Great Renunciation».

Seeking for Light.

Now for several years he lived the life of a hermit[66], mortifying[67] his body by the most terrible asceticism[68], living in filth[69] and misery and nakedness[70], because he had been taught that in this way he might obtain light and peace. He gained a fame[71] for special[72] sanctity[73] and many disciples came to him to sit at his feet.

But gradually[74] into his heart stole[75] the conviction[76] that he was no nearer the goal[77] than before, that indeed he was farther from it, for all his uncleanliness[78] and mutilation[79] of body was but to plunge[80] his soul further into darkness[81]. So once more he donned[82] decent[83] clothing, washed and fed[84] sufficiently[85], by which he lost his disciples, who were scandalised[86] at his fall from grace[87], as they thought it to be. Perhaps at his time there was no unhappier mortal[88] living than the one-time Prince Gaudama. He had tried and failed. He had sought for light and had plunged deeper into darkness.

The Enlightenment.

He wandered about into the desert[89], and there had long and lonely[90] wrestlings[91] of spirit. And gradually, as the first glimmerings[92] of light steal into the Eeastern sky of dawn[93] till the canopy[94] of night is lifted and reveals[95] the clear light of day, so into the mind of this lonely and sorrowing man came a new wisdom which lifted his pall[96] of gloom[97] and doubt, and flooded[98] his being with what seemed to him the perfect truth, the light of life. Once more he came into the world and preaching as he went; he announced[99] to all who would

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[63]быстро, [64]царство, [65]эпизодъ, [66]отшельникъ, [67]умерщвлять, [68]аскетизмъ, [69]грязь, [70]нагота, [71]слава, [72]особый, [73]святость, [74]постепенно, [75]вкрасться, [76]убѣжденіе, [77]цѣль, [78]нечистоплотность, [79]бичеваніе, [80]погрузиться, [81]тьма, [82]надѣть, [83]приличный, [84]кормить, [85]достаточно, [86]скандализировать, [87]благодать, [88]смертный, [89]пустыня, [90]одинокій, [91]борьба, [92]проблескъ, [93]разсвѣтъ, [94]завѣса, [95]открыть, [96]покровъ, [97]печаль, [98]наводить, [99]объявить.

hear him, «I am the Buddha, the Enlightened One», and to all he said, «Come to me, I teach a doctrine, which leads to the deliverance from all the miseries of life».

This wandering preacher, with the massive[100], calm[101] face, calm with the peace of the sea after a great storm, this man with the deep glowing[102] eyes who spoke words of beauty and wisdom that seemed to burn into[103] the very hearts of his hearers, was hailed[104] as the Buddha by great numbers and they believed what he taught them. A brotherhood gathered round him, and he drew up rules for them and explained to them in detail[105] the great doctrine which in loneliness and agony[106] of mind he had discovered, as he thought, for the good of the world.

The Teaching of Buddha.

Strange but very beautiful is the religion which his teaching has handed down[107] to generations of followers, who have called themselves, after its founder[108], Buddhists. Gaudama Buddha believed and taught that what we call life is evil, that in this material[109] existence[110] of flesh and blood[111] and bodily desire[112] there is nothing but misery, trouble and disease[113]. Were we therefore to have eternal life in the body, we should but possess eternal wretchedness[114].

Fortunately, there is hope. Beyond the gate[115] of life there is death, and by this death comes freedom from all the miserable fetters[116] that chain a human being to earthly hell[117]. This is Nirvâna or the Great Peace, and to this prospect[118] a weary soul may look forward with infinite[119] consolation[120]. But this Great Peace does not come to all when the breath[121] of the body expires[122]. Only the few Perfect Ones may enter Nirvâna at the end of one's earthly existence. The majority of mankind must work their way forward to Nirvâna by slow and painful[123] stages[124]. One life on earth leads[125] on to another and yet another, and almost countless[126] tenures[127] of material existence.

[100]массивный, [101]спокойный, [102]сіяющій, [103]запечатлѣться, [104]привѣтствовать, [105]подробность, [106]страданіе, [107]передать, [108]основатель, [109]матеріальный, [110]существованіе, [111]кровь, [112]желаніе, [113]болѣзнь, [114]злополучіе, [115]ворота, [116]оковы, [117]земной адъ, [118]перспектива, [119]безконечный, [120]утѣшеніе, [121]дыханіе, [122]испускать, [123]трудный, [124]стадія, [125]вести, [126]безчисленный, [127]положеніе.

The spirit, that undefinable[128] essence[129] which Christians call soul and Buddhists consciousness, passes out of the body into another, until, if in each tenement[130] its possessor reaches a higher scale of moral attainment[131], he may at last reach that perfection which entitles[132] him to enter the Great Peace. Here there is no matter. The spirit shuffles off this mortal coil[133]. There is no taste, no touch, no smell, no sight, no sense of any kind. Consciousness alone survives[134], and in Nirvâna finds eternal joy.

In Buddhism there is no God, no Personal All-Wise and All-Beneficent Spirit to control the destinies[135] of mankind. Matter has existed for all time, and will exist for ever, subject to continual changes, to periodical[136] destructions and constructions. It is subject only to the fixed[137] and eternal Law, which is called Kharma, and which is the law of cause and result. A human being must work out his own salvation[138]. He will get no help from anything outside himself. Prayer will avail him nothing, for there is no one to hear. In himself is the only way of escape from misery to eternal bliss[139]. His sole[140] endeavour must be to raise himself in the moral scale, so that in the next existence he may have reached a higher rung[141] of that ladder[142] which leads to Nirvâna.

The Path to Peace.

The religion of Buddhism is self-culture[143], for, says Buddha, «Self is the lord of Self; Self is the refuge[144] of Self. Therefore curb[145] thyself as a merchant curbs a good horse». A man who seeks Nirvâna must cultivate all virtues that lift him above brute[146] nature. He must crush[147] out all the passions that he shares with the beasts. He must be kind and gentle[148] and courteous[149], and honest, and pure, and generous. Then he will gain the reward of a good life, and his consciousness in the next life will pass into the body of such as the monk, or wealthy gentleman, who suffers less of life's misery and is as much at peace as possible, till, if he persevere[150], the Great Peace will at last come to him.

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[128]неопредѣлимый, [129]эссенція, [130]обитель, [131]совершенство, [132]давать право, [133]умирать, [134]переживать, [135]судьба, [136]періодичный, [137]опредѣленный, [138]спасеніе, [139]блаженство, [140]единственный, [141]ступень, [142]лѣстница, [143]саморазвитіе, [144]убѣжище, [145]обуздать, [146]животное, [147]подавить, [148]кроткій, [149]вѣжливый, [150]продолжать настойчиво.

If on the other hand he gives free rein[151] to the bad passions of his nature, he will drop[152] in the scale[153] of beings, and perhaps in another life his consciousness will descend into some animal form[154], till he gradually gets lower and lower, and countless lives must be lived before he rises again to reach the goal[155] of Nirvâna.

For what does Buddha say: «The passions of a thoughtless[156] man grow like a creeper[157]; he runs from life to life like a monkey[158] seeking fruit in the forest». And again: «As rain breaks through an ill-thatched[159] house, so passions will break through an unreflecting[160] mind». But: «he who overcomes[161] this fierce[162] passion, suffering[163] falls off like water drops from a lotus leaf[164]». On the other hand, says Buddha, the virtuous man rejoices in his virtue. «If a man does what is good, let him do it again; let him delight in it. Happiness is the outcome of good». And this is the perfect life: «Not to blame, not to strike, to live restrained under the Law; to be moderate[165] in eating, to sleep and sit alone, and to dwell in the highest thoughts—this is the teaching of the awakened».

Brotherhood.

Buddha formed in his lifetime a brotherhood of men who believed in his doctrine, who vowed[166] to live according to his rule, and who were to convert[167] the world by missionary preaching, and to hand down the truth to future generations[168]. That brotherhood still exists. The Buddhist monks still keep the rules of their founder, living lives of chastity[169] and poverty[170] and meditation[171]. They are the teachers of the people upon whose bounty[172] they live, and their monasteries are the free schools of their country.

Though they are not priests in any sense of the word, and have no authority whatever over the conscience of a layman[173], they consider it their duty to show their affection to a layman by dissuading[174] him from vice, by exhorting[175] him to virtue, by feeling kindly towards him,

[151]вожжа, [152]опуститься, [153]лѣстница, [154]животное тѣло, [155]цѣль, [156]легкомысленный, [157]ползучее растеніе, [158]обезьяна, [159]дурно покрытый соломой, [160]неразмышляющій, [161]осилить, [162]буйный, [163]страданіе, [164]листь лотусоваго растенія, [165]умѣренный, [166]дать обѣтъ, [167]обратить въ вѣру, [168]поколѣніе, [169]цѣломудріе, [170]бѣдность, [171]размышленіе [172]щедрость, [173]міряниннъ, [174]отсовѣтовать, [175]увѣщевать.

by instructing him in religion, bhy clearing up is doubts, and by pointing the way to Nirvâna. The Buddhists proclaim[176] Four Virtues of surpassing[177] merit—almsgiving[178], affability[179], kindness, and loving others as ourselves. They also denounce[180] ten sins—taking life, theft, incontinence[181], falsehood[182], slander[183], abusive language[184], vain conversation, covetousness[185], anger, scepticism[186].

The Soul of the People.

Such is a brief[187] outline[188] of the religion preached by Gaudama Buddha and the religion which is the rule of life of millions of human beings at the present day. Though in many parrts of the East the teachings of its founder have been degenerated[189] by the introduction of superstition[190], yet in Burma and Ceylon, in parts of Japan and China its beautiful moral code[191] still has a profound[192] influence upon the life of its believers[193].

I cannot omit to recommend to my readers one of the most interesting and delightful books written during the last ten years or more, entitled[194] «The Soul of a People», and describing the influence of Buddhism on the people of Burma. Its author, Henry Fielding, was a British commissioner in Burma, and has a more intimate knowledge of the people than anybody living. His book reveals[195] a people of many-sided[196] charm[197] and a religion which permeates[198] the whole life of the nation with a beneficial influence.

One cannot but admire the laughing happiness of those Burmese, their exquisite[199] courtesy, their kindliness of heart, their love of peace and simplicity[200], their fondness and fellowship for animals, their profound reverence for the memory of Gaudama Buddha. And here, by the way, I must point out the error[201] of popular belief[202], that Buddha is worshipped by his followers. This is not so, for they do not believe that anyone who has reached Nirvâna has any further interest in the world of mankind[203], and prayer or worship is not part of their creed[204].

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[176]провозглашать, [177]превосходящій, [178]подача милостыни, [179]привѣтливость, [180]объявить, [181]невоздержаніе, [182]ложь, [183]клевета, [184]ругань, [185]корыстолюбіе, [186]невѣріе, [187]короткій, [188]очеркъ, [189]выродиться, [190]суевѣріе, [191]кодексъ, [192]глубокій, [193]вѣрующій, [194]озаглавить, [195]открыть, [196]многосторонній, [197]очарованіе, [198]насыщать, [199]изысканный, [200]простота, [201]заблужденіе, [202]вѣра, [203]человѣчество, [204]вѣроученіе.

They merely[205], as I have said, honour and reverence the memory of their founder.

The Books of Buddha.

The sacred books of Buddhism, as we now read them, were commited to memory by the first disciples of Buddha, being handed down this way until they were put into writing some four hundred years after death of «The Enlightened One». Though many fabulous[206] stories had surrounded the personality of Buddha, and take up a large part of the books, the writings contain much that is supremely[207] beautiful and wise. Many of their passages[208] are remarkable for their similarity to lines of Christian Scriptures, and others prove how wonderful was the genius, and how excellent the virtue[209] of the Great Buddha. With a few of these gems[210] of moral teaching I will conclude[211] this glimpse[212] of a great religion.

The Words of Buddha.

«Let a man overcome[213] anger by love, and evil by good».

«If one man conquer in a battle a thousand times a thousand men, yet if another conquers himself he is the greatest».

«The gift[214] of the Law exceeds[215] all gifts. The sweetness of Law exceeds all sweetness. The delight of the Law exceeds all delights».

«Whatever a hater[216] may do a hater or an enemy an enemy, a wrong-directed[217] mind will do greater mischief[218]».

«Do not have evil-doers[219] for friends, do not have low people for friends. Have virtuous people for friends; have for friends the best of men».

«A man who has learned little grows old like an ox; his flesh grows, but his knowledge grows out».

«He who does not rouse[220] himself when it is time to rise —who though young and strong, is full of sloth[221]— whose will and thought are weak—that lazy and idle[222] man will never find the way to knowledge[223]».

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[205]только, [206]баснословный, [207]въ высшей степени, [208]мѣсто, [209]добродѣтель, [210]драгоцѣнный камень, [211]заключить, [212]краткій обзоръ, [213]осилить, [214]даръ, [215]превосходить, [216]ненавистникъ, [217]ложнонаправленный, [218]зло, [219]порочный, [220]разбудить, [221]лѣность, [222]лѣнивый и бездѣльный, [223]знаніе.

«As the bee[224] collects[225] nectar[226] and departs without injuring[227] the flower, or its colour, or its scent[228], so let a wise man dwell[229] in his village».

From: «A Magazine».

32. THE TEN BUDDHIST COMMANDMENTS[1].

I. Thou shalt not take life[2].
II. » » » steal[3].
III. » » » commit[4] adultery[5].
IV. » » » lie.
V. » » » drink wine.
VI. » » » recline[6] on fine couches[7].
VII. » » » wear[8] flowers or ribbons.
VIII. » » » sing, dance, or witness plays.
XI. » » » wear jewels[9].
X. » » » eat except at fixed[10] hours.

From: «A Glossary of Reference», by H. Giles.

33. NIRVÂNA[1].

The chief good of the Buddhists consists in: 1) separation[2] from life and death, i. e., from the circle[3] of transmigration[4]; 2) absolute[5] freedom from passions[6]; and 3) the highest state of spiritual[7] liberty and bliss[8]. Popularly speaking «to enter Nirvâna» corresponds[9] with «going to heaven».

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[224]пчела, [225]собирать, [227]нектаръ, [227]повредить, [228]благоуханіе, [229]жить.

[1]заповѣдь, [2]убить, [3]воровать, [4]совершить, [5]прелюбодѣяніе, [6]возлежать, [7]ложе, [8]носить, [9]ювелирныя издѣлія, [10]установленный.

[1]нирвана, [2]отдѣленіе, [3]кругъ, [4]переселеніе (душа), [5]совершенный, [6]страсть, [7]духовный, [8]блаженство, [9]соотвѣтствовать.

«The extinction[10] of that sinful[11] grasping[12] condition of mind and heart, which would otherwise[13], according[14] to the great mystery[15] of Karma, be the cause of renewed[16] individual existence»[17]. *Rhys Davids*.

«A condition of total cessation[18] of changes; of perfect rest; of the absence of desire and illusion[18] and sorrow[20]; of the total obliteration[21] of everything that goes to make up the physical man». *Olcott.*

«All that the word can convey[22], is that Nirvâna is a sublime[23] state of conscious[24] rest in omniscience[25]». *Sinnet.*

Mr. Edwin Arnold in his «Light of Asia» has given a new and original view[26] of Nirvâna, partly[27] from a conviction[28] that «a third of mankind would never have been brought to believe in blank[29] abstractions[30], or in Nothingness[31], as the issue and crown[32] of Being». After due perception[33] of the Four Truths, safe passage[34] along the Eightfold Path of doctrine through the Four Stages[35], viz: Love of self, False Faith, Doubt, Hatred, Lust[36], Love of Life, Desire for heaven, Self Praise, Error[37] and Pride, — then

«As one who stands[38] on yonder[39] snowy[40] horn[41]
    Having naught[42] o'er[43] him but the boundless[44] blue,
So, these sins being slain[45], the man is come
    Nirvâna's verge[46] unto.
Him the Gods envy[47] from their lower seats[48];
    Him the three worlds in ruin[49] should not shake[50];
All life is lived for him, all deaths[51] are dead;
    Karma will no more make
New houses. Seeing nothing he gains all;
    Foregoing[52] self the Universe[53] grows «I»,
If any teach Nirvâna is to cease[54],
    Say unto such they lie[55].

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[10]загашеніе, [11]грѣховный, [12]жадный, [13]иначе, [14]согласно, [15]таинство, [16]возобновленный, [17]существованіе, [18]прекращеніе, [19]иллюзія, [20]горе, [21]изглаживаніе, [22]сообщить, [23]величественный, [24]сознательный, [25]всевѣдѣніе [26]оригинальный взглядъ, [27]отчасти, [28]убѣжденіе, [29]пустой, [30]отвлеченность, [31]ничто, [32]вѣнецъ, [33]познаваніе, [34]проходъ, [35]стадія, [36]страсть, [37]заблуждаться, [38]стоять, [39]ютъ, [40]снѣжный, [41]рогъ, [42]ничего [43]надъ (поэтическое сокращеніе слова «over»), [44]безпредѣльный, [45]убитый, [46]рубежъ, [47]завидовать, [48]низшее сидѣніе, [49]гибель, [50]потрясать, [51]смерть, [52]отреченіе [53]вселенная, [54]перестать, [55]лгать.

If any teach Nirvâna is to live,
Say unto such they err[56]; not knowing this,
Nor what light shines[57] beyond their broken lamps,
Nor lifeless[58], timeless bliss[59].

From: «A Glossary of Reference» H. Giles.

34. SHINTO.

Shinto, which means literally[1] «the way of the gods», is the name given to the mythology and vague[2] ancestor and nature worship which preceded[3] the introduction of Buddhism into Japan and which survives[4] to the present day in a somewhat modified[5] form. We would here draw[6] attention[7] to the fact that Shinto so often spoken of as a religion is scarcely[8] entitled[9] to that name. It has no set[10] of dogmas[11], no sacred books, no moral code[12]. The absence of a moral code is accounted for in the writings of modern native commentators[13] by the innate[14] perfection[15] of Japanese humanity, which obviates[16] the necessity for such outward[17] props[18], it is only outcasts[19] like the Chinese and western nations, whose natural depravity[20] renders[21] the occasional[22] appearance of sages and reformers necessary; and even with this assistance all foreign nations continue to wallow[23] in a mire[24] of ignorance, guilt[25] and disobedience[26] towards the heaven-descended[27] *de jure* monarch of the universe — the Mikado of Japan.

It is necessary, however, to distinguish three periods in the existence of Shinto. During the first of these, roughly[28] speaking, down to A. D. 550,—the Japanese had no notion of religion as a separate[29] institution. To pay homage[30] to the gods, that is, to the departed ancestors of the Imperial family and to the manes of other great men, was a usage[31]

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[56]заблуждаться, [57]сіять, [58]безжизненный, [59]блаженство.

[1]буквально, [2]смутный, [3]предшествовать, [4]уцѣлѣть, [5]измѣненный, [6]обратить, [7]вниманіе, [8]едва, [9]имѣть право, [10]собраніе, [11]догма, [12]кодексъ, [13]комментаторъ, [14]врожденный, [15]совершенство, [16]устранить, [17]внѣшній, [18]подпорка, [19]отверженный, [20]развращенность, [21]дѣлать, [22]отъ времени до времени, [23]барахтаться, [24]грязь, [25]вина, [26]непослушаніе, [27]нисшедшій съ небесъ, [28]приблизительно, [29]отдѣльный, [30]благоговѣніе, [31]обычай.

springing from the same mental[32] soil[33] as that which produced passive obedience to and worship of the living Mikado.

Besides, there were prayers to the wind gods, to the god of fire, to the god of pestilence[34], to the goddess of food, and to the deities[35] presiding[36] over the saucepan[37] the cauldron[38], the gate, and the kitchen. There were also purifications[39] for wrong-doing[40], as there were for bodily defilement[41], such as, for instance, contact[42] with a corpse[43]. The purifying element[44] was water. But there was not even a shadowy[45] idea of a code of morals, or any systematisation of the simple notions of the people concerning things unseen[46]. There was neither heaven nor hell[47], but only a kind of neutral-tinted[48] Hades[49]. Some of the gods were good, some were bad; nor was the line between men and gods clearly[50] drawn[51]. There was, however, a rude[52] sort of priesthood[53], each priest being charged with the service of some particular local god, but not with preaching to the people. One of the virgin[54] daughters of the Mikado always dwelt at the ancient shrine of Ise, keeping watch over the mirror, the sword and the jewel, which he had inherited[55] from his ancestress[56] Ama-terasu, Goddess of the Sun. Shinto may be said in this its first period to have been a set of ceremonies as much political[57] as religious.

By the introduction of Buddhism in the middle of the sixth century after Christ, the second period of the existence of Shinto was inaugurated[58], and further growth in the direction[59] of a religion was stopped. The metaphysics of Buddhism were too profound[60], its ritual far too gorgeous[61], its moral code far too exalted[62], for the puny[63] fabric[64] of Shinto to make any effective[65] resistance[66]. All that there was of religious feeling in the nation went over to the enemy. The Buddhist priesthood diplomatically[67] received the Shinto gods into their pantheon[68] of avatars[69] of ancient Buddhas, for which reason many of the Shinto ceremonies connected with the court were kept up, although Buddhist ceremonies

[32]умственный [33]почва, [34]чума, [35]божество, [36]предсѣдательствовать, [37]кастрюля, [38]котелъ, [39]очищеніе, [40]дурной поступокъ, [41]оскверненіе, [42]соприкосновеніе, [43]мертвое тѣло, [44]начало, [45]отдаленный, [46]невидимый, [47]адъ, [48]неяснаго сѣраго цвѣта, [49]обитель умершихъ, [50]ясно, [51]провести, [52]грубый, [53]священнослужитель, [54]дѣвица, [55]унаслѣдовать, [56]предокъ, [57]государственный, [58]начать, открывать, [59]направленіе, [60]глубокій, [61]великолѣпный, [62]возвышенный, [63]жалкій, [64]строеніе, [65]дѣйствительный, [66]сопротивленіе, [67]дипломатично, [68]пантеонъ, [69]воплощеніе.

took the first place even in the thought of the convert descendants of the sun.

The Shinto rituals (*Norito*), previously[70] handed[71] down by word of mouth, were first put into written shape[72]. The term Shinto itself was also introduced, in order to distinguish the old way of thinking from the new doctrine imported from India, for down[73] to that time no one had hit on the notion of including the various fragmentary[74] legends and local usages[75] under one general designation. But viewing the matter broadly[76], we may say that the second period of Shinto, which lasted from about A. D. 550 to 1700, was one of darkness and decrepitude[77]. The various petty[78] sects[79] into which it then divided itself, owed what little vitality[80] that they possessed to fragments of cabalistic[81] lore[82] filched[83] from the baser sort of Buddhism and from Taoism. Their priests practised[84] the arts of divination[85] and sorcery[86]. Only at Court and at the few great shrines, such as those of the Ise and Izumo, was a knowledge of Shinto in its native simplicity kept up; and even there it is doubtful whether changes did not creep in[87] with the lapse[88] of ages[89]. Most of the Shinto temples throughout the country were served by Buddhist priests, who introduced the architectural ornaments and the ceremonial of their own religion. Thus was formed *Ryobu Shinto*,—a mixed religion founded[90] on a compromise[91] between the old creed and the new, — and hence[92] the tolerant[93] ideas on theological subjects of most Japanese of the middle and loweer classes, who will worship iudifferently[94] at the shrines of either faith.

The third period in the history of Shinto began about the year 1700, and continues down to the present day. It has been termed the period of the «revival[95] of the pure Shinto». During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, under the peaceful government of the Tokugawa dynasty of the Shoguns, the literati of the Japanese turned their eyes backward[96] on their country's past. Old manuscripts[97] were disinterred, old histories and old poems put into print[98], the old language was studied and imitated. Soon the government became religious and political — above

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[70]до этого, [71]передать, [72]форма, [73]до, [74]отрывочный, [75]обычай, [76]широко, [77]дряхлость, [78]маленькій, [79]секта, [80]жизнеспособность, [81]кабалистическій, [82]преданіе, [83]украденный, [84]практиковать, [85]прорицаніе, [86]колдовство, [87]вкрасться, [88]теченіе, [89]вѣкъ, [90]основать, [91]компромиссъ, [92]отсюда, [93]вѣротерпимый, [94]безразлично, [95]возрожденіе, [96]назадъ, [97]рукопись, [98]печатать.

all, patriotic, not to say chauvinistic[99]. The Shogunate was frowned[100] on, because it had supplanted[101] the autocracy[102] of the heaven-born Mikado. Buddhism and Confucianism were sneered[103] at because of their foreign origin[104]. Shinto gained by all this. The great scholars Mabuchi (1697—1769), Motori (1730—1801) and Hirato (1776—1843) devoted themselves to a religious propaganda[105] — if that can be called a religion which sets out as a principle that the only two things that are needful[106] is to follow one's natural impulses[107] and to obey the Mikado. This order of ideas triumphed for the moment in the revolution[108] of 1868. Buddhism was disestablished[109] and disendowed[110], and Shinto, was installed[111] as the only State religion, the Council of Spiritual Affairs being given equal[112] rank with the Council of State, which latter controlled things temporal[113]. At the same time thousands of temples formerly Buddhist or *Ryobu-Shinto*, were, as the phrase[114] went, «purified», that is stripped[115] of their Buddhist ornaments, and handed over to Shinto keeping. But as Shinto had no root[116] in itself — being a thing too empty[117] and jejune[118] of influence to the hearts of men — Buddhism soon rallied[119]. The Council for Spiritual Affairs was reduced to the rank of a department, the departament to a bureau, the bureau to a sub-bureau. The whole thing is now a mere shadow[120], though Shinto is still in so far the official cult that certain temples are maintained[121] out of public moneys, and that the attendance[122] of certain officials is required from time to time at ceremonies of a semi-religious, semi-courtly nature. Hard pressed[123] to establish their *raison d'être* and retain a little popularity[124], the priests have taken to selling cheap prints[125] of religious subjects after the fashion of their Buddhist rivals[126].

Certain private scholars,—Dr. Inouye Tetsujiro for example[127], have recently[128] attempted to infuse[129] new life into Shinto by decking[130] it out in ethical[131] and theological plumes[132] borrowed from abroad[133]. The latest of these visionaries[134] is a Mr. Sakamoto, who writes to the

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[99]шовинистическій, [100]хмуриться, [101]вытѣснять, [102]самодержавіе, [103]поднимать на смѣхъ, [104]происхожденіе, [105]пропаганда, [106]необходимый, [107]побужденіе, [108]революція, [109]отдѣлить церковь отъ государственной власти, [110]отнять надѣлъ, [111]ввести, [112]равный, [113]земной, [114]фраза, [115]оголить, снять, [116]корень, [117]пустой, [118]лишенный содержанія, [119]оживляться, [120]тѣнь, [121]поддержать, [122]присутствіе, [123]тѣснить, [124]популярность, [125]отпечатокъ, [126]соперникъ, [127]напримѣръ, [128]недавно, [129]внести, [130]нарядить, [131]этическій, [132]опереніе, [133]заграница, [134]мечтатель

papers to urge the establishment of an association which shall inculcate[135], under new Shinto names, the seven cardinal[136] virtues (Confucian) the doctrine of cause and effect (Buddhist), and that of a trinity[137] in unity (Christian). But of course such cut flowers, having no vital[138] sap[139] left in them, wither[140] at once.

The lover Japanese art will bear the Shinto revivalists ill-will for[141] the ridiculous[142] «purification» which has destroyed countless gems of Buddhist architecture and ornament — not for the sake[143] of a grand moral ideal[144], as with the Puritans of Europe, but for an ideal immeasurably[145] inferior to Buddhism itself. On the other hand, the literary style of writings outshines[146] anything produced by the Buddhists; and their energy[147] in rescuing old Japanese authors from neglect is worthy[148] of all praise.

The Shinto temple (*Yashiro* or *Jinja*) preserves in a slightly elaborated[149] form the type[150] of the primeval Japanese hut, differing[151] in this from the Buddhist temple (*Tera*), which is of Chinese, and more remotely[152] of Indian origin. Details of the names and usage of the various temple buildings, together with other matters, are given in the Introduction to Murray's «Handbook for Japan». It may suffice[153] brietly[154] to indicate[155] here a means of distinguishing from each other the temples of the two religions. The outward and visible sign of Shinto are — first, a wand[156] from which depend strips[157] of white paper cut into little angular[158] bunches[159] (*Gohei*), intended to represent the offerings[160] of clothing which were anciently[161] tied[162] the branches of the cleyera[163] tree at festival time; secondly, a peculiar[164] gateway[165] called *Torii*. Another difference is that the Shinto temple is thatched[166], while the Buddhist is tiled[167]. Furthermore[168], the Shinto temple is plain[169] and empty, while the Buddhist temple is highly decorated[170] and filled with religious properties[171].

From «Things Japanese», by Chamberlain.

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[135]запечатлѣвать, [136]основной, [137]троица, [138]жизненный, [139]сокъ, [140]увядать, [141]недоброжелательство, [142]смѣшной, [143]ради, [144]идеалъ, [145]несравнимо, [146]превосходить, [147]энергія, [148]достоинъ, [149]сложный, [150]типъ, [151]разниться, [152]отдаленно, [153]быть достаточнымъ, [154]кратко, [155]указать, [156]прутъ, [157]полоска, [158]угловатый, [159]пучокъ, [160]приношеніе, [161]въ древности, [162]привязывать, [163]порода деревьевъ, [164]особый, [165]ворота, [166]покрыть соломою, [167]покрыть черепицею, [168]далѣе, [169]простой, [170]украшенъ, [171]имущество (бутафорскія вещи).

35. SHINTO TEMPLES.

The Shinto are all thatched[1], while the Buddhists tile[2] the roofs[3] of the places of their worship[4]. A Shinto temple seldom stands alone, a number of other of smaller temples and houses surround it, and these are either dedicated[5] to minor[6] gods, or are used by the priests as dwelling houses. It is curious to watch[7] the worship in a Shinto temple. The worshipper commences[8] by pulling[9] violently[10] at a rope[11] suspended[12] from the roof, and ringing a large bell[13]. He then kneels[14] on a piece of matting[15] in front of mirror[16], and starts[17] clapping[18] his hands violently. All this is done in order to arouse[19] the gods that may be sleeping; and having to his own satisfaction[20] made sufficient[21] noise, he commences his prayers, first kneeling, then rising and kneeling again. He seems quite oblivious[22] of any noise or talking that may be going on around him; and at times even children use the temple as a playground[23] or shelter[24] from rain.

The whole duty that a Shintoist seems to owe to his religion is attending worship at certain festival[25] days, and pilgrimages[26] to the Temple of Ise.

He is supposed to keep his heart inwardly[27] pure and abstain[28] from whatever makes him impure[29]. The Shinto temples are called *mia*, and the Buddhist temples *tera*.

From: «Art in Japan», by Rittner, p. 181.

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36. MORAL[1] MAXIMS[2].

Few Japanese books are likely to please the foreign reader more than two small volumes[3] of practical ethics[4], entitled[5] respectively[6] *Jitsugo Kyo* or «Teaching of the words of truth» and *Dojy Kyo* or

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[1]крыть соломой, [2]крыть черепицами, [3]крыша, [4]поклоненіе, [5]посвятить, [6]меньшой, [7]наблюдать, [8]начинать, [9]тянуть, [10]сильно, [11]веревка, [12]подвѣсить, [13]колоколъ, [14]стать на колѣни, [15]цыновка, [16]зеркало, [17]начать, [18]хлопотать, [19]пробудить, [20]удовлетвореніе, [21]достаточно, [22]предавать забвенію, [23]мѣсто для игры, [24]убѣжище, [25]праздникъ, [26]паломничество, [27]внутренно, [28]воздержаться, [29]нечистый.

[1]нравственный, [2]правило, [3]томъ, [4]этика, [5]озаглавить, [6]соотвѣтственно,

«Teaching for the young». They are ascribed to Buddhist abbots[7] of the ninth century; but the doctrine of both has a Confucian no less than a Buddhist flavour[8], and many of the maxims are transcribed[9] bodily[10] from Chinese sources[11]. Both collections[12] were for many ages as familiar to the youths of Japan as the Sermon on the Mount[13] is to us. The following may serve as specimens[14]:

«Treasures[15] that are laid up in a garner[16] decay[17]: treasures that are laid up in the mind decay not.

«Though thou shouldst heap[18] up a thousand pieces of gold: they would not be so precious as one day's study.

«If thou, being poor, enter into the abode[19] of the wealthy, remember that his riches are more fleeting[20] than the flower nipped[21] by the hoar-frost[22].

«If thou be born in the poor man's hovel[23], but have wisdom: then shalt thou be like the lotus[24]-flower growing out of the mud[25].

«Thy father and mother are like heaven and earth: thy teacher and thy lord are like the sun and moon.

«Other kingsfolk[26] may be likened[27] to the rushes[28]: husbands and wives are but useless[29] stones.

«He that loveth iniquity[30] beckoneth[31] to misfortune[32]: it is as it were the echo[33] answering the voice.

«He that practiseth[34] righteousness[35]: receiveth a blessing[36]: it cometh as surely[37] as the shadow followeth the man.

«Be reverent[38] when thou goest past a grave[39]: alight[40] from thy horse when thou goest past a Shinto shrine[41].

«When thou art near a Buddhist temple or pagoda, thou shalt not commit[42] any unclean[43] act: when thou readest the sacred writings, thou shalt do nothing unseemly[44].

«Human ears are listening[45] at the wall[46]: speak no calumny[47], even in secret.

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[7]аббатъ, [8]направленіе (вкусъ), [9]переписать, [10]цѣликомъ, [11]источникъ, [12]собраніе, [13]нагорная проповѣдь, [14]служить образцомъ, [15]сокровище, [16]житница, [17]гнить, [18]свалить въ кучу, [19]жилище, [20]быстро проходящій, [21]заморозить, [22]утренникъ, [23]лачуга, [24]лотусъ, [25]илъ, [26]родня, [27]приравнять, [28]тростникъ, [29]безполезный, [30]зло, [31]призывать, [32]несчастіе, [33]эхо, [34]практиковать, [34]добродѣтель, [36]благословеніе, [37]дѣствительно, [38]почтителенъ, [39]могила, [40]сойти, [41]храмъ, [42]совершить, [43]нечистый, [44]неподобающій, [45]слушать, [46]стѣна, [47]клевета.

«Human eyes look down from the heavens: commit no wrong, however hidden[48].

When a hasty[49] word hath once been spoken: a team[50] of four horses may pursue[51], but cannot bring it back.

«The flaw[52] in a mace[53] of white jade[54] may be ground[55] away: but the flaw of an evil word cannot be ground away.

«Calamity[56] and prosperity[57] have no gate: they are there only whither men invite them.

«From the evils sent by Heaven there is deliverance[58], from the evils we bring upon ourselves there is no escape[59].

«The gods punish fools not to slay[60], but to chasten[61] them: the teacher smiteth[62] his disciple not from hatred[63], but to make him better.

«Though the sins[64] committed[65] by the wise man be great, he shall not fall into hell[66]: though the sins committed by the fool be small, he shall surely[67] fall into hell.

«Life, with birth[68] and death, is not enduring[69]: and ye should haste to yearn[70] after Nirvâna.

«The body with its passions is not pure: and ye should swiftly[71] search after intelligence[72].

«Above all things men must practise charity[73]: it is by almsgiving[74] that wisdom is fed[75].

«Less[76] than all things men must grudge[77] money: it is by riches that wisdom is hindered[78]».

From: «Things Japanese», by Chamberlain.



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[48]спрятать, [49]необдуманный, [50]упряжка, [51]преслѣдовать, [52]недостатокъ, [53]цянь, [54]нефритъ, [55]шлифовать (гранить), [56]несчастіе, [57]благополучіе, [58]избавленіе, [59]спасеніе, [60]убить, [61]исправлять, [62]ударить, [63]ненависть, [64]грѣхъ, [65]совершить, [66]адъ, [67]навѣрно, [68]рожденіе, [69]долговѣчный, [70]страстно желать, [71]быстро, [72]знаніе, [73]милосердіе, [74]благотворительность, [75]кормить, [76]меньше, [77]жалѣть, [78]задерживать.

IV

LAWS AND CUSTOMS.

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37. CHINESE ETIQUETTE[1].

Never sit down while your visitor is standing, nor pass before him through a door.

Never speak to an equal[2] from a chair or from on horsebach, but dismount[3]; nor without removing your spectacles[4]. Always place a visitor on your left, and in handing anything to him, invariably[5] use both hands. When he takes his leave, accompany him to the front door.

Chinese servants should not (strictly speaking) appear before their masters in short[6] clothes[7], nor without socks[8], nor with shoes down at heel[9], nor with tail[10] tied round the head. They should not loll[11] about, but stand in a respectful[12] attitude[13], with their hands down; and on meeting their employers[14] in the street they should stand aside[15] and yield the path[16]. They should not wear gaudy[17] clothes, nor blue socks; and should be shaved[18] regularly[19] at short intervals[20].

Chinese street etiquette is quite different from our own, a fact usually ignored[21] by blustering[22] foreigners who march[23] through a Chinese town as if the place belonged to them, and not unfrequently[24] complain[25] that coolies and others will not «get out of their way». There is, in fact, a graduated scale[26] of Chinese street rights in this

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[1]этикетъ, [2]равный, [3]слѣзть съ лошади, [4]очки, [5]неизбѣжно, [6]короткій, [7]платье, [8]носки, [9]съ стоптанными задниками, [10]коса (хвостъ), [11]разваливаться, [12]почтительный, [13]поза, [14]хозяинъ, [15]посторониться, [16]дорога, [17]пышный, [18]бриться, [19]регулярно, [20]промежутокъ, [21]непризнавать, [22]суетливый, [23]маршировать, [24]нерѣдко, [25]жаловаться, [26]шкала.

particular[27] respect[28], to which, as being recognised[29] by the Chinese themselves, it would be advisable[30] for foreigners to pay some attention[31]. In England it has been successfully[32] maintained[33] that the roadway[34] belongs to all equally, foot-passengers[35], equestrians,[36] and carriage-passengers alike[37]. Each is bound[38] to respect the rights of the other, and is responsible[39] for any accident arising[40] from disregard[41] of this principle. Not so in China; the ordinary foot-passenger is bound to get out of the way of the lowest coolie who is carrying a load[42]; that same coolie must make way, even at great inconvenience[43] to himself, for a sedan-chair[44]; an empty chair yields[45] the way to a chair with somebody inside; a chair, inasmuch as being more manageable[46], gets out of the way of a horse; and horse, chair, coolie and foot-passenger all get out of the way for a wedding or other procession[47], or for a retinue[48] of a mandarin.

Apropos[49] of the custom of getting out of a chair or getting off a horse on meeting a friend who is walking, we have omitted[50] to state that in such cases it is considered the duty of any one on foot, observing the approach[51] of an acqaintance in a chair or on horseback, to screen[52] his face with his fan and prevent the other from catching his eye[53], thus saving him the trouble of dismounting. Thus, when two high mandarins of equal rank, such as Viceroy and Tartar General, find themselves face to face in their chairs, those attendants among their retinues who carry the enormous[54] wooden fans, rush[55] forward and insert[56] them between the passing chairs, so that their masters may be presumed[57] not to see each other, and consequently[58] not be obliged to get out. No subordinate[59] can meet a high mandarin in this way: the former must turn down some by-street[60] immediately on hearing the approach of his superior officer.

From: «A Glossary of Reference» by H. Giles.

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[27]специальный, [28]отношеніе, [29]признаваемый, [30]слѣдовало бы, [31]обращать нѣкоторое вниманіе, [32]успѣшно, [33]поддержано, [34]дорога, [35]пѣшеходъ, [36]верховой, наѣздникъ, [37]одинаково, [38]обязанъ, [39]отвѣтственъ, [40]возникающій, [41]необращеніе вниманія, [42]грузъ, [43]неудобство, [44]паланкинъ, [45]уступить дорогу, [46]удобоуправляемый, [47]процессія, [48]свита, [49]кстати, [50]уступить, [51]приближеніе, [52]прикрыть, [53]увидѣть, [54]громадный, [55]бросаться, [56]вставлять, [57]предположить, [58]слѣдовательно [59]подчиненный, [60]переулокъ.

38. THE CHINESE PENAL CODE.

This work contains[1]: 1) the immutable[2] statute[3] laws of the Chinese Empire under the present Manchu dynasty[4], derived[5] in great part from the previous code[6] of the Ming dynasty; and 2) such modifications[7], extentions[8] and restrictions[9] of these fundamental[10] laws, as time and circumstances make necessary. A revised[11] edition is published[12] every five years. Has been translated into English by Sir G. Staunton.

Sect. 292: — All persons playing[13] with the fist[14], with a stick[15], or with any weapon[16] or other means whatsoever[17], in such a manner as obviously[18] to be liable[19] by so doing to kill, and thus killing or wounding some individual[20], shall suffer[21] the punishment provided by the law in any ordinary[22] case of killing or wounding in an affray[23] (viz., death by strangulation[24] or punishment in proportion[25] to the injuries[26] inflicted[27]).

All persons who kill or wound others purely[28] by accident[29], shall be permitted[30] to redeem[31] themselves from punishment, by the payment in each case of a fine[32] to the family of the person deceased[33] or wounded.

By a case of pure accident is understood a case of which no sufficient[34] warning[35] could have been given either directly[36], by the perceptions[37] of sight and hearing, or indirectly by the inferences[38] drawn[39] from judgment and reflection; as for instance, when lawfully pursuing[40] or shooting[41] wild animals; when for some purpose throwing a brick[42] or tile[43], and in either case unexpectedly[44] killing any person; when after ascending[45] high places, slipping[46] and falling down, so as to chance to hurt a comrade or bystander[47]; when sailing[48] in a ship

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[1]содержать, [2]непреложный, [3]статутъ, [4]династія, [5]извлекать, [6]кодексъ, [7]измѣненіе, [8]расширеніе, [9]ограниченіе, [10]основной, [11]пересмотрѣнный, [12]публиковать, [13]играющій, [14]кулакъ, [15]палка, [16]оружіе, [17]какой бы то нибыло, [18]очевидно, [19]могущій, [20]лицо, [21]понести, [22]обыкновенный, [23]драка, [24]удавленіе, [25]соразмѣрно, [26]поврежденіе, [27]нанесенный, [28]чисто, [29]несчастный случай, [30]разрѣшать, [31]выкупить, [32]штрафъ, [33]покойный, [34]достаточный, [35]предупрежденіе, [36]непосредственно, [37]чувства, [38]заключеніе, [39]извлеченный, [40]преслѣдовать, [41]стрѣлять, [42]кирпичъ, [43]черепица, [44]неожиданно, [45]подниматься, [46]посвользнуться, [47]присутствующій, [48]плавать.

or other vessel, and driven involuntarily[49] by the winds; when on a horse or in a carriage, being unable, upon the animals taking fright[50], to stop or to govern[51] them; or lastly, when several persons jointly[52] attempt[53] to raise a great weight[54], the strength of one of them failing[55], so that the weight falls on and kills or injures his fellow-labourers[56]: — in all these cases there could have been no previous thought or intention of doing an injury, and therefore the law permits such persons to redeem themselves from the punishments by a fine to be paid to the family of the deceased or wounded person.

The punishments recognised[57] by the Chinese penal code are: 1) flogging[58] on the thighs[59] with a flat piece of bamboo; 2) exposure[60] in a heavy wooden collar, called a cangue; 3) banishment for a given time or permanently[61] to a given distance; and 4) death by strangulation, decapitation[62], or the so-called «lingering death»[63].

From: «A Glossary of Reference», by H. Giles.

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39. RUNNERS[1].

The unpaid servants at a Chinese Yamên are called ‹runners›. They live upon squeezes[2] extorted[3] from all who are unlucky[4] enough to get entangled[5] in the meshes[6] of the law; for example, a warrant[7] being issued[8] against any one, they will report[9], on receipt[10] of a bribe[11], that he has ‹absconded›[12].

Another class of runners exist[13] at Canton, namely[14], rowdies[15] who smuggle[16] ashore[17] opium and other goods from the river steamers on their arrival from Hongkong. As soon as the steamers comes alongside[18] of the wharf[19], balls of the drug[20] etc. etc.[21], are thrown out[22] by

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[49]непроизвольно, [50]испугаться, [51]управлять, [52]совмѣстно, [53]пытаться, [54]тяжесть, [55]ослабѣвать, [56]товарищъ по работѣ, [57]признаваемый, [58]сѣченіе, [59]ляжка, [60]выставка, [61]пожизненно, [62]обезглавленіе, [63]медленная смерть.

[1]бѣгунъ, [2]взятка, [3]вымогать, [4]несчастливый, [5]запутаться, [6]сѣти, [7]приказъ объ арестѣ, [8]изданъ, [9]доложить, [10]полученіе, [11]взятка, [12]скрыться, [13]существовать, [14]а именно, [15]босякъ, [16]провозить тайкомъ, [17]на берегъ, [18]причаливать, [19]пристань, [20]аптекарское снадобье, т. е. опіумъ, [21]и т. д., см. сокращенія, [22]выбрасывать.

accomplices[23] on board to these men who are waiting in readiness[24] to receive them, and who immediately make a bolt[25] through the crowd with their booty[26]. The converse[27] of this practice is not unknown[28] — throwing dutiable[29] goods on board a departing steamer, just as she is well clear of the wharf.

From: «A Glossary of Reference» by H. Giles.

40. SWALLOWING GOLD.

Euphemistically[1] used by the Chinese for suicide by poison[2], chiefly[3] in the case of high officials who have received intimation[4] from Peking that their lives are no longer wanted. Absurdly[5] supposed by some foreigners and many ignorant natives to signify[6] death from swallowing[7] lumps[8] of gold or inhaling[9] or suffocating[10] oneself with gold-leaf[11]. This mistake has been made by most writers on Chinese subjects[12], such as Doolittle, Williams (Middle Kingdom, II 543) and others; and a qualified[13] European practitioner[14] wrote as follows in the Customs Gazette, № XXXIII January — March, 1877:

«Gold-leaf poisoning appears to be seldom practised here (Kiukiang) as a method of commiting[15] suicide, as I have heard only one case during my three years' residence[16]. Goldleaf, where it does not suffocate, must act simply as an irritant[17], and therefore I should consider that the rational[18] treatment[19] would be the continuous[20] exhibition[21] of alkalies[22], with demulcent[23] drinks and emetics[24]».

But it might just as well be argued[25] that the phrase «to present silk» must necessarily[26] mean an Imperial gift of a few bales[27] to a deserving[28] mandarin, instead of, as it actually does, a peremptory[29] command to strangle[30] himself forthwith[31].

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[23]соучастникъ, [24]готовность, [25]пускаться стрѣлой, [26]добыча, [27]обратное, [28]неизвѣстный, [29]подлежащій оплатѣ пошлиной.

[1]для смягченія выраженія, [2]ядъ, [3]главнымъ образомъ, [4]увѣдомленіе, [5]нелѣпо, [6]обозначать, [7]проглатывать, [8]кусокъ, [9]вдыханіе, [10]задыхаться, [11]листовое золото, [12]предметъ, [13]компетентный, дипломированный, [14]докторъ, [15]совершеніе, [16]жительство, [17]раздражающій, [18]раціональный, [19]пользованіе, [20]продолжительный, [21]дача, [22]щелочь, [23]успокоительный, [24]рвотныя, [25]доказывать, [26]необходимо, [27]кипа, [28]достойный, [29]не допускающій возраженія, [30]задушить, [31]немедленно.

The Hsi-yüan-lu or instructions to Coroners[32], uses the term[33] in the sense of lump gold or silver, and gives directions[34] for softening[35] the swallowed metal so as to make it pass easily through the intestines[36]. And a case is quoted[37] of a Brigadier General who swallowed three finger-rings and died after severe vomiting[38].

From: «A Glosarry of Reference», by H. Giles.

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41. MARRIAGES.

Marriages in China are arranged by go-betweens[1] who are legally responsible[2] for their share in the transaction[3]. One important preliminary[4] consists in comparing[5] the year, month, day and hour at which the two parties were born, to ascertain[6] that they are in astrological harmony[7].

If these negotiations[8] are followed up by acceptance[9], on the part of the bride's[10] family, of marriage presents, and if no misrepresentation[11] of facts[12] can be proved by either side against the other, the marriage contract is held to be complete, and neither party is allowed to draw back. A day is fixed[13] and the bride-groom fetches[14] the bride in a gaudy[15] red sedan-chair[16] from her home to his own, where they worship together in their ancestral[17] hall, and rise up, man and wife.

The remarriage of widows is not prohibited[18] but strongly discountenanced[19] by public opinion. Marriage may not be celebrated[20] during the period of mourning for a parent and certain other near relations; nor (with notable[21] exceptions) between persons bearing[22] the same surname[23]; nor between first cousins either on the father's or mother's side[24].

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[32]слѣдователь производящій дознаніе объ умершихъ скоропостижно, [33]выраженіе, [34]наставленіе, [35]смягченіе, [36]кишечникъ, [37]цитировать, [38]рвота.

[1]сваха, [2]по закону отвѣтственный, [3]сдѣлка, [4]предварительное дѣйствіе, [5]сравненіе, [6]удостовѣреніе, [7]астрологическая гармонія, [8]переговоръ, [9]принятіе, [10]невѣста, [11]искаженіе, [12]фактъ, [13]назначаться, [14]женихъ приводитъ, [15]пышный, [16]паланкинъ, [17]предки, [18]запрещенъ, [19]неодобрять, [20]праздноваться, [21]знаменитый, извѣстный, [22]носящій, [23]фамилія, [24]сторона.

Custom[25], however, interprets[26] this last clause[27] as applicable[28] only to first cousins of the same surname. No legal[29] objection[30] was raised to the suggested[31] marriage of the hero[32] and heroine[33] of the Hung-lou-mêng nor the hero's actual[34] marriage with Pao-ch'ai.

From: «A Glossary of Reference», by H. Giles.

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42. MIXED COURT.

A tribunal[1] instituted[2] at Shanghai in 1869, for the hearing of all cases[3] between: 1) Chinese resident[4] within[5] the settlement[6], 2) civil and criminal (except murder[7] and certain serious charges[8]) between Chinese and foreign residents, in cases where Chinese are defendants[9]; 3) where foreigners are the defendants, provided always they are unrepresented[10] by a Consul on the spot[11]. The Court consists of a Chinese official having the rank of sub-Prefect and a foreign Assessor[12], the latter being always, in civil suits[13], a representative[14] of the nationality involved[15]. Otherwise[16] the British Assessor sits three times, an American twice and a German once a week. The Court was formerly held at the British Consulate, but has since been transferred[17] to a building in the Maloo, at the entrance to which may be usually seen a number of convicted prisoners wearing the cangue. The punishments inflicted[18] range[19] from 20 blows with the bamboo to three of four years penal servitude[20]. Over the outer gates may be seen a Chinese inscription[21] meaning «Men flock[22] from afar, while those who are near rejoice. Business brisk[23] and the people prosperous[24]».

From: «A Glossary of Reference», by H. Giles.

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[25]обычай, [26]толковать, [27]правило, [28]примѣнимо, [29]законный, [30]препятствіе, [31]предположенный, [32]герой, [33]героиня, [34]дѣйствительный.

[1]судилище, [2]учрежденный, [3]дѣло, [4]живущій, [5]въ предѣлахъ, [6]поселеніе, [7]убійство, [8]обвиненіе, [9]отвѣтчикъ, [10]не имѣющій представителя, [11]на мѣстѣ, [12]помощникъ судьи, [13]тяжба, [14]представитель, [15]замѣшанный, [16]иначе, [17]перевести, [18]налагаемый, [19]простираться, [20]каторга, [21]надпись, [22]стекаться, [23]бойкій, [24]благоденствовать.

43. TORTURES[1].

Of these a long list might be given; they exist[2], however, rather[3] in name than in practice, the more severe forms being absolutely[4] prohibited[5], though Chinese prisoners are occasionally under great stress[6] of circumstances, subjected[7] to very barbarous treatment. To extort[8] evidence[9] from a man, the bamboo is applied; women are slapped[10] on the cheek[11] with a flat[12] piece of hard leather[13]. Instruments[14] for squeezing[15] the fingers and ankle-bones[16] are authorised[17] under the Penal Code, but «any magistrate who wantonly[18] or arbitrarily[19] applies the question by torture, shall be tried for such offence»[20], and where competition[21] for place is so keen[22], few officials would dare[23] risk[24] their career [25] in such an unsatisfactory way. Besides[26], few Chinese prisoners need[27] more than the majesty[28] of the law to frighten them either into telling the truth or swearing[29] to a falsehood[30], as the presiding[31] magistrate may require.

The real[32] tortures of the Chinese prisoner are the filthy[33] dens[34] in which the unfortunate vituims[35] are confined[36], the stench[37] in which they have to draw breath[38], the fetters[39] and manacles[40] by which they are secured[41], absolute[42] insufficiency[43] even of the disgusting[44] rations[45] doled[46] out to them, and above all, the mental[47] agony[48] which must ensue[49] upon imprisonment in a country with no Habeas corpus to protect the lives and fortunes[50] of its citizen[51].

In all cases of rendition[52] of prisoners from the colony of Hong-

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[1]Пытка, [2]существовать, [3]скорѣе, [4]совершенно, [5]запрещенный [6]давленіе, [7]подвергаться, [8]выгонять, [9]показаніе, [10]ударъ ладонью или чѣмъ-нибудь плоскимъ, [11]щека, [12]плоскій, [13]кожа, [14]инструментъ, [15]сжиманіе, [16]таранная кость, [17]дозволяться, [18]безъ причины, [19]произвольно, [20]проступокъ, [21]соревнованіе, конкуренція, [22]сильно, [23]осмѣлиться, [24]рисковать, [25]карьера, [26]кромѣ того, [27]нуждаться, [28]великій, [29]присягнуть, [30]ложь, [31]предсѣдательствующій, [32]истинный, [33]грязный, [34]логовище, [35]жертва, [36]заключенный, [37]вонь, [38]дышать, [39]кандалы, [40]ручные кандалы, [41]заковать, [42]совершенный, [43]недостаточность, [44]отвратительный, [45]довольствіе, [46]раздать, [47]умственный, [48]страданіе, [49]слѣдовать, [50]судьба, [51]гражданинъ, [52]выдача.

kong to the Chinese authorities[53], a guarantee[54] is required from the latter that at the ensuing[55] trial no tortures will be applied[56].

From: «A Glossary of Reference», by H. Giles.

44. SALT COMMISSIONER.

Salt is a government monopoly in China, and a commissioner[1] is a high official charged[2] with the collection[3] of the revenue[4] accruing[5] therefrom, together with the strict[6] repression[7] of smuggling[8], which is however carried[9] on to a very great extent[10].

China is divided for the purpose of salt[11] administration into seven main[12] circuits[13], each of which has its own source[14] of production. The official controlling the administration are, as a rule, independent[15] of the local[16] authorities.

The system[17] of administration is nearly the same in each of the circuits. The salt is produced in certain specified[18] places by evaporation[19] and boiling[20], from sea water[21] round the coast[22], and from brine[23] found in wells[24] and marshes[25] in Szechuan and Shansi. There is no restriction[26] on the amount[27] or mode[28] of production, but all the salt manufactured must be sold at a fixed rate[29] to government officials, who establish depôts[30] near the place of production. Its distribution[31] is undertaken[32] by the salt merchants, who are a body of men[33] holding[34] licences[35] or warrants[36] from the salt Commissioner, if there is one, or the Viceroy or Governor who superintends[37] that particular circuit. The quantity of salt which ought annually[38] to pass[39] into consumption[40] in each circuit is roughly[41] estimated[42] and as many warrants are issued

[53]власти, [54]гарантія, [55]послѣдующій, [56]примѣнять.

[1]комиссаръ, [2]поручать, [3]сборъ, [4]доходъ, [5]поступающій, [6]строй, [7]подавленіе, [8]контрабанда, [9]вести, [10]въ большихъ размѣрахъ, [11]управленіе, [12]главный, [13]округъ, [14]источникъ, [15]самостоятельный, [16]мѣстный, [17]система, [18]указанный (поименованный), [19]испареніе, [20]кипяченіе, [21]морская вода, [22]побережье, [23]соленая вода, [24]колодцы, [25]болото, [26]ограниченіе, [27]количество, [28]способъ, [29]установленная цѣна, [30]складъ, [31]распредѣленіе, [32]брать на себя, [33]корпорація, [34]имѣющій, [35]патентъ, [36]свидѣтельство, [37]надзирать, [38]ежегодно, [39]войти, [40]потребленіе, [41]приблизительно, [42]вычистить.

as are necessary to cover[43] that amount, so that each warrant is supposed to be used every year.

The warrants are perpetual[44], that is to say, a warrant once issued[45] may be used over and over again, may be handed down from father to son, or may be transferred[46] to a nominee[47] for value. The possession of one or two salt warrants becomes in places a valuable asset[48].

Having purchased[49] and paid for his salt, the merchant is entitled[50] to convey[51] it to any part of the circuit where he thinks there is the best demand for it. But he is not at liberty to sell it direct to the consumer[52]. As he bought it at a price fixed by the government, so he must sell it through an agent of the Salt Administration, which also fixes the selling price. The merchant, having chosen the place where he wishes his salt to be disposed of, must store[53] it at a sort of bonded warehouse[54], which is established[55] in every town of importance[56] under the charge of a wei-yuen from the Salt Commissioners yamên. The salt is stored there under the control[57] of the wei-yuen, to await its furn[58] for sale. For this purpose the merchants names are entered in a book in order of application[59], and the salt is strictly disposed[60] of in the same order. The warrants are handed in at the same time and are retained[61] by the wei-yuen till the salt they cover[62] is cleared[63], upon which they are handed back, and the merchant is at liberty to try another venture[64].

A curious custom connected[65] with the sale of salt obtains[66] in Canton. Old and infirm[67] persons are permitted to hawk[68] it about the streets without the otherwise necessary licence, and this enables[69] them to accept a somewhat lower rate[70] than the ordinary shopkeeper[71].

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[43]покрыть, [44]вѣчный, [45]выданный, [46]передать, [47]другое лицо, по усмотрѣнію, [48]имущество, [49]купить, [50]имѣть право, [51]перевозить, [52]потребитель, [53]сложить, [54]казенный пакгаузъ, [55]учредить, [56]важный, [57]вѣдѣніе, [58]очередь, [59]заявленіе, [60]продавать, [61]задерживать, [62]покрывать, обезпечивать, [63]очищенъ, [64]попытка, [65]связанный, [66]существовать, [67]слабый,[68] продавать въ разносъ, [69]дать возможность, [70]болѣе низкая цѣна [71]лавочникъ.

45. COLOURS.

Yellow: the Imperial colour. Princes of the blood[1] have yellow robes for their sedan-chairs. Red: the official colour of China under the Chou dynasty. The emblem[2] of joy. The colour of ordinary visiting cards, mandarin seals[3], bride's dress, bridal chair, etc. White: emblem of mourning[4]. White hats and shoes are never worn except in mourning. Blue: at the death of an emperor all official seals are stamped in this colour, and the paper of scrolls[5] etc. on the door-posts[6] is also changed to blue (or black and white). The ordinary colour of a chair of a mandarin below a certain rank[7]. Green: the colour of the chair of a mandarin above a certain rank. Light brown: colour of visiting cards when in mourning. After some time has elapsed[8], a small piece of paper of this colour, with the name inscribed[9], is pasted[10] in the middle of the usual red card. Mauve[11]: is used for the seals of the highest authorities. Black is almost tabooed[12], as significant[13] of evil[14]. Black fans are used only by old people, who are supposed to be beyond the reach[15] of bad influences[16]. Prisoners under the Han dynasty wore black clothes. Official underlings[17] are called the «black band»[18]. Devils are always depicted[19] with black faces. Dragon boats are of all colours except black. Opium is called ‹black dirt»[20] and ‹to be stained[21] black› is to be addicted[22] to the pipe.

From: «A Glossary of Reference», by H. Files.

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46. CURIOUS[1] BRIDGES[2] IN INTERIOR[3] CHINA.

The problem[4] of the other side and how to reach it has been before the race since the beginning. Is it a mountain? a path[5] to climb[6] by will lead us to the other face. An ocean?[7] then some form of ship-

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[1]кровь, [2]эмблемой, [3]печать, [4]трауръ, [5]свитокъ, [6]косякъ, [7]чинъ, [8]пройти (о времени), [9]написанный, [10]приклеиваться, [11]сиреневый, [12]изгнанъ изъ употребленія, [13]означающій, [14]зло, [15]внѣ вліянія, [16]вліяніе, [17]подчиненный, низшіе чиновники, [18]ватага, [19]изображать, [20]черная грязь, [21]окрашенный, [22]имѣть склонность.

[1]странный, [2]мостъ, [3]внутренній, [4]задача, [5]тропинка, [6]лазать, [7]океанъ,

craft[8] is needed to reach the further shore[9]. A river, however, which is neither ocean nor mountain, but compounded[10] of both, may be either a way to a place or an obstacle[11] to getting there. At any rate, the problem of the other side came early[12] to the fore[13] as men spread[14] first along the river valleys and sought communication[15] across the dividing[16] stream. Is the river shallow[17] and fordable?[18] — then wade[19] across. Is it wide and deep? then a boat to float[20] one over is necessary[21]. Both methods, however, have their objections[22]. Rivers have an uncomfortable habit of rising[23] at the wrong time for the traveller, so reducing[24] the value of fords[25]. Both are limited[26] in capacity[27] and precarious[28] in performance[29], hence the necessity for and the value of bridges. China has still her primitive[30] bridges, ingenious[31], fantastic[32]— a delight to the curious and a lover of things ancient. Visible in many places are the stepping[33] stones, worn[34] into various forms by the countless[35] feet of generations[36] of travellers who avoided[37] the immersion[38] of extremities[39] by amateur[40] acrobatics[41] on this elementary[42] bridge. Then some one suspended[43] a rope[44] across a stream and carried himself and load[45] over, spider[46] fashion, hung in space[47] above the menacing[48] water beneath. Such bridges are in common use to-day among the mountains of Western China, where the head[49] waters of the great rivers fume[50] and fret their way coast-ward[51], and the mountains lave[52] their feet in the torrents[53] thrown down by their rocky[54] sides. Heavy bamboo cables[55], most enduring[56] form of rope known, span[57] the gorge[58], a grooved[59] wooden carrier[60] is fitted[61] to the cable[62], a transverse[63] stick is secured by a short rope beneath the carrier, the

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[8]судно, [9]берегъ, [10]составить, [11]препятствіе, [12]рано, [13]на первый планъ, [14]распространяться, [15]сообщеніе, [16]раздѣляющій, [17]мелкій, [18]проходимый въ бродъ, [19]ходить въ водѣ, [20]плавать, [21]нужный, [22]недостатокъ, [23]подниматься, [24]уменьшать, [25]бродъ, [26]ограниченный, [27]объемъ, [28]ненадежный, [29]исполненіе, [30]примитивный, [31]хитроумный, [32]фантастическій, [33]камни, возвышающіеся надъ поверхностью воды и служащіе для перехода пѣшеходовъ, [34]изношенный, [35]безчисленный, [36]поколѣніе, [37]избѣгать, [38]погруженіе, [39]оконечность, [40]любительскій, [41]акробатическія упражненія, [42]элементарный, [43]подвѣсить, [44]веревка, [45]ноша, [46]паукъ, [47]пространство, [48]угрожать, [49]верхнее теченіе, [50]сердиться, выходить изъ себя, [51]по направленію къ побережью, [52]купать, [53]потокъ, [54]скалистый, [55]канатъ, [56]прочный, [57]перехватывать, [58]ущелье, [59]съ нарѣзами, [60]передаточное колесо, [61]придѣлывать, [62]канатъ, [63]поперечный.

traveller seats himself astride[64] the stick and by dexterous[65] manipulation[66] of the cable, hand over hand, or the friendly help of a partner[67] who hauls[68] him by a leading[69] rope, the question of the other side is solved[70] for him. A steady[71] head and fairly[72] good muscles[73] are needed in crossing, for the cable sags[74] uncomfortably in the middle, and the tossing[75], tumbling[76] water has a habit[77] of saying queer[78] things to the nervous biped[79] dangling[80] just above it, while an involuntary[81] plunge[82] into the racing[83] current[84] would easily put a period[85] to one's speculation[86], should he leave go of the rope that seems so insecure[87]. The mountain tribes[88] whose homes are hidden from the too careful inspection of outsiders, guard these rope bridges with great jealousy[89] and, in case of suspicion[90], nothing is easier than to detach[91] the bridge from its moorings[92] on one bank[93], and so leave the suspected[94] traveller down on his luck[95] on one side of the river instead of down on the native on the other. Unspeakable[96] Ishmaelites[97] are these mountain people, bred[98] in suspicion and reared[99] in seclusion[100]; their rope bridges do not always solve[101] the problem[102] of the other side for the other man. Allied[103] to this primitive[104] bridge for man is an effective[105] device[106] employed by the Chinese Imperial Couriers[107] to prevent delay[108] in forwarding[109] despatches[110] during the high water season when the river is impassable[111]. A light bamboo cable is thrown over the river at a safe height[112], a «carrier» wich can be manipulated[113] from either side, is arranged[114], and the despatch is hauled[115] to the further shore[116], where another courier is ever in readiness[117] to carry the yellow-wrapped[118] package[119] on a new stage[120] of its journey.

An advanced step in bridge builing is also to be found in these

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[64]верхомъ, [65]ловкій, [66]дѣйствовать руками, [67]товарищъ, [68]тащить, [69]ходовая веревка, [70]разрѣшенъ, [71]крѣпкій, [72]довольно-таки сносный, [73]мускулы, [74]осѣдать, [75]бросающій, [76]падающій, [77]привычка, [78]странный, [79]двуногое животное, [80]болтающійся, [81]невольный, [82]ныряніе, [83]быстрый, [84]теченіе, [85]конецъ, [86]предположеніе, [87]ненадежный, [88]племя, [89]ревность, [90]подозрѣніе, [91]отдѣлить, [92]шварты, [93]берегъ, [94]подозрительный, [95]въ несчастномъ положеніи, [96]невыразимый, [97]измаильтяне, [98]воспитанный, [99]выращенный, [100]уединеніе, [101]рѣшать, [102]задача, [103]сродни, [104]первобытный, [105]дѣйствительный, [106]приспособленіе, [107]курьеръ, [108]задержка, [109]препровожденіе, [110]бумага, [111]непереходимый, [112]безопасная высота, [113]управлять, [114]устроенный, [115]тащить, [116]берегъ, [117]готовность, [118]завернутый въ желтую бумагу, [119]пакетъ, [120]перегонъ.

same Western hills. When the annual summer freshet[121] has passed, the annual bridge building is begun — about the end of September. A huge cable is plaited[122] of best bamboo strips[123] — capable[124] of bearing[125] an immense strain[126] — and firmly[127] secured in mammoth[128] crates[129] of pebble[130] stones, built for the purpose one on either bank. Bundles[131] of ordinary bamboos are then lashed[132] to the down stream — should one say leeward[133]? — side of the cable to form the road-bed[134] of the bridge, sundry[135] boards[136] are laid casually on the bundles, with characteristic Chinese disdain[137] for such trifles[138], and there you are. A side rail of bamboo is built up, to give a sense of security[139] — only a sense, there is no security — and for eight months of the year the Ya is yoked to a floating[140] bamboo bridge on which the traffic of the Imperial highway[141] from the west is carried across that turbulent[142] but fascinating[143] river.

In the fifth moon, however, the Chinese remove[144] the bridge and resort[145] to ferry-boats[146], just in time to catch the augmented[147] traffic caused by the transporting the eggs of the white wax[148] insect from the west to the various places where the insects are hatched[149] out and wax is made. The carrier coolies are in great haste to reach home before the eggs hatch out and thus spoil[150] on the way. Such haste, almost indecent[151] in the land of Confucius, is the ferry-man's good time, and he makes his hay while the sun shines[152]. The maxims[153] of Confucius are at a discount[154] while the obdurate[155] ferry-men squeeze[156] a heavy premium[157] on haste out of the luckless coolies.

An improved form of bridge, because more permanent[158], is the iron suspension structures[159] now so common from the borders[160] of Burmah to the plain of Chêntu. Heavy wrought iron[161] chains are carried across the river and fastened to solidly[162] constructed stone piers[163],

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[121]разливъ, [122]плести, [123]полоска, [124]способный, [125]вынести, [126]напряженіе, [127]крѣпко, [128]громадный, [129]плетеныя корзинки, [130]булыжникъ, [131]связка, [132]привязывать, [133]подвѣтренная, сторона, [134]настилка, [135]различный, [136]доска, [137]презрѣніе, [138]пустяки, [139]чувство безопасности, [140]пловучій, [141]большая дорога, [142]бурный, [143]очаровательный, [144]удалять, [145]прибѣгать, [146]паромъ, [147]увеличенный, [148]бѣлый воскъ, [149]высидѣть, [150]испортить, [151]неприличный, [152]ковать желѣзо, пока оно еще горячо, [153]правила, [154]падать въ цѣнѣ, быть не въ почетѣ, [155]немилосердный, [156]выжимать, [157]премія, [158]постоянный, [159]подвѣсныя сооруженія, [160]граница, [161]кованное желѣзо, [162]солидно, [163]быкъ.

ornamental approaches[164] are built on either bank and a toll[165] levied[166] from the travellers. In some cases uncouth[167] looking windlasses[168] are used to tighten[169] up the swaying[170] cables.

Across the Shweli, Salmen, and Mekong in the south west the Chinese have thrown these suspension bridges and have done really good work in the building of them. Naturally proud of the result, the builders have not omitted[171] to blow their own horn[172], or rather write their own epitaph[173], as, for instance, in Mekong there is a huge slab[174] in the mountain side prepared to receive and perpetuate[175] the naïve[176] inscription that this is «The Number One Bridge» in the south west. It is phrased in correct Chinese, but its purport is as above.

On the Peking-Lhassa road there is a famous bridge spanning[177] the gorge of the Tung river, a virtiginous[178] structure[179] swung far above the level of the stream, which can be seen between the gaping[180] boards lying loosely[181] on the chains forming the bed of the bridge. A common scene is that of some luckless pony[182] with all four legs stuck[183] through the boards, himself resting — if such a position can be called rest — on his stomach[184], till finally rescued by a posse[185] of coolies, who seize either end of the unfortunate beast and hoist[186] him out.

The use of stone for their excellent bridges is so well known that it hardly needs mention. The solidity of construction and ingenuity in adornment are apparent[187] in the west as elsewhere. Not only do they build good bridges, but some of the methods used by the Chinese to preserve their work are noticeable[188]. It is perhaps very natural among the mountains, where the unrestrained[189] forces of nature are sometimes too much for the man pitted[190] against them, that some reference should be made to the gods whose shadows[191] may well be imagined to lie in the gloomy[192] recesses[193] of the hills. Hence the

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[164]подступъ, [165]пошлина, [166]взимать, [167]неуклюжій, [168]воротъ, [169]подтянуть, [170]качающійся, [171]опустить, [172]протрубить о себѣ, [173]эпитафія, [174]громадная плита, [175]увѣковѣчить, [176]наивный, [177]перекинутый, [178]головокружительный, [179]сооруженіе, [180]зіяющій, [181]свободно, [182]лошадь, [183]просунутый, [184]животъ, [185]толпа, [186]подымать, [187]очевидный, [188]замѣтный, [189]несдерживаемый ничѣмъ, [190]противопоставленный, [191]тѣнь, [192]мрачное, [193]ущелье.

little shrines built on the top of each pier of the bridge among the Yün-nan mountains.

From: «East of Asia» vol. 3 p. 241.

47. BULL-FIGHTS AND GAMBLING.

It may not be known that bull-fights are in vogue[1] in some parts of China. The district of Kinhoa, not far from Ningpo, is equally celebrated for fierce[2] bulls and fat hams[3]. For want of transport they feed both pigs and cows on rice. Every spring they hold a cattle show[4] at which the chief attraction is the bull-fights, of which more take place than in any city in Spain, for the animals are pitted[5] not against man and horse, but against each other. The vanquished[6] is seldom killed, but retires with head and shoulders[7] covered with blood. When asked the reason for the cruel[8] sport, «Sport! it is not sport but business», replied a grave-looking man, who was either a philosopher or a wag[9], or perhaps a mixture[10] of both. «We make the beasts fight», continued he, «to take the spirit of combativeness[11] out of the air, so that men may live in harmony[12]».

It goes without saying that the motive[13] back of this philantropic aim[14] was the excitement of betting, for the Chinese are desperate[15] gamblers, forcing all kinds of pugnacious[16] beasts to do their fighting for them, while they do the betting. The quail[17], for instance, i swith them a game[18] bird, in this particular sense[19]; and a quail cock that kills half a dozen antagonists[20] is worth ten times his weight[21] in silver. The crickets[22] however, afford[23] the highest sport; gay young men and decrepit[24] old men are alike[25] fascinated[26] with the fun of seeing them snap[27] each other's heads off. The capital was once taken by a horde[28] of Tartars because the general in command was too engaged with his crickets to prepare for its defence[29]. Does not Daudet tell us something similar about a French marshal and his game of billiards?

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[1]въ обычаѣ, въ модѣ, [2]свирѣпый, [3]окорокъ, [4]выставка рогатаго скота, [5]заставить состязаться, [6]побѣжденный, [7]плечо, [8]жестокій, [9]шутникъ, [10]помѣсь, [11]наклонность, къ дракѣ, [12]гармонія, [13]побужденіе, [14]цѣль, [15]отчаянный, [16]драчливый, [17]перепелка, [18]игорный [19]смыслъ, [20]противникъ, [21]вѣсъ, [22]сверчокъ, [23]доставлять, [24]дряхлый, [25]одинаково, [26]очаровывать, [27]откусить, [28]орда, [29]защита.

«I don't eat meat any more», once said my donkey boy as he was trudging[30] along by my side in another part of China. «It was hard[31] to give it up, but now it would be hard to take to it again». Asking the how and the why, he told me this story.

«I was given to play», said he, «wasted[32] my earnings[33] and stole things out of the house to stake[34] on the game. In grief[35] and despair[36], my father cursed[37] me, praying that I might be struck dead. That was more than I could bear[38]. I went away to a temple, got an incense-stick, lighted it under the open sky, and, knocking my head on the ground, I made a vow[39] to heaven and earth not to touch a card for a year, and in meantime[40] to abstain[41] from meat. Nearly two years have passed, and now I have no appetite for either. I intend to abstain from both till the end of my life». With him filial[42] piety meant something, and his religion, vague[43] as it was, enabled him to triumph over his besetting[44] sin[45].

Yet another illustration of the passion[46] of hazard[47]. One day when I was new to the place, I happened to enter a street near the Floating Bridge. It was filled with an excited crowd, who were madly[48] vociferating[49] and gesticulating[50]. Thinking that I had come upon a riot, I turned aside[51] to ask the meaning of the tumult[52], when I learned that I was in the Stock Exchange. Bids[53] were made *viva voce* and accepted by the grasping[54] of hands, the parties withdrawing[55] to complete their bargain[56]. The business going on at that time was a fictitous[57] sale of Spanish dollars for copper cash; the quotations[58] being brought by pigeon[59] post from Suchau, two hundred miles distant. How vividly[60] this scene was recalled[61] to my mind by the confused roar[62] of the Paris Bourse!

From: «A Cycle of Cathay», by Martin, p. 96.

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[30]тащиться, [31]трудно, [32]растрачивать, [33]заработокъ, [34]ставить ставку, [35]горе, [36]отчаяніе, [37]проклинать, [38]вынести, [39]обѣтъ, [40]тѣмъ временемъ, [41]воздержаться, [42]сыновній, [43]смутный, [44]укоренившійся, [45]грѣхъ, [46]страсть, [47]пытать счастье, [48]неистово, [49]голосить, [50]жестикулировать, [51]въ сторону, [52]сумятица, [53]предлагать цѣну, [54]пожатіе, [55]удаляться, [56]сдѣлка, [57]фиктивный, [58]биржевая цѣна, [59]голубиный, [60]живо, [61]напомнить, [62]крикъ.

48. FOOT BINDING.

There is no difinite[1] age to bind[2] the feet, but the daughters of the rich usually have it done between their fourth and fifth years, and those of the poor either at betrothal[3] or between their seventh and eighth years, according to the local custom. The progress[4] is much more painful at the latter age, and the treatment[5] of the big toe[6] is different. In the case of the younger child, four of the toes are doubled[7] under the foot, the big toe is laid on the top, and the deformity[8] is then tightly bandaged[9]. In both cases in adult[10] life, when the progress is complete, there is a deep cleft[11] across the sole[12] of the foot, between the heel and the toes, which are forced[13] close together. If skilfully[14] bound, this cleft ought to be deep and narrow enough to hold a Mexican dollar.

I saw the initial[15] at Canton. It was the case of a girl nearly ten years, and just betrothed to an elderly rich man. She suffered agonies[16], the toes were violently[17] bent under the foot and bandaged in that position, and from the sounds I think that some of the tendons[18] were ruptured[19]. Yet she consented willingly in order to get a rich husband.

The lot[20] of the women of the lower classes is rough[21] and severe[22], and it is not surprising[23] that girls long to escape from it by making rich marriages, even though they have to endure[24] such pain. Then again the weak feminine [25]nature desires to secure the admiration which in poetry, prose, and common speech[26] is bestowed[27] on the «golden lilies»[28].

A woman has to bandage her feet every day of her life, or the «beauty» of the shape is lost; the whole process of deforming them is carried out by carefully regulated[29] bandaging.

The Chinese women object to show their uncovered[30] feet. I have

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[1]опредѣленный, [2]бинтованіе, [3]обрученіе, [4]ходъ операціи, [5]пользованіе, [6]большой палецъ на ногѣ, [7]подгибать, [8]уродство, [9]забинтовать, [10]взрослый, [11]разсѣлина, [12]подошва, [13]стянутый, [14]искусно, [15]начало операціи, [16]страшныя страданія, [17]сильно, [18]сухожиліе, [19]разорваться, [20]удѣлъ, жребій, [21]грубый, [22]жестокій, [23]неудивительно, [24]вынести, [25]женская, [26]разговоръ, [27]даваться, [28]золотыя лиліи, [29]регулированный, [30]разутый.

only seen them twice. They are very painful objects to look at, and the leg, the development[31] of the muscules of the calf[32] being checked[33], tapers[34] from the knee to the foot, and there are folds[35] of superfluous[36] skin. The bandages are not covered by stockings. The shoes worn are very soft, and where it is possible, are of embroidered[37] silk, with soles of stitched[38] leather. The women make their own, and the peasant women sit outside their houses in the evening stitching or embroidering them.

As a contrast against the miseries[39] of foot binding is the extreme comfort of a Chinese womans dress in all classes, no corsets[40] no waistbands[41] or constraints[42] of any kind, and possibly the full development of the figure[43] which it allows, mitigates[44] or obviates[45] the evils which we should think would result from altering the position of the lower limbs[46]. So comfortable is the Chinese costume, and such freedom does it give, that since I wore it in Manchuria and until now I have not been able to take kindly to European dress.

From: «The Yangtze Valley and Beyond», by Mrs. Bishop. p. 241.

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49. SAMURAI.

The people were divided into four classes, arranged[1] in the following order: samurai, farmers[2], artisans, and merchants. And in his Legacy[3] Ieyasu thus expressed himself: «The samurai are the masters of the four classes. Farmers, artisans, and merchants may not behave in a rude[4] manner towards samurai... and a samurai is not to be interfered[5] with in cutting down[6] a fellow who has behaved to him in a manner other than expected». Again he says: «A girded[7] sword is the living soul of the samurai».

This authority coming from so high and so revered[8] a source[9] did not grow less during the centuries of feudalism which followed. The samurai did not fail to use all the privileges which were allowed

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[31]развитіе, [32]икры, [33]задержать, [34]уничтожаться, [35]складка, [36]излишній, [37]вышитый, [38]стеганный, [39]страданіе, [40]корсетъ, [41]лифчикъ, [42]стѣсненіе, [43]фигура, [44]уменьшать, [45]отвращать, [46]конечность.

[1]расположенный, [2]ремесленникъ, [3]завѣщаніе, [4]грубый, [5]мѣшать, [6]зарубить, [7]припоясанный, [8]почитаемый, [9]источникъ.

by the Ieyasu te stamentary[10] law. Especially in the large cities, where great numbers of them were gathered, and where idleness led them into endless[11] evil practices, the arrogance and the overbearing[12] pride of the samurai made them an intolerable nuisance[13]. Nevertheless[14], it must be allowed that nearly all that was good, and high-minded[15], and scholarly in Japan was to be found among the ranks of the feudal retainers. It is to them that the credit must be given for the great changes and improvements[16] which have been initiated[17] since Japan was opened to foreigners. They were the students who went out into the world to learn what western science[18] had to teach them. They were the pioneers[19] in a return to a central authority and to the experiment[20] at a representative[21] government, and to the principles[22] of liberty and toleration[23], to which the country is committed[24]. To them Japan owes its ancient as well as its modern system of education. Its old stores[25] of literature, it is true, are not due to them, but surely all its modern development in newspapers, magazines and history, political science, and legal and commercial codes[26], is to be traced[27] to the adaptability[28] and energy[29] of the old samurai class.

The samurai had the privilege of carrying[30] two swords; the principal one was about four feet long, nearly straight, but slightly[31] curved[32] toward the point[33], the blade[34] thick and ground[35] to a keen[36] though blunt edge[37]. It was carried in a scabbard[38] thrust[39] through the belt[40] on the left side, with the edge uppermost[41]. Besides this sword the samurai carried also a short sword about nine and a half inches long. The blade of the sword was fastened to the hilt[42] by a pin[43] of wood and could be readily detached[44]. On the part of the blade inserted[45] into the hilt the makers[46] name was inscribed[47], and it was a special matter of pride when he was one of the famous sword-smiths of Japan. The most noted[48] makers were Munechika, Masamune,

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[10]преданный по завѣщанію, [11]безконечный, [12]высокомѣрный, [13]непріятность, зло, [14]тѣмъ не менѣе, [15]благородный, [16]улучшеніе, [17]ввести, начать, [18]наука, [19]піонеръ, [20]опытъ, [21]представительный, [22]принципъ, [23]терпимость, [24]обязаться, [25]сокровище (склады, запасы), [26]кодексъ, [27]приписать (прослѣдить), [28]примѣняемость, [29]энергія, [30]ношеніе, [31]слегка, [32]изогнутый, [33]конецъ, [34]клинокъ, [35]отточенный, [36]острый, [37]леввіе, [38]ножны, [39]всунутый, [40]поясъ, [41]кверху, [42]рукоятка, [43]шпенекъ (булавка), [44]отдѣлить, [45]вставленный, [46]мастеръ, фабрикантъ, [47]написанъ, [48]извѣстный.

Yoshimitsu and Muramasa, who ranged from the tenth down to the fourteenth century. The quality of the Japanese sword has been a matter of national pride, and the feats[49] which have been accomplished by it seem almost beyond belief[50]. To cleave[51] at one blow three human bodies laid one upon the other; to cut through a pile[52] of copper coins[53] without nicking[54] the edge, were common tests[55] which were often tried.

It was an essential[56] part of the education of a young samurai that he should be trained thoroughly in martial[57] exercises[58]. The later part of the day was given up to this kind of physical[59] training. He was taught to ride a horse, to shoot with a bow, to handle the spear[60], and especially to be skilled in the etiquette and the use of the sword. They went through again and again the tragic[61] details of the commission of hara-kiri, and had it impressed upon their youthful imaginations[62] with such a force and vividness[63], that when the time for its actual enactment[64] came, they were ready to meet the bloody[65] reality without a tremor[66] and with perfect composure[67].

From: «Japan», by Murray, p. 281.

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50. HARA-KIRI.

Need we say that hara-kiri was for centuries the favourite Japanese method of committing[1] suicide?[2] There were two kinds of hara-kiri,—obligatory[3] and voluntary. The former was a boon granted by government, who graciously[4] permitted criminals[5] of the samurai class to thus destroy themselves instead of being handed over[6] to the common executioner[7]. Time and place were officially notified[8] to the condemned[9], and officials were sent to witness the ceremony. This custom is quite extinct[10]. Voluntary hara-kiri was practised by men in hopeless trouble,

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[49]подвигъ, [50]вѣра, [51]разрубить, [52]груда, [53]монета, [54]зарубливаніе, [55]испытаніе, [56]необходимый, [57]военный, [58]упражненіе, [59]физическій, [60]копье, [61]трагическій, [62]воображеніе, [63]живость, [64]совершеніе, [65]кровавый, [66]трепетъ, колебаніе, [67]хладнокровіе, спокойствіе.

[1]совершеніе, [2]самоубійство, [3]обязательный, [4]милостиво, [5]преступникъ, [6]переданъ, [7]палачъ, [8]сообщить, [9]приговоренный, [10]выйти изъ употребленія.

also out of loyalty[11] to a dead superior, and in order to protest—when other protests might be unavailing[12] — against the erroneous[13] conduct of a living superior. Examples of this class still take place. That of a young man called Ohara Takeyoshi, which occurred in 1891, is typical[14]. He was a lieutenant in the Yezo militia[15], and ripped[16] himself up in front of the graves of his ancestors at the temple of Saitokuji in Tokyo. Following the usual routine[17] in such cases, Lieutenant Ohara left a paper setting forth[18] the motives of his act, the only innovation[19] being that this document was to be forwarded to the Tokyo News Agency for publication in all the newspapers. The writer, it seems, had brooded[20] for eleven years over the likelihood of Russian encroachment[21] in the northern portion of the Japanese empire, and feeling that his living efforts and words were doomed[22] to fruitlessness, resolved to try what his death might effect. In this particular instance no result was obtained. Nevertheless[23] Ohara's self-sacrifice, its origin[24] in political considerations[25], and the expectation that an appeal[26] from the grave would more men's heart's more surely[27] than any arguments urged[28] by a living voice,—all this was in complete accord with Japanese ways of thinking. The government had no sooner yielded to the demands of France, Russia and Germany, by giving up the conquered province of Liaotung, than forty military men committed suicide in the ancient way.

Even women are found ready to kill themselves for loyalty and duty[29], but the approved[30] method in their case is cutting the throat. Nowise[31] strange, but admirable to Japanese ideas, was it that when, in 1895, the news of Lieutenant Asada's death on the field of battle was brought to his young wife, she at once and with her father's consent, resolved to follow him. Having thoroughly[32] cleansed the house and arrayed[33] herself in her costliest[34] robes, she placed her husband's portrait[35] in the alcove, and, prostrating[36] herself before it, cut her throat with a dagger that had been a wedding gift[37].

The courage to take life, be it one's own or that of others, ranks extraordinarily high in public esteem. Nishino Buntaro, the Shinto

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[11]преданность, [12]безполезный, [13]ложный, [14]типичный, [15]милиція, [16]распороть, [17]рутина, [18]выставлять, [19]нововведеніе, [20]глубоко размышлять, [21]захвать, [22]обреченъ, [23]тѣмъ не менѣе, [24]начало, [25]соображеніе, [26]обращеніе, [27]вѣрно, дѣйствительно, [28]настаивать, [29]долгъ, [30]общепринятый, [31]никоимъ образомъ, [32]тщательно, [33]нарядить, [34]самый дорогой, [35]портретъ, [36]падать ницъ, [37]подарокъ.

fanatic[38] who assassinated[39] the Minister of education, Viscount Mori, on the day of the proclamation[40] of the Constitution in 1889, and who himself perished in the fray[41], was worshipped almost as a god, his tomb was constantly decked[42] with flowers, incense was burnt before it, verses were hung over it. The would-be assassin of Count Okuma met with scarcely less[43] glorification[44]. At last, in 1891, the Government actually felt itself constrained[45] to issue[46] an ordinance[47] prohibiting[48] costly funerals and other posthumous[49] honours to deceased criminals.

Hara-kiri has sometimes been translated «the happy dispatch», but the original Japanese is less euphemistic[50]. It means «belly-cutting»; and that is what the operation actually[51] consists in, neither more nor less. Or rather, no: there is more. In modern times at least, people not having always succeeded in making away with themselves expeditiously[52] by this method, it became usual for a friend—best man[53], as one might say — to stand behind the chief actor in the tragedy. When the latter thrust his dirk[54] into himself, the friend at once chopped[55] off his head.

Hara-kiri is not an aboriginal Japanese custom. It was evolved[56] gradually during the Middle Ages. The cause of it is probably to be sought in the desire on the part of vanquished warriors, to avoid[57] the humiliation[58] of falling into the hands of their enemies alive. Thus it would come to be the characteristic of the military class, in other words, of the feudal nobility and gentry, and from being a custom, it next developed into a privilege about A. D. 1500, as stated above.

It is an odd[59] fact that the Japanese word hara-kiri, so well known all over the world, is but little used by the Japanese themselves. The Japanese almost always prefer to employ the synonym[60] *Seppuku*, which they consider more elegant because it is derived[61] from the Chinese.

From: «Things Japanese», by B. Chamberlain.

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[38]фанатикъ, [39]убить, [40]обнародованіе, [41]драка, [42]украшать, [43]едва ли меньшій, [44]прославленіе, [45]вынужденъ, [46]издать, [47]указъ, [48]запрещать, [49]посмертный, [50]смягчающее выраженіе, [51]дѣйствительно, [52]скоро, [53]шаферъ, [54]кинжалъ, [55]развиться, [56]рубить, [57]избѣжать, [58]униженіе, [59]странный, [60]синонимъ, [61]произведенъ.

51. THE JAPANESE THEATRE.

An ordinary Japanese play begins at 6 or 10 a. m., lasts[1] the whole day and possibly two or three successive[2] days, and at Tokiyo extends[3] into the night. There are intervals[4] between the acts[5] in which many play-goers[6] adjoin[7] for refreshment to the neighbouring tea-houses, but it is quite correct for refreshments to be served[8] to parties in the theatre itself, and even on this opening day tea-house servants continuously carried lacquer trays with tea, rice and sandwiches[9] to the occupants[10] of the compartments[11] or boxes[12]. Of course smoking[13] is allowed, as it is in temples and everywhere else. When performances are carried on after dark, a row of candles is placed in front of the stage[14], and attendants with additional[15] candles fixed[16] on long sticks hold them so as to throw[17] light upon the faces of those actors who are speaking or grimacing[18]. Boys in loose[19] black caps, who are supposed to be invisible, crouch[20] behind the performers in order to remove articles no longer required, or to slip[21] an unseen support[22] under an actor who has to sustain[23] the same position for any length of time. The stage used for the Nô dramas is a plain, square wooden room, supported by pillars and open on all sides but one, and that, according to immemorial[24] usage, is painted with a pine tree, three stall pine trees being planted or placed in the court which separates the stage from the spectators. There is no ornament at all. But the ordinary stage is provided with scenery[25], which is nearly brought to perfection[26], and the costumes are gorgeous in the extreme, many of them being of great antiquity and absolutely[27] priceless[28], owing to the beauty of the antique needlework[29].

Morita's invitation was extended to the diplomatic body[30], the foreigners in government employment, and to a large number of higher Japanese officials. The great tea-houses which sell theatre tickets, which ensure[31] both seats and refreshments, were gay with flags and coloured

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[1]продолжаться, [2]послѣдовательный, [3]простирается, [4]промежутокъ, [5]дѣйствіе, [6]театралъ, [7]направляться, [8]подавать, [9]бутербродъ, [10]занимающій, [11]отдѣленіе, [12]ложа, [13]куреніе, [14]сцена, [15]добавочный, [16]прикрѣпленный, [17]бросать, [18]кривляться, [19]свободный, [20]сидѣть на корточкахъ, [21]незамѣтно подставить, [22]подпорка, [23]выдержать, [24]незапамятный обычай, [25]декорація, [26]совершенство, [27]совершенно, [28]безъ цѣны, [29]древнее шитье, [30]дипломатическій корпусъ, [31]обезпечивать.

paper lanterns, and the theatre doors were only kept clear for visitors by rows[32] of policemen, who quietly kept back the crowd which blocked[33] the street. A steward[34] in European evening dress[35] led us to our seats in the front row of the gallery[36] facing the stage, one half of which was reserved for foreigners and the other half for Japanese officials, and the seats both in it and the side galleries were covered with ugly carpets[37] for the occasion. In the long delay before the opening, tea and ices[38] were handed to the invited guests.

The building is very plain and bare. The stage for that day was destitute[39] of scenery and ornament, and was arranged for the Nô performance. Were it not so, it would have been equipped[40] with a turntable[41], a trap[42] or ascent, and scenes. The whole is of pure white wood. The floor or pit[43] is occupied with compartments, which were crowded with men, women and children, talking, smoking and eating. Two raised wooden walks called «flower paths», by which the actors enter and retire on some occasions, pass through the pit. There is a very neat ceiling[44], which, like the whole of the carpenter's[45] work, is highly finished[46] in white wood. The greatest innovation[47] is that two gasaliers have been introduced, and that gas footlights[48] have replaced the dismal[49] row of tallow[50] candles, and the black supers[51] who used to follow the actors about with lighted tapers on the end of rods. The theatre is seated for 2,000 people, but you must not understand by that that it has seats, for the boxes are only finely matted pens[52] in which playgoers sit on the floor in the usual position of squatting[53] on their heels. The only decorations were a profusion[54] of white flags and paper lanterns of red and white — national colours. The effect of this almost monotonous[55] simplicity was a harmonious[56] prettiness, which pleased and rested the eyes. The stage was dpartially concealed not by a «drop-scene»[57], but by a pure white curtain, with the badge[58] of the theatre in red upon it, red and white being the only colours used.

Before the performance, the attendants presented each invited guest with a pretty white fan ornamented with red Chinese characters which

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[32]рядъ, [33]запруживать, [34]распорядитель, [35]фракъ, [36]галлерея, [37]коверъ, [38]мороженое, [39]лишенный, [40]снабженный, [41]вращающаяся площадка, [42]люкъ, [43]партеръ, [44]потолокъ, [45]плотникъ, [46]хорошо отдѣланный, [47]нововведеніе, [48]лампы вдоль рампы, [49]мрачный, [50]сальный, [51]имѣющій выходную роль, [52]стойло, [53]сидѣть на корточкахъ, [54]изобиліе, [55]однообразный, [56]гармоничный, [57]театральный занавѣсъ, [58]эмблема.

form Mortia's name. The people are so far fortunate whose written characters lend themselves so readily to the purpose of simple and tasteful ornament. When delay had become almost insupportable[59], and the noisy music of the marine[60] and military bands, which performed alternately[61], had rasped[62] sensitive[63] nerves to the extreme limit[64] of endurance[65], a curtain[66] at the side of the stage was drawn aside, and Mortia, accompanied by forty actors in European evening dress, advanced to the front and right of the stage, those who performed as females grouping[67] themselves on the left, dressed in kimono and hakama. The actors in European evening dress arranged themselves in a dismal[68] line and awkward squad[69]. Alas for them! Where was Ichikawa Danijiro, the idol of play-goers, with whose stately[70] figure and brocaded[71] robes I had become familiar from countless[72] photographs, and where the host[73] of grand two-sworded lesser luminaries[74] in rich draperies[75] of the old regime.

From: «Unbeaten Tracks in Japan», by Mrs. Bishop, p. 39.

52. DOMESTIC[1] SURGERY[2].

There are various styles[3] of dressing[4] the hair of girls by which you can form a pretty accurate[5] estimate[6] of the girl's age up to her marriage, when the headdress undergoes[7] a definite[8] change. The boys all look top-heavy[9] and their heads of abnormal[10] size, partly from a hideous[11] practice of shaving[12] the head altogether for the first three years. After this the hair is allowed to grow in three tufts[13], one over each ear and the other at the back of the neck; as often, however, a tuft is grown at the top of the back of the head. At ten the crown[14] alone[15] is shaved and a forelock[16] is worn, and at fifteen when

[59]невыносимый, [60]флотскій, [61]поочередно, [62]терзать, [63]чувствительный, [64]предѣлъ, [65]выносливость, [66]занавѣсъ, [67]группироваться, [68]печальный, [69]слабосильная команда, [70]статный, [71]парчевый, [72]безчисленный, [73]толпа, [74]свѣтило, [75]облаченіе.

[1]домашній, [2]хирургія, [3]способъ, [4]причесываніе, [5]точный, [6]сужденіе, [7]подвергаться, [8]опредѣленный, [9]верхъ тяжелѣе и больше низа, [10]ненормальный, [11]отвратительный, [12]брить, [13]пучокъ, [14]маковка, [15]только, [16]чолка.

the boy assumes[17] the responsibilities[18] of manhood[19], his hair is allowed to grow like that of a man. The grave[20] dignity[21] of these boys, with the grotesque[22] patterns[23] on their big heads, is most amusing.

Would that these much exposed[24] skulls[25] were always smooth and clean! It is painful to see the prevalence[26] of such repulsive[27] maladies[28] as scabies[29], scald-head[30], ringworm[31], sore eyes[32], and unwholesome-looking[33] eruptions[34], and fully 30% of the village people are badly seamed[35] with small-pox[36].

The absence[37] of clothing enables[38] one to study the human frame[39], and I have been puzzled[40] by the constant appearance of eight round marks like burns[41], four on each side of the spine[42], and often as many on the legs[43], the chest[44] and sides frequently coming in for their share. These marks are produced by mogusa[45] (moxa), small cones[46] of dried wood of the *Artemisa vulgaris,* which are lighted and laid to the skin. It is really the exception where the backs are not scarred[47] by its use. Here these little mugwort[48] cones are to be found in most houses, and people are burned in the spring, just as in England blood-letting[49] was customary[50] at the same season. I saw the operation[51] performed by a mother on her son, who bore[52] it with great equanimity[53], but the suppurating[54] sore which follows is sometimes very painful. It is not only the old national remedy for many forms of disease[55], but it is believed that its use six times is a specific[56] against an attack of the kak'ké (the beri-beri of Ceylon and India) which the Japanese justly dread[57]. Another national remedy[58] is acupuncture[59], and even the non-professional people frequently employ it. One evening Yoki suffered from neuralgia or toothache, and Kanaya produced a very fine gilt[60] steel needle[61], and stretched[62] the skin of

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[17]принимать на себя, [18]отвѣтственность, [19]взрослый мужчина, [20]серіозный, [21]достоинство, [22]смѣшной, [23]узоръ, [24]обнаженный, [25]черепъ, голова, [26]распространенность, [27]отталкивающій, [28]болѣзнь, [29]парша, [30]короста, [31]лишай, [32]гноящіеся глаза, [33]болѣзненный по виду, [34]сыпь, [35]—[36]рябой, [37]отсутствіе, [38]дать возможность, [39]станъ, [40]озадаченъ, [41]обжогъ, [42]спинной хребетъ, [43]нога, [44]грудь, [45]прижиганіе горящей ватой, [46]конусъ, [47]изрубцованный, [48]чернобыльникъ, [49]кровопусканіе, [50]обычный, [51]операція, [52]переносить, [53]хладнокровіе, [54]гноящійся, [55]болѣзнь, [56]специфическое средство, [57]бояться, [58]средство, [59]уколъ (ставить банки), [60]позолоченный, [61]иголка, [62]растянуть.

her cheek very tightly, thrust[63] it perpendicularly[64], rolling[65] it gently[66] between his fingers till it attained[67] the desired depth. There is a drug[68] or a compound[69] of «A thousand drugs», on which they place such reliance[70], that the men carry a small box of it with them in their girdles[71] of the fields, to take in case of any pain or uncomfortable[72] feeling. Ito is never without it, and is constantly offering it to me. It is a dark brown powder[73], with aromatic[74] taste, and a pinch[75] of it diffuses[76] a genial[77] glow[78] through the whole frame.

From: «Unbeaten Tracks in Japan», by Mrs. Bishop., p. 99.

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53. FESTIVAL OF THE BEAR.

In all Aino villages, specially[1] near the chiefs' houses, there are several poles[2] with the fleshless[3] skull[4] of a bear on the top of each, and in most there is also a large cage, made gridiron[5] fashion, of stout timbers[6], and raised 2 or 3 feet from the ground. At the present time such cages contain young but well-grown[7] bears, captured[8] when quite small early in the spring. After the capture the bear cub is introduced[9] into a dwelling house, generally that of the chief, where it is suckled[10] by a woman, and plays with the children, till it grows too big and rough for domestic ways[11], and is placed in a strong cage, in which it is fed and cared for, as I understand, till the autumn of the following year, when being strong and well-grown, the Festival of the bear is celebrated. The customs of this festival vary considerably, and the manner[12] of the bears death differs[13] among the mountain and the coast[14] Ainos, but everywhere there is a general gathering of people, and it is the occasion of a great feast, accompanied with much saké and a curious dance, in which men alone take part.

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[63]всунуть, [64]перпендикулярно, [65]крутить, [66]осторожно, [67]достигать, [68]химическій препаратъ, [69]соединеніе, [70]вѣра, увѣренность, [71]поясъ, [72]непріятный, [73]порошокъ, [74]ароматичный, [75]щепотка, [76]распространяться, [77]живительная, [78]теплота.

[1]особенно, [2]шесть, [3]голый, [4]черепъ, [5]рѣшетка для жаренья мяса (гоньды), [6]бревно, [7]вполнѣ выросшій, [8]поймать, [9]вводиться, [10]кормить грудью, [11]образъ жизни, [12]образъ (способъ), [13]разниться, [14]побережье.

Yells and shouts[15] are used to excite[16] the bear, and when he becomes much agitated[17] a chief shoots him with an arrow, inflicting[18] a slight wound which maddens[19] him, on which the bars of the cage are raised[20] and he springs forth[21] very furious[22]. At this stage the Ainos run upon him with various weapons[23], each one striving[24] to inflict a wound[25], as it brings good-luck to draw[26] his blood. As soon as he falls down exhausted[27], his head is cut off, and the weapons with which he has been wounded are offered to it, and he is asked to avenge[28] himself upon them. Afterwards the carcas[29], amidst the frenzied[30] uproar[31] is distributed[32] among the people, and amidst[33] feasting and riot the head placed upon a pole is worshipped, i. e. it receives libations[34] of saké and the festival closes with general intoxication[35]. In some villages it is customary for the foster-mother[36] of the bear to utter piercing[37] wails[38] while he is delivered to his murderers[39], and after he is slain, to beat each one of them with a branch[40] of a tree (Afterwards at Usu, on Volcano Bay, the old men told me that at their festival they despatched[41] the bear after a different manner. On letting it loose[42] from the cage, two men seized[43] it by the ears[44], and others simultaneously[45] placed a long stout[46] pole across the nape[47] of his neck, upon which a number of Ainos mount[48], and after a prolonged[49] struggle[50] the neck[51] is broken. As the bear is seen to approach his end, they shout in chorus[52], «We kill you, bear! come back soon unto an Aino»). When a bear is trapped[53] or wounded by an arrow, the hunters go through an apologetic[54] or propitiatory[55] ceremony[56].

From: «Unbeaten Tracks in Japan», by Mrs. Bishop., p. 327.

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[15]крикъ, [16]разгорячить, [17]взволнованъ, [18]наносить, [19]бѣсить, [20]подниматься, [21]выскакивать, [22]свирѣпый, [23]оружіе, [24]стараться, [25]рана, [26]извлечь, [27]истощенный, [28]отомстить, [29]трупъ, [30]дикій, [31]суматоха, [32]раздавать, [33]среди, [34]возліяніе (вина), [35]пьянство, [36]кормилица, [37]пронзительный, [38]вопль, [39]убійца, [40]вѣтка, [41]убить, [42]освободить, [43]схватить, [44]ухо, [45]одновременно, [46]толстый, [47]зашеекъ, [48]взлѣзать, [49]продолжительный, [50]борьба, [51]шея, [52]хоромъ, [53]поймать въ ловушку, [54]оправдательный, [55]умилостивительный, [56]церемонія.

54. POISONED ARROWS.

The men spend the autumn, winter and spring in hunting deer[1] and bears. Part of their tribute[2] or taxes[3] is paid in skins[4], and they subsist on dried[5] meat. Up to about this time the Ainos have obtained these beasts by means of poisoned[6] arrows, arrow-traps[7] and pitfalls[8], but the Japanese government has prohibited[9] the use of poison and arrow-traps, and these men say that hunting is becoming extremely difficult, as the wild animals are driven[10] further and further back into the mountains by the sound of guns[11]. However, they add significantly[12], «the eyes of the Japanese government are not in every place»!

Their bows are only three feet long and are made of stout[13] saplings[14] with the bark[15] on, and there is no attempt to render them light or shapely[16] at the ends. The wood is singularly[17] inelastic[18]. The arrows (of which I have obtained a number) are very peculiar and are made of three pieces, the point consisting of a sharpened[19] piece of bone with an elongated[20] cavity[21] on one side for the reception[22] of poison. This point or head is very slightly[23] fastened by a lashing[24] of bark to a fusiform[25] piece of bone about four inches[26] long, which is in its turn lashed to a shaft[27] about 14 inches long, the other end of which is sometimes equipped[28] with a triple[29] feather and sometimes not.

The poison is placed in the elongated cavity in the head in a very soft[30] state, and hardens afterwards. In some of the arrow heads fully a tea-spoonful[31] of paste[32] is inserted[33]. From the nature of the very slight lashings which attach[34] the arrowhead to the shaft, it constantly[35] remains fixed in the slight[36] wound it makes, while the shaft falls off.

From: «Unbeaten Tracks in Japan.», by Mrs. Bishop., p. 321.

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[1]олень, [2]дань, пóдать, [3]налогъ, [4]шкура, [5]сушеный, [6]отравленный, [7]ловушка съ стрѣлой, [8]волчья яма, [9]запретить, [10]угоняться, [11]ружье, [12]многозначительно, [13]толстый, [14]молодыя деревья, [15]кора, [16]хорошей формы, [17]замѣчательно, [18]не эластичный, [19]заостренный, [20]продолговатый, [21]углубленіе, [22]пріемъ, [23]слегка, [24]бечевка, [25]веретенообразный, [26]дюймъ, [27]стрѣла, [28]снабженъ, [29]тройной, [30]мягкое состояніе, [31]чайная ложка, [32]тѣсто, [33]вводиться, [34]прикрѣплять, [35]постоянно, [36]незначительный.

55. KITE FLYING.

It is absurd[1] to call a person in Japan anything but a child, and anyone who has seen the flying kites[2] will agree[3] with me that a Japanese never seems to get beyond the age of childhood. Old men of any age (the only limit is such feebleness[4] that they cannot stand) can be seen racing[5] about after kites. The sky is dotted[6] with the most weird-shaped[7] things imaginable. Birds, beasts, serpents[8], and scorpions[9], flutter[10] about in the wind or get entangled[11], after which it is the case of the survival[12] of the fittest[13]. If two persons have a quarrel, which in Germany and France would give rise to an interchange[14] of cards, with pistols for two and coffee for one as a consequence[15], in Japan they do battle with kites, an innocent form of duelling[16]. Each combatant[17] will have his kite with armorial[18] bearings, or his monogram[19], gorgeously[20] painted[21] on it in bright colours. The strings[22] are coated[23] over with finely powdered[24] glass, or are made of wiry[25] hemp[26], and the battle consists of trying to cut your opponents[27] string, so that his kite, no longer captive, soars[28] aloft[29] amidst the shouts of the onlookers[30].

From: «Art in Japan», by Rittner, p. 97.

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56. FEAST OF LANTERNS[1].

The feast of lanterns, the Bon Matsuri, is of Chinese origin[2] and takes place when the inhabitants go to visit the graves of their ancestors[3], and partake[4] of a feast at the tombs[5]. Chinese crackers are fired off[6], lanterns hung out, and the priests invoke[7] the gods by incantations[8].

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[1]смѣшно, [2]змѣй, [3]согласиться, [4]слабость, [5]быстро бѣгать, [6]усѣять, [7]причудливый, [8]змѣя, [9]скорпіонъ, [10]порхать, [11]запутываться, [12]пережитіе, [13]самые годные, [14]обмѣнъ, [15]результатъ, [16]дуэль, [17]боецъ, [18]гербъ, [19]монограмма, [20]ярко, [21]выкрасить, [22]веревка, [23]покрытый, [24]обращенный въ порошокъ, [25]жесткій, [26]пенька, [27]противникъ, [28]взлетать, [29]вверхъ, [30]зритель.

[1]фонарь, [2]происхожденіе, [3]предки, [4]принимать участіе, [5]могила, [6]пускать, [7]взывать, [8]заклинаніе.

In China the use of fireworks is much more prevalent[9] than in Japan, though many of her customs originate from there. In China, whenever a boat or junk sets sail down the river, the sailors beat[10] a huge gong[11] and rend[12] the air with crackers and squibs[13] to drive away the devil. They firmly believe that no journey would be propitious[14] unless they intimidated[15] the Evil One beforehand[16]. If any pestilence[17] pervades[18] the city, the officials have strict injunctions[19] to fire rifles[20] all night to allay[21] the curse[22] that has visited them, and reports are made to the Emperor or his subordinates[23] next day, to say that the dragon or devil has decamped[24] or been killed. Such is the superstition of the Eastern nations.

From: «Art in Japan», by Rittner, p. 102.

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57. WRESTLING.

The wrestlers[1] must be numbered among Japanese most characteristic[2] sights[3], though they are neither small nor dainty[4], like the majority[5] of things Japanese. They are enormous[6] men — mountains of fat and muscule[7], with low sensual[8] faces and low sensual habits — enormous eaters, enormous drinkers. But their feats of strength show plainly that the «training»[9] which consists in picking and choosing among one's victuals[10] is a vain superstition[11].

The wrestlers form a class apart, divided into grades[12], and having traditional[13] rules for their guidance[14]. The most important of these refer to the forty-eight falls which alone are permitted by the laws of the sport, namely, twelve throws[15], twelve lifts[16], twelve twists[17], and twelve throws over the back. The matches take place in a sanded[18] ring encircled by straw rice bales[19] and protected from the sun by an

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[9]распространенный, [10]бить, [11]колоколъ, [12]раздирать, [13]шумиха, [14]благопріятный, [15]устрашить, [16]заранѣе, [17]заразная болѣзнь, [18]распространиться, [19]наставленіе, [20]винтовка, [21]уничтожить, [22]несчастіе, [23]подчиненный, [24]сбѣжать.

[1]борцы, [2]характерный, [3]зрѣлище, [4]изящный, [5]большинство, [6]громадный, [7]мускулъ, [8]чувственный, [9]тренировка, [10]съѣстные припасы, [11]суевѣріе, [12]разрядъ, [13]традиціонный, [14]руководство, [15]паденіе, [16]подъемъ, [17]перевертываніе, [18]посыпанный пескомъ, [19]связка.

umbrella-like roof supported on four posts. The wrestlers are naked, but for a gay coloured apron[20]. An umpire[21], who bears in his hand a fan[22], stays in the ring with them, to see that there is fair play and strict observance[23] of the rules. The spectators are accommodated in boxes of what resembles a temporary theatre surrounding the arena. Generally the combats are single, that is to say, between sets[24] of pairs. But occasionally sides are formed, as many as ten or twenty each. The plan is then for each side to choose a champion, it being incumbent[25] on the victor to throw three adversaries in succession[26] before he can gain a prize. As he himself is necessarily[27] blown[28] by the first or first two struggles, while his new adversary is quite fresh[29] and springs[30] upon him without a moment's interval[31], this is a great trial of endurance[32]. Devotees[33] to the sport are sometimes carried away so far as to throw to their favourite champion articles of clothing or anything else that may be at hand. Not that the recipient[34] retains any object thrown. One of his pupils brings it next day as a token[35] to the owner, who them redeems[36] it by a present of money.

The queerest[37] historical episode connected with wrestling is that the Japanese throne[38] was once wrestled for. This happened in the ninth century, when, the Mikado having died and left two sons, these wisely committed their rival[39] claims to the issue[40] of not real, but mimic[41] warfare.

What is termed *Jujutsu* is a separate art and ranks higher in aristocratic[42] esteem than the ordinary wrestling (*Sumo*) practised by the fat wrestlers. The police, who are almost to a man of the samurai class, are officially instructed[43] in Jujutsu, and the Nobles' School and other academies have classes in it. Its principles, like many Japanese arts, were formerly handed down as an esoteric[44] secret from teacher to teacher; but the leading idea has always been clear enough, — not to match strength with strength, but to win by yeilding[45] to strength, in other words, by pliancy[46].

Various ways of causing apparent[47] death by pressure[48], and of

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[20]передникъ, [21]судья, [22]вѣеръ, [23]соблюденіе, [24]рядъ, [25]обязательно, [26]подрядъ, [27]неизбѣжно, [28]запыхаться, [29]свѣжій, [30]набрасываться, [31]промежутокъ, [32]выносливость, [33]приверженецъ, [34]получатель, [35]залогъ, [36]выкупать, [37]самый странный, [38]тронъ, [39]соперничающій, [40]исходъ, [41]мимическій, [42]аристократическій, [43]обученный, [44]тайна сообщенная немногимъ избранникамъ, [45]уступать, [46]гибкость, податливость, [47]кажущійся, [48]давленіе.

recalling[49] to life from such dead swoons[50], bone-setting[51], and also matters connected rather with moral than with physical training, are included in the course.

From: «Things Japanese», by B. Chamberlain.

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58. THE HONOURABLE BATH.

The custom here, you know, is to bathe[1] every afternoon. My young friend's bath-tub[2] was out in the lawn[3]. It was the regular[4] Japanese tub, oval[5] in shape, about as high as it was long, and a foot longer than it was wide[6]. In one end there is a stove-pipe[7] running down through the bottom[8]. The top of this pipe is just even with the rim[9] of the tub. At the bottom there is a grate[10] which holds the charcoal[11] fire that heats the water. The idea is to get into the tub when the water is warmed a little, and then sit there while the temperature[12] rises gradually[13].

The Japanese can stand it until the thermometer shows 125 to 128 degrees. I can do the same now that I have been at it a year, but it is something to be reached gradually. The first time you try a Japanese bath, 95 degrees will do much better. I was a little shy[14] at first about going on the lawn, but as there was no one except the student in sight, I ran out and jumped[15] into the tub.

It was fine! The blue sky[16] overhead and the wide, wide world around me. «This, is luxury»[17] I said, «I shall apply for naturalisation[18] papers to-morrow and settle[19] down for the rest of my life in Japan. I would not leave this for heaven»[20] (later on I thought of another place). And so I sat there thinking of the things I would do in this perfect land, and of the fun[21] and amusement[22] they would afford[23] me.

But while I was musing the fire burned. I did not notice first; not until I observed something else. It was that this young student's wife and her maid had come out while I was in my tub and were

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[49]возвращеніе, [50]обморокъ, [51]правка костей.

[1]купаться, [2]ванна, [3]лужайка, [4]обычный, [5]овальный, [6]ширина, [7]печная труба, [8]дно, [9]край, [10]рѣшетка, [11]древесный уголь, [12]температура, [13]постепенно, [14]застѣнчивый, [15]прыгнуть, вскочить, [16]небо, [17]роскошь, [18]натурализація, [19]поселиться, [20]небо, [21]веселье, [22]развлеченіе, [23]доставлять.

busy washing rice by the well, not far away. «That is an extraordinary[24] oversight»[25], I said to myself, or words to that effect; «why did not that rat[26] of a Japanese tell them that I was out here in the tub? I would like to wring[27] his neck! They will be gone soon I hope! «But I was hot, so was the water, and it grew[28] hotter! «They are not in a hurry[29] with that rice», I remarked. «Confound[30] a country where it takes them all day to wash rice»! I had forgotten about it being heaven, you see. Then I said harsh[31] things — inwardly[32], of course, but it did no good.

The water behaved badly. It did not warm up gradually to the boiling point. It would simmer[33] gently, then drop[34] about two degrees, just enough to make me believe that the fire was going out, and that I should be comfortable, and then it would suddenly rise some six points, and I would have a taste of Hades[35].

And still they washed that rice. If I could have yelled[36], I would have felt better, but I was afraid. I thought they would turn round and see me. Then I tried to sneak[37] to the house, but just as I would be half-way[38] out one of them would look round or seem as if she were going to look round, and down I would go. Every time I dropped I felt my skin peel off[39].

The water was too hot, and at the surface[40] it felt like a red-hot[41] ring bound to my body[42]. I tried to stir[43] it up to equalise[44] the heat, but motion was painful. I felt as if I could not move. I had not enough resolution[45]. You see I was nearly done. So I braced[46] my feet against the little partition[47] that serves[48] as a fender[49] to the iron pipe, and tried to endure[50] it. The water grew hotter, and I braced harder, until there was a crack[51] and a splash[52]. The fender gave way, and my foot went straight against the hot pipe.

I forgot all about my clothes. I also forgot the rice washers, and that they could see me, I forgot everything in fact, except that I was boiled almost to death. As I jumped I slipped[53] backward[54] on the

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[24]странный, необычный, [25]недоглядка, [26]крыса, [27]свернуть, [28]становиться, [29]спѣшить, [30]чортъ побери, [31]грубый, [32]внутренно, [33]вскипѣть, [34]опуститься, [35]отвѣдывать ада, [36]заорать, [37]пройти украдкой, [38]на полдорогѣ, [39]слѣзать, [40]поверхность, [41]красное каленіе, [42]тѣло, [43]мѣшать, [44]уравнять, [45]рѣшимость, [46]упереться, [47]перегородка, [48]служить, [49]щитъ, [50]перенести, [51]трескъ, [52]плескъ, [53]поскользнуться, [54]назадъ.

edge of the tub, rolled[55] round and got my feet on the ground at last, and then rushed into the house, just in time to meet two American missionary ladies who had called, not knowing that the professor was out of town.

From: «Heart of Japan», by Brownel, p. 29.

59. THE ART OF JAPAN.

No country in the world is probably so artistic as Japan; the inhabitants from their earliest[1] childhood are taught to love nature, and from that the finest art springs[2]. A glimpse[3] at their gardens, perhaps not larger than a few square[4] yards[5], but made to look like parks; everything in harmony[6], tiny[7] wooden bridges, too small for any human being to stand on, built across a stream a few inches wide, with water rippling[8] over bright pebbles[9], shows one perfection to which art in nature can be brought. There are special artists in Japan who make a special study in laying[10] out these gardens; they make plans, suggest[11] stones and the colour of the fish to be placed in the ponds[12]. If you are staying at a tea-house, slide back[13] the paper windows and look out. The sight that presents itself is one not easily to be forgotten—I am taking my picture from a small tea-house at Moji near Nagasaki. In front of the sea, indescribably[14] blue, a sky with barely[15] a cloud, the gentle sound of an incoming tide[16], waves[17] splashing[18] against rocks[19] on which one can see natives sitting contemplating[20] the beauties around them; below the window a garden small in dimensions[21], yet appearing so large, small ponds, with gold-fish, diminutive[22] bridges spanning model[23] streams a few inches only in breadth, the water running over stones or rocks in imitation of a waterfall[24], stone torii in front of a toy[25] temple, the whole garden an imitation of a wonderfully laid out park. Turn round again and see the empty room, and one cannot help admire

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[55]перекатиться.

[1]ранній, [2]рождаться, [3]мимолетный взглядъ, [4]квадратный, [5]мѣра равная тремъ футамъ, [6]гармонія, [7]крошечный, [8]журчащій, [9]камешки, [10]распланировка, [11]совѣтовать (внушать), [12]прудъ, [13]отодвинуть, [14]неописуемый, [15]едва, [16]приливъ, [17]волна, [18]плескаться, [19]скала, [20]созерцающій, [21]размѣръ, [22]миніатюрный, [23]модель, [24]водопадъ, [25]игрушечный.

that one kakemono hanging on the wall, or that one vase[26] of blossoms, because there is nothing else in that room to attract[27] your attention.

In that one day, in those few hours, if my pen has been able to picture to your imagination this scene, you have beheld nature in all her glory[28]. Those few hours have been hours of pure enjoyment[29], they have been, in fact, life, because life and nature has been at work hand in hand. Where nature has been deficient[30] in the artistic sense, human hand has helped the deficiency, and should nature have produced anything out of sympathy with its surroundings[31], the hand of man has, in Japan, assisted to make the whole scene a most beautiful picture.

In small things the Japanese are wonderfully artistic, no country can paint china better, or carve[32] more perfectly, whether in ivory[33] or wood; but in big things they seem to lose[34] themselves entirely, and flounder[35] trying to imitate what they do not understand. Their own native buildings are ugly, but their imitation of a European house is uglier still.

A Japanese seldom paints or draws from nature. He sees what he wishes to paint, studies it with his eyes and commits[36] it to memory, before he attempts to put it on paper or silk. Thus paintings on screens, or kakemonos, are the work of a few minutes; a few quick flourishes[37] of the brush and the thing is finished.

Their ideas of perspective[38] are terrible[39]; a house may as well, according to them, rest on nothing, or be built in a sky, so long as the finished picture is something artistic. They hate being bound by certain laws[40], whether of perspective or colour. They seldom paint anything with finished lines; the whole is a sort of vignetted[41] picture, and the lines dwindle[42] off into infinity[43]. I once saw a picture of mount Fujiyama by a celebrated Japanese artist, showing the mountain indistinctly[44] above a rising[45] mist[46] and two dragons[47] having a death-struggle[48] below. Each—the mountain and the beasts—was marvellously[49] executed[50], every detail[51] exact[52], but the whole looked an impossibility; a mountain does not, except in a nightmare, recline[53] gracefully[54] on

[26]ваза, [27]привлечь, [28]великолѣпіе, [29]наслажденіе, [30]несовершенный, [31]окружающіе предметы, [32]вырѣзывать по дереву и пр., [33]слоновая кость, [34]теряться, [35]теряться (барахтаться), [36]запечатлѣвать, [37]взмахъ, [38]перспектива, [39]ужасный, [40]законъ, [41]виньетка, [42]переходить, [43]безконечность, [44]неясно, [45]поднимающійся, [46]туманъ, [47]драконъ, [48]смертный бой, [49]удивительно, [50]исполненный, [51]деталь, [52]точный, [53]лежащій, [54]граціозно.

the chest[55] of rampant[56] dragons. The Japanese are idealists; they form ideas, and those ideas they reproduce without working upon any fundamental[57] rules[58]. The result to us may seem stiff[59] and unnatural, but it is true[60] to those ideas, though it may not always be true to nature. An artist will sometimes watch a bird or a goldfish, for days studying some particular bend[61] of the head or curve of the fail[62]; after each day he will have noticed one thing and have retained[63] every line in his memory, and when he gets home in the evening, will draw what he remembers. Day after day he will go to the same spot untiringly[64] and watch, until at length the whole of what he wanted to reproduce is impressed on his mind, and that he draws.

Paintings by the old Japanese artists cannot be bought; they are as jealously[65] guarded[66] in Japan as the Italian masterpieces[67] are in Italy. What are bought, and bought by the thousands, are wonderfully well imitated old kakemonos, so well produced that it would take a connoisseur[68] to tell them from the originals. The gold is made to look several hundreds of years old, the silk threads[69] of an embroidery are so carefully[70] worked as to be in places bare[71], to trick[72] the buyer and to induce[73] him to believe he has caught[74] a wonderful bargain[75].

Japanese art has undoubtedly[76] sprung from China viâ Korea. An extraordinary fact about it is, that the period[77] that the Japanese art was at its highest, the Art of Europe was also at its best. At that period, between 1500 and 1600 A. D., most of the art of Japan was of a scriptural[78] nature, the priests being in most cases the artists. Art itself has probably originated with religion; the attempts made to build temples and shrines[79] to the gods has been nearly in all countries the commencement[80] of art. Witness the art of Greece. They first fashioned[81] statues[82] impersonating[83] some god, or built temples in which they could worship their divinity[84]. The same in Egypt. All the art in that country, at least the art that has been handed down to us, has sprung from the

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[55]грудь, [56]ставшій на дыбы, [57]основной, [58]правило, [59]тяжелый, [60]вѣрный, [61]изгибъ, [62]хвостъ, [63]удержать, [64]неуставать, [65]ревниво, [66]охраняться, [67]лучшія произведенія, [68]знатокъ, [69]нитка, [70]тщательно, [71]обнаженный, [72]обмануть, [73]склонить, [74]пойманъ, [75]выгодная сдѣлка, [76]несомнѣнно, [77]періодъ, [78]духовный, церковный, [79]часовня, рака, [80]начало, [81]обработывать, [82]статуя, [83]олицетворяющій, [84]божество.

wish of the people to appease[85] their gods by dedicating[86] some beautiful shrine to them.

From: «Impressions of Japan» p. 28.

60. A WEDDING IN KOREA.

Among most peoples the wedding forms one of the most notable[1] events[2] in social[3] life, and the Koreans are no exception[4] to the rule[5]. One morning in March, several years ago, we were informed that an opportunity was afforded us to witness[6] a wedding conducted according[7] to Korean custom. The invitation was promptly[8] accepted.

In company with my two friends, I took my way to the Korean hut near the wall, where a youth and his betrothed[9] were about to make their vows[10] to each other. Just as we arrived, the good-natured, round-faced fellow was putting on his outer garments[11] in an open space[12] in front of the house.

According to Korean custom, he wore a dress like that which officials wear in royal audiences[13] — one which he had hired[14] for the occasion. The robe was dark green and bore «plaques»[15] with a pair of embroidered storks[16] on the breast[17] and back[18]. About the wearer, like a hoop[19], was a black enamelled belt[20], and on his head was a «palace-going» hat with wings[21] on its sides, and finally he got himself into shoes that looked like «arctic-overshoes»[22], two or three sizes too large for him.

At last he was ready to go indoors[23]. An attendant preceded[24] him, in a red, flat-brimmed hat on his head, about his neck a string of beads, and in his arms a goose. The goose's feet were tied, and fastened through her beak[25] was a little skein[26] of red silk. In the two marched—three perhaps I ought to say. The court[27] had an awning[28]

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[85]умилостивить, [86]посвятить.

[1]знаменательный, [2]событіе, [3]общественный, [4]исключеніе, [5]правило, [6]видѣть, [7]согласно, [8]немедленно, [9]невѣста, [10]поклоны, [11]верхнее платье, [12]открытое мѣсто, [13]аудіенція, [14]нанятый, [15]накладка, [16]вышитый аистъ, [17]грудь, [18]спина, [19]обручъ, [20]эмалированный поясъ, [21]крылья, [22]зимнія калоши, [23]въ комнаты, [24]предшествовать, [25]клювъ, [26]талька, [27]дворъ, [28]навѣсъ.

of sacking[29] suspended[30] over it. Here a red table stood with two red ornaments on it, which looked like tall candlesticks or sealed vases[31]. The court was full of Korean men, women and children.

In front of the table the bridegroom[32] bowed three times in performance[33] of a religious ceremony. And singular bowing it was. He gently lowered[34] himself on his knees and then bringing forward his hands upon the mat[35], he bowed until his head touched the back of his hands. Then he gracefully[36] resumed[37] the standing posture[38]. The last time he bowed he sank with the goose in his arms. I am told that the goose is the symbol[39] of fidelity in Korea, it being popularly believed[40] that if a wild goose dies, its spouse[41] never mates[42] again.

By special[43] invitation we assumed[44] a position on the porch[45] of the little house, facing the court. A mat was placed upon the steps[46], connecting[47] with another mat on the porch. Presently the groom came to the front of the steps and stood there, while our attention was called to the room opening upon the porch. This room was filled with women, mostly young and more or less good-looking. I had caught a peep[48] at the bride[49] as she sat on a cushion[50].

But now she was coming out. Two middle-aged[51] women accompanied[52] the bride, each holding[53] one of her arms, and guiding[54] her steps, for her eyes were sealed[55] completely. Clear up to her jetty[56] hair the face of the little bride was painted ghastly[57] white. In the middle of her forehead[58] and each cheek were painted great, round red spots; her lips were also bright red.

Her dress consisted of a bright green waist[59] over a brilliant red skirt[60]. Fastened through a coil[61] of hair on the back of her smootly[62] combed[63] head was a hair-pin[64] consisting of an ornamental rod[65], perhaps fifteen inches long. I remember it, for I nearly got caught[66] in it, in brushing[67] by her later[68] on.

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[29]парусина, [30]повѣшенный, [31]ваза, [32]женихъ, [33]исполненіе, [34]тихо опуститься, [35]мать, коврикъ, [36]граціозно, [37]возвратиться, [38]положеніе, [39]символъ, [40]народъ вѣритъ, [41]подруга, жена, [42]спариваться, [43]особый, [44]занять, [45]крыльцо, [46]ступенька, [47]соединяющій, [48]взглядъ украдкой, [49]невѣста, [50]подушка, [51]среднихъ лѣтъ, [52]сопровождать, [53]держать, [54]проводить, [55]завязать, запечатать, [56]черный какъ смоль, [57]ужасно, [58]лобъ, [59]блуза (букв. талія), [60]юбка, [61]свертокъ, [62]гладко, [63]причесанъ, [64]шпилька, [65]прутъ, [66]зацѣпиться, [67]проходя близко, [68]позже.

Upon her head was a crown-like[69] cushion, surmounted[70] by half a dozen nodding[71] sticks of beads[72], possibly three inches long. Down her back hung[73] two broad ribbons, caught together with two ornaments, one smooth, rectangular[74] stone, and the other a rosette of white jade, a stone precious in the East.

This little painted gorgeous[75] creature[76] was guided out, as I have said, by two middle-aged women. Across the mat they went and at the end of the porch they turned the little bride about, and laid over her clasped hands a white hankerchief.

The groom now stepped to the other end of the mat, and the principal[77] part of the wedding[78] ceremony[79] began. The bride made her bows. The attendants[80] raised[81] her arms till the small, draped[82] hands lay level[83] with the sightless[84] eyes. Then partially[85] supported by the matronly[86] women, she sank in a courtesy[87] so profound[88] that at the lowest point she was almost in a sitting posture. Then in the same slow solemn[89] manner she rose again. Her face at this time, and indeed during the whole ceremony, was as expressionless[90] as the face of a sphinx.

Three times this profound courtesy was repeated. Then it was the groom's turn. His face had more feeling in it than hers. Indeed it looked flushed[91] and anxious[92]; much as a European's face might have appeared under corresponding[93] circumstances[94]. Our Korean groom now responded to his bride's greeting[95] with two and a half bows, in which his head nearly touched the floor. Then the bride and the groom were made to sit down upon their respective[96] ends of the mat.

A table stood against the wall, laden[97] with what Koreans consider delicacies, but what they seemed to our perverted[98] foreign taste I will refrain[99] from stating, out of politeness to our host. Bread looking like white grind-stone[100], dishes of white stringy[101] vermicelli, bowls[102] of «kimchi», a native sour[103] cabbage, and a bottle of native liquor[104] were there.

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[69]коронообразный, [70]увѣнчанный, [71]колыхающійся, [72]бусы, [73]висѣть, [74]прямоугольный, [75]великолѣпный, [76]созданіе, [77]главный, [78]брачный, [79]обрядъ, [80]свита, [81]поднять, [82]задрапированный, [83]наравнѣ, [84]незрящій, [85]отчасти, [86]почтенная дама, [87]реверансъ, [88]глубокій, [89]торжественный, [90]безъ выраженія, [91]покраснѣвшій, [92]озабоченный, [93]соотвѣтствующій, [94]обстоятельства, [95]привѣтствіе, [96]соотвѣтствующій, [97]нагруженный, [98]извращенный, [99]сдерживаться, [100]точильный камень, [101]волокнистый, [102]чаша, [103]кислая капуста, [104]водка.

The couple were now sitting. The woman nearest the table took a cup and filled it with liquor. This she touched to the bride's draped hands, and presented it to the groom. He took a sip[105] and handed it back. She refilled[106] the cup and they repeated the ceremony to the third time.

Then came a curious peformance. The «go-between»[107] had a part to do. She was the old lady with the white hair who had literally «made the match»[108]. She had attended to all the necessary preliminaries[109], even to doing the courting[110] for the young people. The goose again appeared upon the scene[111]. This time the skein of red silk had been removed from the holes in the beak.

Another woman held the bird while the aged match-maker filled her hand with soft stringy vermicelli, and offered it to his gray birdship. The goose eagerly[112] dabbed[113] away with her beak until she was nearly satisfied, when the old lady finished the ceremony by eating herself what was left in her hand.

All this was done in the doorway leading to the bridal chamber. The room was now cleared[114] of its young and middle-aged ladies, who were compelled to join[115] the crowd in the court. To the bridal chamber the groom repaired[116] and removing his wedding robes, which made him look like an official, assumed[117] garments more befitting[118] his rank. His new costume consisted of a new white robe, and one of the ordinary broad-brimmed conical-crowned hats.

He then came out, and the bride retired to the room to resume again her cushion on the floor; but just before she subsided into her placid meditations[119], her two attendants required her to bow to her foreign guests, and three times, without movement of a muscle in her face, she sank to the floor in profound courtesies. We did not know just what was required of us at this juncture[120], but one after another, perplexity[121] written on our faces, we saluted[122] the bride with American bows.

From: «Everyday Life in Korea», by D. L. Gifford.

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[105]глотокъ, [106]снова наполнить, [107]сваха, [108]партія, [109]предварительныя формальности, [110]ухаживаніе, [111]сцена, [112]жадно, [113]клевать, [114]освободить, [115]присоединиться, [116]отправиться, [117]надѣть, [118]подходящій, [119]спокойныя размышленія, [120]обстоятельство, [121]недоумѣніе, [122]привѣтствовать.

61. TOP-KNOTS.

The top-knop is constructed[1] as follows: a circular[2] spot on the top of the crown[3] of the head, some three inches in diameter[4], is shaved[5], and the hair is brought up from all around the head over the spot and there arranged[6] with strings[7] into a compact[8] twist[9] from two and a half to three inches long and something more than an inch in diameter. It stands proudly perpendicular[10] from the centre of the top of the head. It is often ornamented[11] with an amber[12], jade[13] or other bead[14]. Of course many of the short hairs would straggle[15] and fall down; to provide against this, a head net[16] or, as Koreans call it, a mang-kun is used. This net is about twenty inches long and three wide, made sometimes of human[17] hair, but oftener of horse hair; the interstices[18] are small and along one side a narrow and strong ribbon is woven[19]. The net is bound around the head enclosing[20] the hair, the ribbon, being at the bottom and passing across the forehead[21] and behind the ears, is tied at the back of the head and thus holds the net firmly in place. This ribbon is drawn very tightly[22] and has always seemed to me to be an excellent device[23] to stop the circulation of blood and insure[24] a headache and keep out ideas[25] generally. If a Korean is so fortunate as to have a rank or literary degree, two small buttons, indicating[26] his rank, are fastened[27] to this ribbon, one behind each ear; he greatly prizes these buttons and values[28] highly the honour and respect they confer and secure[29] him. In many cases an «ornament» of amber, tortoise-shall or horn, oval or crescent-shaped[30], and about an inch and a half across, is fastened to the head net in front of the head and regarded as quite ornamental and becoming. In addition[31] to the mang-kun, a curious cap of stiff[32] horse-hair net is often worn. This is somewhat in the shape of a truncated[33] cone[34] and is large enough to come down over the mang-kun and ornament, and high enough to go over and not interfere with the top-knot. The mang-

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[1]устроить, [2]круглый, [3]маковка, [4]діаметръ, [5]брить, [6]устраивать, [7]веревочка, [8]компактный, [9]завитокъ, [10]перпендикулярно, [11]украшенный, [12]янтарный, [13]нефритъ, [14]бусы, [15]разсѣиваться, [16]сѣтка, [17]человѣческій, [18]промежутки между нитями, [19]плести, ткать, [20]заключать, [21]лобъ, [22]туго, [23]приспособленіе, [24]обезпечить, [25]мысль, [26]указывающій, [27]прикрѣплять, [28]цѣнить, [29]гарантировать, [30]полумѣсяцъ, [31]кромѣ, [32]упругій, [33]усѣченный, [34]конусъ.

kun being simply a band, does not reach up to or cover the top-knot, and is open at the top, but the cap covers the top-knot and is closed at the top. Formerly these caps were only permitted to those who had taken literary or military degrees[35], but recently the rule has been relaxed[36] and any one who can afford to buy a cap seems to be privileged[37] to wear it. These caps in times past were, and even now are, highly valued. Over all comes the hat, a unique[38] article in its way. It is sometimes made of horse-hair, but much oftener of a combination[39] of fine bamboo splints[40] and hemp or flax cloth[41]. Sometimes silk is substituted[42] for the hemp cloth; a horse-hair or a silk hat is quite expensive[43] and is only used by the higher classes. For all kinds of hats skilled labor[44] is necessary, and the hatter, as well as the mang-kun and cap maker, may be classed among the most skilful of Korean artisans[45]. These hats are not thickly[46] woven and the beloved top-knot can easily be seen through them. In fact they are very light and gauzy[47] affairs, weighing only about one and a half ounces[48].

The Korean can literally look and, to use a slang phrase[49], «talk through his hat». The brim[50] is circular and flat[51], from fourteen to fifteen inches in diameter, the crown quite small in diameter — from four to five inches — about five inches high and flat on the top, and always reminds one of an inverted[52] quart[53] cup; the outer[54] edge[55] of the brim and the lower part of the crown where it rests upon the head is strengthed[56] by fine bamboo hoops[57]. From a utilitarian[58] point of view, this hat is about the poorest piece of headgear[59] I have ever encountered[60]—worse even than our stovepipe[61] hats; it is so flimsy[62] that it affords but little protection against the sun in summer and still less against the cold in winter; if it gets wet it is ruined, and being easily broken or crushed[63], must be most tenderly treated[64]. Being so light and the crown too small to come down over the head, it would of course fall off if not fastened on, and therefore it is tied by ribbons or strings of beads attached[65] on each side to the crown and tied under

[35]степень, [36]ослабить, [37]привилегированный, [38]оригинальный, [39]комбинація, [40]лучина, [41]льняное полотно, [42]замѣщать, [43]дорогой, [44]обученный трудъ, [45]ремесленникъ, [46]плотно, [47]газъ, [48]унція, [49]народное выраженіе, [50]поля, [51]плоскій [52]перевернутый, [53]квартовая кружка, (четвертая часть галлона), [54]наружный, [55]край, [56]укрѣплять, [57]обручъ, [58]утилитарный, [59]головной уборъ, [60]встрѣчать, [61]шляпа цилиндръ, [62]непрочный, [63]смять, раздавить, [64]обращаться, [65]прикрѣпленный.

the chin[66]. These strings are often of large and fine amber beads and, with very high officials, quite long and often tied in a loop[67] at the side of the face with long ends hanging, presenting a very imposing[68] and (presumably) ornamental appearance. The Korean wears his hat almost continually and only takes it of when with his most intimate friends, and then not in the presence of a superior — the keeping of the hat on the head being considered as a mark of respect. The officials invariably[69] wear their hats in the presence of His Majesty, the King, and a Korean when entering a house to make a call, leaves his shoes at the door but keeps his hat on.

From: «The Korean Repository», July 1896.

62. A KOREAN PUBLIC HOLIDAY «TAI PORAM NAL».

The 15 day of the Chinese first moon is always observed[1] by Koreans as a great public holiday which they call «Tai Poram Nal» or Great Fifteenth Day. The first day of the Chinese new year fell, this year, on February 13-th, and in spite[2] of the fact[3] that the Western Calendar was recently (or was supposed to have been) introduced[4] through[5] Japanese influence[6] to the people of the «Hermit Kingdom» and is now used by the government officials — we observed that the common people, and most likely all the aforesaid[7] government officials, with one consent recognized[8] and kept February 13-th as their New Year's Day. It was evident[9] that in spite of the long existing[10] deplorable[11] condition of political affairs[12] in this country, the newly instituted[13] reforms had but little effect on the people themselves, for they closed their shops, dressed themselves in coloured garments[14], tied up their «dearly[15] beloved top-knots» — that is to say the majority[16] of those who managed to evade[17] the eyes of the city police and escape the havoc[18] caused a few weeks before by their tyranical[19] scissors[20]. Top-

[66]подбородокъ, [67]петля, [68]внушительный, [69]неизбѣжно.

[1]соблюдать, [2]несмотря на, [3]фактъ, [4]представленный, [5]черезъ, [6]вліяніе., [7]вышеупомянутый, [8]признавать, [9]очевидно, [10]существующій, [11]плачевный, [12]дѣла, [13]введенный, [14]платье, [15]возлюбленный, [16]большинство, [17]уклониться, [18]опустошеніе, [19]тиранический, [20]ножницы.

knots were in vogue[21] again and the natives paraded[22] the streets in their New Year's attire[23] much in the same way as, I suppose, they have done *post hominum memoriam*. In fact this was the orthodox, not to say typical, Korean New Year's Day. Nearly all the merchants, and of course[24] all the «labouring[25] poor» who are unable to indulge[26] in New Year's merry-making for any length of time — either for want of time or money — open their shops and resume[27] work a day or two after New Year's Day, whilst others — the upper classes — who perhaps can well afford both leisure[28] and means[29], prolong the festivities through half the first month. From the 1-st to the 15-th of the first moon, Korean women may gratify[30] their sporting propensities[31] by frequently indulging in the game of «see-swing», meanwhile the boys are busy with their kites all day long. Men, on the other hand, enjoy the luxury[32] of a ferocious[33] (not to say barbarous[34] and dangerous) stone-fight.

«Korean women», said my teacher in answer to my first question, «are not supposed to rise at an extremely[35] early hour on this particular morning, but the male portion[36] of the population rise earlier than usual». I was anxious to know why, but could not get a very satisfactory reason, so we marked this with an interrogation mark[37] and passed on. «We have a very curious «eating custom» on the Tai Poram Nal, i. e., we are supposed to eat five different kinds of rice and as many different kinds of eatables as we can get. Rice, meat and all the different kinds of vegetables are chopped[38] up and mixed together, which mixture is then made up in the shape of a dumpling[39] (only in lieu of any pastry[40] we use large green cabbage[41] leaves) and eaten. It's delicious[42]. It has a wonderful effect on one's palate[43]».

«We also buy as many nuts as we can get — I mean walnuts, chestnuts and «monkey» nuts, which are not intended to be eaten, but merely cracked, the kernel[44] extracted[45] from the shells[46], the former placed in one's mouth and then thrown away. It may appear very queer, and superstitious to you foreigners; we do it in order to prevent

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[21]въ модѣ, [22]разгуливать, [23]нарядъ, [24]понятно, [25]работающій, [26]позволить себѣ, [27]возобновлять, [28]свободное время, [29]средства, [30]удовлетворить, [31]наклонность, [32]роскошь, [33]жестокій, [34]варварскій, [35]крайне, [36]часть, [37]вопросительный знакъ, [38]рубить, [39]родъ пуддинга, [40]тѣсто, [41]капуста, [42]восхитительный, [43]вкусъ, [44]ядро, [45]извлечь, [46]скорлупа.

the possibility of our being plagued[47] in the summer with those horrid[48] sores[49] and boils[50] so common in the country.

«Listen, Tai Poram Nal is the day in which every individual member of the family, baby and all, may partake of a little wine. This is not merely «for the stomach's sake»[51], but taken in order that each one of our household[52] may become «quick of hearing». «Tai Poram Nal» seems to be a bad day for Korean dogs, the number of which in Seoul seems to be almost as great as that of human beings. On the morning of this day they are cruelly deprived[53] of their frugal[54] meal. So the teacher says. Personally I thought that the majority of the canine[55] tribe (at least those in the capital), did not get a square meal[56] oftener than once a moon[57]! But not caring to wound[58] my good man's feelings, I kept my stray[59] thought to myself». Dogs are not fed in the morning for this reason — keep them without food on the morning of Tai Poram Nal and this will prevent them from being so terribly pestered[60] with flies[61] and other abominations[62] during the long summer months. If only this «dog-fasting»[63] experiment[64] had its desired effect, I surmise that almost every European resident in Seoul would feel extremely grateful, for it is not altogether[65] comfortable, or pleasant to the eye, when one gets surrounded[66] in the streets by dogs which are neither more nor less than living masses[67] of concentrated[68] flies and insects!

We have still another curious custom. It is one more way in which we try to find out, beforehand[69], about each month's probable fall of rain[70]. A small piece of bamboo is split[71] open and twelve beans[72] are laid side by side in the groove[73] of one of the halves, Then the bamboo is closed again, bound tightly[74] with cord[75] and lowered into a friendly well. It is kept in the water all night. Some one draws it up out of the well next morning and examines the beans. Some of the beans may be more swollen[76] than others — some bigger than others. Each bean represents[77] a month. If the first bean is greatly swollen and well soaked[78], it means plenty of rain during the first moon. Bean № 2 is perhaps only swollen a little, that will mean but

[47]мучимый, [48]отвратительный, [49]болячка, [50]нарывъ, [51]ради желудка, [52]домашній, [53]лишенъ, [54]умѣренный, [55]собачій, [56]сытно поѣсть, [57]мѣсяцъ, [58]задѣть, [59]случайный, [60]досажденный, [61]муха, [62]мерзость, [63]собачій постъ, [64]опытъ, [65]совсѣмъ, [66]окруженный, [67]масса, [68]концентрированный, [69]заранѣе, [70]выпаденіе дождя, [71]раскалывать, [72]бобъ, [73]борозда, [74]туго, [75]веревочка, [76]разбухать, [77]представлять, [78]мочить.

a little rain in the second moon. Bean № 3 is perhaps not affected[79] by the water at all, but retains[80] its natural size[81] — that means a perfectly dry third month, and so on!

From: «Korean Repository», April 1896.

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63. THE MOOTANG.

These Mootang represent[1] a very ancient institution[2] and belief in the efficacy[3] of their methods[4] is very general among the lower classes, but their patrons[5] are not all of the common people. The Mootang use as instruments[6] a drum[7] made in the shape[8] of an hour-glass[9] and over four feet in length, copper[10] cymbals[11], a brass[12] or copper rod with little tinklers[13] suspended[14] from it by chains[15] made of the same material, a bronze or copper gong[16] and a pair of baskets[17], telescope-shaped[18], for scratching[19]. This scratching is very necessary in case of cholera, for this disease being caused by rats climbing[20] up inside[21] the human anatomy[22], as is supposed, the scratching is expected to alarm[23] and drive them away, since it resembles[24] the noise made by cats. Besides the above musical (or noisical) instruments, the Mootang use banners[25] of paper or strips[26] of bright[27] coloured silk, which they wave[28] weave[29] about them in the manner of a modern serpentine[30] dancer; they also use umbrellas and fans in parts of their performance. They also make use of images[31] of men and animals, sometimes expensively[32] made and gorgeously painted, at other times mere effigies[33] of straw[34]. The financial[35] position of the patient[36] settles the question as to what instruments or figures are used.

Aside[37] from driving[38] away the spirit[39] of disease from an

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[79]подѣйствовать, [80]сохранять, [81]величина.

[1]представлять, [2]учрежденіе, [3]дѣйствительность, [4]метода, [5]покровитель, [6]орудіе, [7]барабанъ, [8]форма, [9]песочные часы, [10]мѣдный, [11]цимбалъ, [12]желтая мѣдь, [13]колокольчикъ, [14]подвѣшенный, [15]цѣпочка, [16]гонгъ, [17]корзинка, [18]подзорная труба, [19]царапанье, [20]лазать, [21]внутри, [22]анатомія, внутренности, [23]испугать, [24]походить, [25]знамя, [26]полоска, [27]ярко, [28]махать, [29]сплетать, [30]серпентина, [31]изображеніе, [32]дорого, [33]изображеніе, чучело, [34]солома, [35]финансовый, [36]паціентъ, [37]кромѣ, [38]изгнаніе, [39]духъ.

afflicted[40] person, these women are also called in to purify[41] a well in which a person has been drowned[42], in which case she induces[43] the spirit of the drowned person to leave. Also, after death she is called in to persuade[44] the soul[45] of the departed[46] of return and look after those left behind. She also deposits[47] the bad luck[48] of an individual in one of the before-mentioned[49] images, together with some coin[50], which image, being thrown[51] into the street, is taken and torn[52] to pieces[53] by some poor beggar[54] or drunken[55] person, who thus, for the sake of the coin, takes upon himself the ill-luck that has been annoying[56] the other person.

From: «The Korean Repository», April 1896.



[40]пораженный, [41]очистить, [42]утонуть, [43]побуждать, [44]убѣдить, [45]душа, [46]усопшій, [47]класть, [48]счастье, [49]вышеназванный, [50]монета, [51]бросаться, [52]рвать, [53]кусокъ, [54]нищій, [55]пьяный, [56]безпокоить.

V.

NEWSPAPER STYLE.

64. CHINA IN 1904.

The following excellent[1] summary[2] of events[3] in China in the year that has just closed[4] is telegraphed by the wellknown able correspondent of the «Times» at Peking, under date January 1-st. He says that the most noticeable[5] features[6] to be recorded[7] are the extension[8] of Japanese influence and the spread[9] of Western knowledge. He goes on:

«There has been no change in the Government, aged reactionaries[10] like the eunuch[11] Li-Lien-Ying still being the chief advisers of the Empress-Dowager. The ill-regulated[12] efforts towards economy find a spasmodic[13] expression[14] in Imperial decrees, but there has been no real reform. In spite[15] of the visit of the American Currency Commission and an Academic[16] approval[17] of its recommendations, no steps[18] have been taken towards currency reform, and new provincial mints have been established, which make large profits[19] from the irresponsible[20] issue of unlimited[21] coinage[22] without uniformity[23]. China is now the only country of first-rate[24] importance in the world were the silver standard still prevails[25]. The only method known in China of increasing the revenue[26] is by increasing taxation[27]. The senseless[28] prohibition[29]

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[1]превосходный, [2]краткій очеркъ, [3]событіе, [4]только что кончиться [5]замѣчательный, [6]черта, [7]повѣствовать, [8]расширеніе, [9]распространеніе [10]реакціонеръ, [11]евнухъ, [12]дурно урегулировать, [13]урывками, [14]выраженіе [15]несмотря на, [16]академическій, [17]одобреніе, [18]шагъ, мѣра, [19]польза [20]неотвѣтственный, [21]неограниченный, [22]чеканка, [23]однообразіе, [24]перворазрядный, [25]преобладать, [26]доходъ казны, [27]взиманіе налоговъ, [28]безсмысленный, [29]запрещеніе.

of the export of rice and other grains is still enforced[30]. In spite of the restrictions[31] on trade and the increased burden of the inland duties[32], the country is prosperous[33] and its condition[34] is satisfactory. The harvests[35] have been excellent and railway extension[36] permits of the more even distribution of prosperity[37] and an equalisation[38] of the prices on foodstuffs[39]. There has been a steady[40] increase of population, and a constant expansion[41] into Mongolia, and Manchuria, whole districts in Kiangsu and Che-kiang, which were laid waste[42] by the Taipings, have been quite recently repeopled, as have the districts of Yunnan and Kangsuh, which were devastated[43] by the Mahomedan insurrection[44].

During the year China has faithfully fulfilled[45] all her financial obligations[46]. The Maritime Customs revenue was the largest on record, amounting to £ 4,388,000, an increase of £ 360,000 over the receipts[47] of 1903. Tranquillity throughout the country is well maintained[48], though the mountainous districts of the Kuangsi province are still in a state[49] of rebellion[50].

From: «The London and China Express».

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65. PROGRESS[1] OF EDUCATION.

At last China has realized[2] her paramount[3] necessity of Western education, the extension[4] of which, though often crude[5] and imperfect[6], is remarkable. In 15 provincial capitals, provincial colleges[7] have been founded[8], while primary[9] and secondary[10] schools, mechanical schools, agricultural colleges and police and military schools are springing[11] up all over the country. The most noteworthy[12] are the colleges and schools in the Metropolitan province organised[13] by Dr. Tenney, an American, under the direction[14] of the Viceroy, and the high-class

[30]примѣнять, [31]ограниченіе, [32]пошлина, [33]процвѣтать, [34]состояніе, [35]урожай, [36]расширеніе, [37]благосостояніе, [38]уравненіе, [39]пищевой продуктъ, [40]постоянный, [41]расширеніе, [42]опустошить, [43]опустошить, [44]возстаніе, [45]исполнить, [46]обязательство, [47]получка, [48]поддержать, [49]состояніе, [50]возстаніе.

[1]прогрессъ, [2]постигнуть, [3]первенствующій, [4]расширеніе, [5]грубый, [6]несовершенный, [7]коллегія, [8]основать, [9]низшій, [10]средній, [11]возникать, [12]замѣчательный, [13]организовать, [14]руководство.

work done at Shansi University by the Rev. Main Duncan, an Englishman, while the educational system of Shantung and other provinces is worthy of praise. An excellent provincial college has been established near Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi. There has been a notable spread[15] of the knowledge of English, Chinese learning English being numbered by thousands, while the knowledge of Japanese is fast increasing. During the year there have been continuous[16] departures of Chinese students for Japan, and 1,753 Chinese are at present studying in Japan. Attention has been drawn[17] during the year to a considerable proportion[18] of Chinese students who return from Japan indoctrinated[19] with revolutionary[20] ideas and profoundly[21] dissatisfied[22] with the conditions of government prevailing[23] in the country of their birth[24]. Their publications[25] are printed in Japan and alarm[26] the authorities. Nowhere is discontent[27] more manifest[28] than in Hunan. Many observers[29] regard as commendable[30] this development of patriotic spirit[31], believing it to be a natural protest[32] against misgovernment from those who are aware[33] what good government has done for Japan.

Excellent work is being done in missionary schools throughout the Empire, while the services rendered[34] by the medical missionaries have at last won Imperial recognition[35]. Praise too is due to the Red Cross Society, to whom the Empress has contributed[36] Rbs. 100,000 (£ 13,750), and to the brave Scotch missionaries by whose labours much terrible suffering among the Chinese has been alleviated[37]. Marked changes are taking place towards an improvement in the soldiers' calling, a military spirit is abroad[38], and large numbers of officers are being trained[39] in Japan, where on October 24-th 72 Chinese graduated from the Tokyo Military College. A modern system of well-drilled[40] police, under German supervision[41], has been installed[42] in the cities along the railway in Shantung, while in many other provinces the police schools are being conducted[43] by Japanese, or are under students trained in Japan. Their success during the war has given the Japanese a powerful position both

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[15]замѣчательное распространенiе, [16]непрерывный, [17]обратить, [18]часть, [19]пропитать, [20]революцiонный, [21]глубоко, [22]недовольный, [23]господствовать, [24]рожденiе, [25]произведенiе, [26]тревожить, [27]недовольство, [28]очевидно, [29]наблюдать, [30]похвально, [31]духъ, [32]протестъ, [33]знать, [34]оказать, [35]признанiе, [36]пожертвовать, [37]облегчить, [38]носиться въ воздухѣ, [39]обучать, [40]хорошо обученный (физически), [41]наблюденiе, [42]ввести, [43]вести.

in Pekin and in the provinces. A Japanese adviser has virtually[44] directed the Board of Commerce throughout the year. Every portion of the Empire, from Urga to the Yunnan frontier, from Kashgaria to the Yellow river, has been visited by Japanese during the year. On April 21, a Japanese traveller completed a study, extending over two years, of Central Asia trade routes[45]. The Japanese residents in China number several thousands, and their influence, excepting when they are attempting[46] to secure a camphor[47] monopoly[48] in Fukien province, has been almost wholly beneficial[49], especially in the distribution throughout the Empire of educational books and appliances[50]. The Japanese installed[51] during the year telephone services in Canton and Peking, and the system is about to be extended[52] to the other native cities. They are building six gunboats[53] for the Viceroy Chang-Chih-Tung. Other encouraging[54] signs are the wide diffusion[55] of translations of western literature and increased power and authority of the native Press. Where a few years ago there were only seven newspapers, there are now 157 daily[56], weekly and monthly journals, discussing[57] public questions with increasing knowledge and marked courage[58] and independence. Japan, Russia, Germany and France are recognising[59] the growing influence of the native Press[60], which they now subsidise[61].

From: «The London and China Express».

66. PROGRESS BY NATIONALITY.

No diminution[1] of the prosperity[2] of the British merchants in China can be noted[3]. In the coastal[4] traffic British steamers more than hold their own[5], but the lucrative[6] oversea passenger traffic with Europe is rapidly[7] passing under the German flag[8]. The competition[9] between rival[10] steam-ship companies during the year has been given an impetus[11]

[44]фактически, [45]путь, [46]пытаться, [47]камфара, [48]монополія, [49]полезный, [50]приборъ, [51]ввести, [52]расширить, [53]канонерка, [54]поощряющій, [55]распространеніе, [56]ежедневный, [57]обсуждать, [58]смѣлость, [59]признавать, [60]пресса, [61]субсидировать.

[1]уменьшеніе, [2]благополучіе, [3]замѣтить, [4]побережный, [5]удерживать свое мѣсто, [6]доходный, [7]быстро, [8]флагъ, [9]конкуренція, [10]соперникъ, [11]толчокъ.

by the coolie traffic from South China to Siam and Singapore, while a real service has been rendered[12] to Northern China by the permission granted to coolies to emigrate to the Transvaal, of whom 27,894 picked men sailed during the year under conditions[13] of comfort, pay[14], and motherly protection[15] undreamt[16] of in China.

During the year there has been great extention[17] in the work of the Chinese Post Office. The number of articles with which the postal authorities dealt[18] has increased from 49,350,000 in 1903 to 72,150,000 in 1904. Couriers are travelling unmolested[19] throughout the Empire, except in two districts[20] on the borders[21] of Kwangsi and Kwei-chow provinces, and 1,192 post offices are now open. The masterly[22] introduction and the extension of the postal service is a lasting tribute[23] to the abilities[24] of its founder[25], Sir Robert Hart, who has now completed 50 years of service in China.

Next to Japan, the Power that has gained[26] most is Germany. Her policy[27] is consistent[28] and definite. Having established her influence[29] in Shantung, where she possesses a monopoly of all railway construction[30] and mining[31], she has siezed the advantage given by our vacillating[32] policy to make a bid[33] for political supremacy[34] in the Yangtsze Valley. Having entangled[35] financially the avaricious[36] Sheng and the Viceroy Chang-Chih-Tung, she has secured[37] control[38] of the Ping-hsiang collieries[39] and railway and the important Han-yang ironworks[40]. A German from the consular Service is foreign adviser[41] to Chang Chih-tung; a German shipping firm receives a subsidy[42] of £ 3,000 a year from the Viceroy as compensation[43] for being denied[44] the permission to station a pontoon[45] in the fairway[46] near the Han river; a German gunboat[47] now patrols[48] the Yangtsze; German post offices are being extended[49] and new German Consuls are being appointed[50]. While the number of British in Hankow has remained stationary[51] during the

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[12]оказать, [13]условіе, [14]жалованье, [15]материнскій присмотръ, [16]не видѣнный даже во снѣ, [17]расширеніе, [18]имѣть дѣло, [19]не тревожить, [20]округъ, [21]граница, [22]ловкій, [23]вѣчный памятникъ, [24]способность, [25]основатель, [26]выгадать, [27]политика, [28]послѣдовательный, [29]вліяніе, [30]постройка, [31]горное производство, [32]колеблющійся, [33]сдѣлать ходъ, [34]первенство, [35]запутать, [36]корыстолюбивый, [37]овладѣть, [38]контроль, [39]угольная копь, [40]желѣзодѣлательный заводъ, [41]совѣтникъ, [42]субсидія, [43]вознагражденіе, [44]отказать, [45]понтонъ, [46]фарватеръ, [47]канонерка, [48]патрулировать, [49]распространить, [50]назначить, [51]неизмѣнный.

last 13 years, the number of Germans has increased eightfold[52]. Germans are now negotiating[53] for the right of equipping[54] the great arsenal[55] which China contemplates[56] establishing at Ping-hsiang.

67. RAILWAYS.

Progress in railway construction has also taken place during the year. The main line[1] from Peking to Hankow is completed[2], except for a bridge across the Yellow River, which is a formidable[3] undertaking, for the foundations[4] are in quicksand[5]. The Canton-Hankow railway has not yet begun, but the German Railway in Shantung and the Northern Chinese Railways, under Mr. C. W. Kinder, have been completed and are thriving[6] exceedingly. The British-Chinese Corporation[7] began the construction during the year of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, perhaps the most promising line in China, but they still keep locked[8] in their office the concession[9] granted[10] seven years ago for the Canton-Kowloon Railway, an essential[11] line, one-fifth of which is in British territory. Mining enterprise[12], with the exception of coal-mining[13], shows no extension, the work being burdened[14] with impossible regulations[15]. The immense[16] general wealth of the Shansi province, where there are the richest coal and iron deposits[17] in the world, still awaits[18] railway communication. A narrow-gauge[19] railway to the north of the province is now being constructed by a French company, while in the south of the province the Peking Syndicate[20] has surveyed[21] a practical route of the highest promise[22], and will begin the construction of a railway when the negotiations[23] now proceeding[24] in Peking are completed.

From: «The London & China Express».

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[52]въ восемь разъ, [53]переговариваться, [54]снаряженіе, [55]арсеналъ, [56]предполагать.

[1]магистраль, [2]окончить, [3]серіозный, [4]фундаментъ, [5]движущійся песокъ, [6]процвѣтать, [7]общество, [8]подъ замокъ, [9]концессія, [10]даровать, [11]необходимый, [12]предпріятіе, [13]добыча угля, [14]отягощать, [15]правило, [16]огромный, [17]залежь, [18]ожидать, [19]узко-колейный, [20]синдикатъ, [21]изыскивать, [22]многообѣщающій, [23]переговоръ, [24]происходящій.

68. THE CENSOR.

Here is a translation by Basil Hal Chamberlain of what the editor[1] of the Nichi-Nichi-Shimbun says of the tribulations[2] of Journalism[3] in Dai Nippon: «Newspapers and magazines are confronted[4] by a special[5] danger[6]—the danger, namely[7], of suspension[8] when their words are held to be prejudicial[9] to the public order; and a suspension too against which there is no appeal[10]. Article XIX of the Newspaper regulations[11] now in force[12] says: «When a newspaper has printed matter[13] which is considered prejudicial to public order or subversive[14] of public morality[15], the Minister of State for the Interior is empowered to suspend its publication either totally[17] or temporarily[18]». Nor is[19] there a word said in the regulations whereby[20] the prejudicial or non-prejudicial character of a statement[21] or argument[22] is to be determined[23]. It is sufficient[24] that the official in question should decide[25], in accordance[26] with his own individual opinion, that the statement or argument is thus prejudicial to public order, for a newspaper to incur at any moment the penalty[27] of suspension, whether total or temporary. It is indisputable[29] that the authorities are empowered by the law of the land to act thus. The constitution itself gives them this power. The result is that we writers[28] are constantly[30] obliged, in taking our pen in hand, to keep to ourselves seven or eight, or even ten opinions we should fain[31] express[32]».

When a paper ventures[33] too far, and the censor is called upon to write the order of suspension, he is brief[34] but polite — wonderfully[35] polite. He puts the honorifics[36] «O» or «Go» before each of the nouns and verbs. Prefixed[37] to the noun «O» means honourable, to the verb it means honourably, similarly[38] «Go» means august[39], augustly. So the order when written will read as follows:

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[1]редакторъ, [2]напасть, несчастіе, [3]журналистика, [4]стоять лицомъ къ лицу, [5]особый, [6]опасность, [7]именно, [8]временное прекращеніе, [9]вредный, [10]апелляція, [11]постановленіе, [12]въ силѣ, [13]статья, [14]пагубный, [15]нравственность, [16]имѣть власть, [17]совершенно, [18]временно, [19]также нѣтъ, [20]чѣмъ, [21]заявленіе, [22]доводъ, [23]опредѣлить, [24]достаточно, [25]рѣшить, [26]согласно, [27]наказаніе, [28]неоспоримо, [29]писатель, [30]постоянно, [31]хотѣть, [32]выразить, [33]выйти, [34]краткій, [35]удивительно, [36]частица почтенія, [37]поставлять, [38]подобнымъ образомъ, [39]августѣйшій.

«Deign[40] honourably[41] to cease[42] honourably publishing august paper. Honourable editor, honourable publisher[43], honourable chief printer[44], deign honourably to enter[45] august jail[46].

The honourable editor with his honourable co-workers[47] bows low before the messenger[48] of the censor, acknowledging[49] the honour of the august notification[50], and accompany him to the honourable jail, chatting[51] the meanwhile[52] of the weather, or the flower-shows[53], or of the effects[54] of the floods[55] on the rice crop[56]. Centuries of breeding[57] under Japanese etiquette have rendered[58] it impossible for them to show annoyance[59]. They do not know how.

When the paper has been suspended, the first intimation[60] the public has is the quiet in the composing-room[61].

From: «The Heart of Japan», by Brownel, p. 112.

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69. EDITORIAL[1] COMMENT[2].

That which was inevitable[3] has come at last, namely, the definite understanding between England and Japan as to the question of the continued autonomy[4] of China and Korea. There has been a general understanding[5] among all the Powers that the dismemberment[6] of China is out of the question, but general understandings are not binding[7]. The present guarantee[8] of the independence[9] of China and Korea could hardly[10] have been affected[11] by a conference of all the Powers together. It was necessary[12] that two of them, any two perhaps whose interests were large enough to count[13] for much, should start[14] the movement[15] looking towards a definite settlement of the question. This convention[16] is inimical[17] to none of the Powers, nor is it a threat[18].

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[40]соблаговолить, [41]благородно, [42]прекратить, [43]редакторъ, [44]наборщикъ, [45]войти, [46]тюрьма, [47]сотрудникъ, [48]посланный, [49]отвѣчать, [50]извѣщеніе, [51]болтать, [52]тѣмъ временемъ, [53]цвѣточная выставка, [54]послѣдствіе, [55]наводненіе, [56]урожай, [57]воспитаніе, [58]сдѣлать, [59]досада, [60]увѣдомленіе, [61]комната, гдѣ набираются статьи.

[1]редакторскій, [2]замѣтка, [3]неизбѣжно, [4]автономія, [5]соглашеніе, [6]раздѣлъ, [7]обязательный, [8]гарантія, [9]независимость, [10]едва, [11]совершить, [12]необходимо, [13]считать, [14]начать, [15]движеніе, [16]конвенція, [17]враждебный, [18]угроза.

Russia stated in plain terms[19] that she desires the independence of China and Korea and this convention simply voices[20] the same idea. It only goes a step further, and shows that England's and Japan's interests are so vitally[21] involved[22] in establishing the proposition[23] that they are willing to commit[24] themselves definitely to its establishment. The autonomy of China and Korea means more to some Powers than to others. The reasons for this are geographical, commercial, political, and social[25], and racial[26].

The question which all will ask is, how will this effect the Russian occupation[27] of Manchuria. We see no reason to doubt Russia's good faith[28] in her definite promise to give Manchuria back to China. But even if there were those who doubted[29] it, their fears would be set at rest by the publication[30] of the terms[31] of this convention[32], which takes it for granted[33] that the promise will be kept and that the markets of Manchuria will remain open to the trade of the world.

No fair-minded[34] person can look otherwise[35] than with satisfaction upon the building of a branch[36] line of the Siberian Railway to the tide-water[37] of the Yellow sea. It will prove[38] an immense advantage to Manchuria as well as to Siberia. Russia's development[39] of the vast resources[40] of Siberia is as sacred[41] and binding a duty[42] as the development of Canada by Great Britain, and if the Manchurian Railway facilitates[43] this development, no one can complain[44]. But of course this does not necessitate[45] the alienation[46] of Manchuria from the Chinese Crown. Russia has distinctly[47] disclaimed[48] any such intention[49], and the present convention is only an added guarantee that China will remain intact[50] in all her borders[51].

It has been pretty well demonstrated[52] that the condition of stable[53] equilibrium[54] does not conduce[55] to the welfare[56] of the Korean people. None of these eastern countries, not even Japan herself was able to break forth[57] from the medieval[58] status[59] into nineteenth century

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[19]въ ясныхъ выраженіяхъ, [20]выражать, [21]жизненно, [22]заинтересовать, [23]предложеніе, [24]предавать, [25]общественный, [26]расовый, [27]оккупація, [28]добросовѣстность, [29]сомнѣваться, [30]объявленіе, [31]условіе, [32]конвенція, [33]неоспоримо, [34]безпристрастный, [35]иначе, [36]вѣтвь, [37]воды, [38]оказаться, [39]развитіе, [40]ресурсъ, [41]священный, [42]долгъ, [43]помогать, [44]жаловаться, [45]дѣлать необходимымъ, [46]отчужденіе, [47]ясно, [48]отречься, [49]намѣреніе, [50]въ цѣлости, [51]граница, [52]доказано, [53]устойчивый, [54]равновѣсіе, [55]вести, [56]благополучіе, [57]вырваться, [58]средневѣковый, [59]состояніе.

enlightenment[60] without help from foreign sources[61]. What has been lacking[62] in Korea all along is some definite policy, some ideal towards which to press[63]. Her progress has been spasmodic[64] and uneven[65]. From the time when the first treaty was made with Japan in 1876, until the overthrow[66] of the Chinese suzeranity[67] in 1894, Chinese influence was paramount[68], and the progress made was almost purely[69] commercial. From the summer of 1894 till 1896 Japanese influence was predominant[70] and other ideals were introduced, many of them useful but others untimely[71]. Then came the inevitable reaction[72], and a new set[73] of ideas came to the fore[74]. Since that time the conflicting[75] interests[76] of different[77] Powers, each unable to give its own impress[78] to the government, have resulted[79] in a state of equilibrium, which leaves more or less to be desired in the way of economic growth[80], financial stability, and general prosperity[81]. If, as seems probable, the signing[82] of this convention, which makes England and Japan cöordinate[83] guarantors[84] of the independence of Korea, results in a preponderance[85] of Japanese influence in the peninsula, it is reasonable[86] to suppose that with foreign help the government will adopt[87] some definite policy looking towards the rehabilitation[88] of the country's finances, the definition of the powers and prerogatives[89] of the different branches of the government service[90], and whatever else may be needed to increase and develop the prosperity of the people; for it is only by such development that the Korean people can become most useful to herself as well as to the world. Such influence would not only imply the power to assume[91] a dictatorial[92] attitude[93]. The very purpose of the convention is to guarantee the independence of the two countries, China and Korea. It does not imply[94] the right to use Korean territory[95] to carry out extensive schemes[96] of colonisation[97], for this would evidently contravene[98] the express terms[99] of the convention.

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[60]просвѣщеніе, [61]источникъ, [62]недоставать, [63]стремиться, [64]судорожный, [65]нервный, [66]сбрасываніе, [67]сюзеренитетъ, [68]первенствовать, [69]чисто, [70]преобладающій, [71]несвоевременный, [72]реакція, [73]новый подборъ, [74]первый планъ, [75]соперничать, [76]интересъ, [77]различный, [78]отпечатокъ, [79]окончиться, [80]развитіе, [81]процвѣтаніе, [82]подписываніе, [83]равный, [84]поручитель, [85]преобладаніе, [86]разумно, [87]принять, [88]возстановленіе, [89]прерогативъ, [90]учрежденія, [91]принять, [92]повелительный, [93]положеніе, [94]подразумѣвать, [95]территорія, [96]планъ, [97]колонизація, [98]противиться, [99]ясно выраженныя условія.

In concluding[100] this convention, England and Japan undertake grave[101] responsibilities[102] not only to each other but toward China and Korea. In guaranteeing independence to Korea and China they are morally[103] bound[104] to guarantee that the independence of these two countries shall be made to mean better things for themselves (Korea and China) than any other conditions would. If such is the case[105], and they live up to their responsibilities[106], this alliance[107] means no mere stolid[108] opposition[109] to agencies[110] of disintegration[111] in China and Korea, but an active[112], vigorous[113] campaign of helpfulness, which will result sooner or later in putting both these Empires in a position where native initiative[114] alone shall suffice[115] to keep them on the track[116] of progress.

From: «Korean Review», 1902, p. 69.



[100]заключеніе, [101]важный, [102]отвѣтственность, [103]нравственно, [104]обязанный, [105]случай, *или* въ такомъ случаѣ, [106]исполнять обѣщаніе, [107]союзъ, [108]упорный, [109]противодѣйствіе, [110]силы, [111]распаденіе, [112]дѣятельный, [113]сильный, [114]инициатива, [115]быть достаточнымъ, [116]путь.

VI.

CONVERSATIONAL STYLE.

70. THE FISHERMAN'S REPLY.

When Ch'ü-p'ing was dismissed[1], he wandered[2] away to the banks[3] of a river, and there poured forth[4] his soul[5] in verse[6]. His colour changed. His body wasted[7] to a skeleton[8].

One day a fisherman accosted[9] him, saying, «Are you not his Excellency the Prime Minister? What has brought you to this pass»[10]?

«The world», replied Ch'ü-p'ing, «is foul[11]; and I alone am clean. There they are all drunk, while I alone am sober[12]. So I am dismissed».

«Ah»! said the fisherman, «the true sage[13] does not quarrel[14] with his environment[15], but adapts[16] himself to it. If, as you say, the world is foul, why not leap[17] into the tide[18] and make it clean? If all men are drunk, why not drink with them and teach them to avoid[19] excess[20]? Of what a avail[21] are these subtle[22] thoughts, these lofty schemes[23], which end only in disgrace[24]»?

«I have heard», rejoined[25] Ch'ü p'ing, «that the bather[26] fresh from the bath will shake[27] the dust[28] from his hat and clothes. How[29] should he allow his pure[30] body to be soiled with the corruption[31] of earth? I am willing to find a grave[32] in the bellies[33] of the fishes that

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[1]уволить, [2]побресть, [3]берегъ, [4]излить, [5]душа, [6]стихъ, [7]исхудать, [8]свелеть, [9]обратиться, [10]положеніе, [11]грязный, [12]трезвый, [13]мудрецъ, [14]ссориться, [15]среда, [16]приноровлять, [17]впрыгнуть, [18]потокъ, [19]избѣгать, [20]излишество, [21]польза, [22]утонченный, [23]замыселъ, [24]паденіе, [25]возразить, [26]купальщикъ, [27]встряхнуть, [28]пыль, [29]позволить, [30]чистый, [31]тлѣніе, прахъ, [32]могила, [33]брюхо.

swim[34] in the stream[35]: I will not let my purity be defiled[36] by the filth[37] and corruption of the world».

The fisherman laughed and keeping time with his oar[38], sculled[39] off, singing,

My tassel[40] I'll wash[41] if the water is sweet;
If the water is dirty, 'twill[42] do for my feet.

From: «Gems of Chinese Thought», by H. Giles.

71. GOOD HORSES.

His Majesty asked me one day if I had any good horses; to which I replied that I used to have two excellent[1] animals. «They ate», I added, «large quantities[2] of hay[3] and many pecks[4] of beans[5] daily, besides drinking each a gallon[6] of spring[7] water. Unless their food was fresh and clean they would not touch[8] it. On being mounted[9], they did not immediately break[10] into a gallop[11], but would gradually[12] warm[13] into eagerness[14] for their work. Between noon[15] and sunset they would cover[16] some sixty odd[17] miles; and on removing[18] the saddle[19] they would be found neither to have lost wind[20] nor to have turned a hair[21], any more than if they had been doing nothing. Such is the capacity[22] of endurance[23] in those that are well fed and well treated; who are willing but not over-zealous[24]. Unhappily, they both died; and those I have now do not eat more than a few pints[25] per diem[26]. They are not particular either about their food or their drink. Before you have fairly[27] got hold of the bridle[28], away they go; and then, ere[29] many miles are passed[30], they pant[31] and sweat[32] and are ready to drop[33]

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[34]плавать, [35]ручей, [36]осквернить, [37]грязь, [38]весело, [39]гресть, [40]кисточка, [41]мыть, [42]сокращ. it will.

[1]Великолѣпный, [2]количество, [3]сѣно, [4]гарнецъ, [5]бобъ, [6]галлонъ, [7]ключевой, [8]дотрогиваться, [9]сѣсть верхомъ, [10]начинать, [11]галопъ, [12]поспѣшно, [13]подогрѣваться, [14]рвеніе, [15]полдень, [16]проѣхать, [17]и больше, [18]снять, [19]сѣдло, [20]запыхаться, [21]вспотѣть, [22]способность, [23]выносливость, [24]слишкомъ ревностный, [25]пинтъ, [26]въ день, [27]вполнѣ, [28]уздечко, [29]прежде, [30]проѣхать, [31]запыхаться, [32]потѣть, [33]упасть.

with fatigue[34]. Such is the jaded[35] condition[36] of those who get little and are easily satisfied, who are over-eager and are easily exhausted[37]».

His Majesty praised my reply («but», as one of the commentators says, «quite missed the point»[38]).

From: «Gems of Chinese Thought», by H. Giles.

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72. OUTSIDES.

At Hangchow there lived a costermonger[1] who understood how to keep[2] oranges a whole year without letting[3] them spoil[4]. His fruit was always fresh-looking[5], firm as jade[6], and of a beautiful golden hue[7]; but inside[8] dry as an old cocoon[9].

One day I asked him, saying, «Are your oranges for altar or sacrificial[10] purposes, or for show at banquets[11]? Or do you make this outside display[12] merely[13] to cheat[14] the foolish? As cheat them you most outrageously[15] do». «Sir», replied the orangeman, «I have carried on[16] this trade now for many year. It is my source[17] of livelihood[18]. I sell; the world buys. And I have yet to learn that you are the only honest man about[19], and that I am the only cheat. Perhaps it never struck[20] you in this light. The baton-bearers[21] of to-day, seated on their tiger skins[22], pose[23] as the martial[24] guardians[25] of the State; but what are they compared[26] with the captains of old? The broad-brimmed[27], long-robed[28] ministers of to-day, pose as pillars[29] of the constitution[30]; but have they the wisdom of our ancient councillors[31]? Evil doers[32] arise[33], and none can subdue[34] them. The people are in misery, and none can relieve them. Clerks[35] are corrupt[36], and none can

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[34]усталость, [35]изнуренный, [36]состояніе, [37]истощить [38]не понять сути дѣла.

[1]фруктовщикъ, [2]сохранять, [3]давать, [4]испортиться, [5]свѣжій на видъ, [6]нефритъ, [7]цвѣтъ, [8]внутри, [9]коконъ, [10]жертвенный, [11]пиръ, [12]показъ, [13]просто, [14]обмануть, [15]безсовѣстно, [16]вести, [17]источникъ, [18]жизненныя средства, [19]на свѣтѣ, [20]прійти въ голову, [21]жезлоносецъ, [22]тигровая шкура, [23]выставлять себя, [24]воинственный, [25]хранитель, [26]по сравненію, [27]въ широкополыхъ шляпахъ, [28]въ длинныхъ плащахъ, [29]устой, [30]правленіе, [31]совѣтникъ, [32]злодѣй, [33]возникать, [34]усмирить, [35]чиновникъ [36]лихоимный.

restrain[37] them. Laws decay[38] and none can renew[39] them. Our officials eat the bread of the State, and know no shame[40]. They sit in lofty[41] halls, ride fine steeds[42], drink themselves drunk with wine, and batten[43], on the richest fare[44]. Which of them but puts on an awe-inspiring[45] look, a dignified[46] mien[47]? — All gold and gems[48] without, but dry cocoons within. You pay, sir, no heed[49] to these things, while you are very particular about my oranges».

From: «Gems of Chinese Thought» by H. Giles, p. 226.

73. A I - G O !

He was a Korean from the interior taking his first peep[1] at the outside world. He had tramped[2] into Fusan from his distant country home and had stood for an hour watching the workmen on the new Seoul-Fusan Railroad. He learned to his amazement that they were going to dig[3] these ditches[4] through every hill and build embankments[5] across[6] every depression[7] all the way from Fusan to the Capital, the great Seoul, which he had heard so much about and whose wonders[8] had been so often pictured[9] in his fancy[10]. He was on the way now to that Mecca, which every Korean hopes to see once before he dies. For five years he had been saving up[11] money to fulfil[12] his heart's desire[13].

As he stood gazing[14] in admiration at a filling[15] that was half completed[16], one of the foremen[17] happened to pass.

«Say friend», said he in a deprecatory[18] tone[19], «how long will it be till this railroad is finished all the way to Seoul?» He supposed it might be anywhere from ten years to twenty.

The foremen was in a hurry[20] and took out his watch to note[21] the time. He glanced[22] at the time piece and then looked up.

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[37]удержать, [38]приходить въ упадокъ (гнить), [39]возобновить, [40]стыдъ, [41]высокій, [42]конь, [43]жирѣть, [44]пища, [45]наводящій страхъ, [46]величавый, [47]видъ, [48]драгоцѣнные камни, [49]вниманіе.

[1]смотрѣть, [2]идти пѣшкомъ, [3]копать, [4]канава, [5]насыпь, [6]черезъ, [7]углубленіе, [8]чудеса, [9]рисовать, [10]воображеніе, [11]сберегать, [12]исполнить, [13]желаніе, [14]смотрѣть упорно, [15]насыпь, [16]окончить, [17]десятникъ, [18]умилостивительный, [19]тонъ, [20]спѣшить, [21]замѣтить, [22]взглянуть.

«O, it will take a long time yet — I can't just tell how long», and he hurried on[23].

The country-fellow[24] looked after him, half angry[25] and half amused[26] as he soliloquised[27]. «That fellow imagines he can fool me into thinking it will take only an hour. He looked at his watch and hurried off as if he was afraid[28] he wouldn't get back to see the road finished, but I am no fool even if I am a country-boy. I have helped building paddy-field[29] dikes[30] and I'll bet[31] my hat-strings[32] that this job[33] takes no less than fifteen years.» And so on he went to the port.

There he boarded[34] a little coasting[35] steamer and was rolled[36] around[37] the coast to Chemulpo. On board the boat he was kept so busy thinking about the disarrangement[38] of his internal[39] economy[40], that he did not have time to wonder at the marvellous[41] speed[42] at which the steamer ploughed[43] the water, which must have been in the vicinity[44] of eight knots[45] an hour. But when he set foot on shore again, he pulled himself[46] together, drew a long breath[47] and said:

«Ai - go!» which being interpreted[48] means — well, more than we could put on two pages.

He entered[49] the train and went careering[50] across the valleys and over the hills at what he considered lightning[51] speed[52], sitting on the edge[53] of his seat and clutching[54] it with both hands, and with an unformed[55] «Ai - go» right on the end of his tongue all the way to the Oricle (why wasn't it spelled[56] Oracle and done with it[57]?). At this point[58] he regained[59] the power of speech[60], but made no use of it till he got to Yong-tong-p'o, where he saw some more grading[61] going on. He turned to a fellow-passenger and asked in a most deferential[62] tone:

«Can you tell me, please, what road is this that they are building there?»

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[23]поспѣшно удалиться, [24]деревенщина, [25]сердитый, [26]потѣшать, [27]говорить съ самимъ собою, [28]бояться, [29]рисовое поле, [30]плотина, [31]держать пари, [32]ленты, которыми шляпа привязывается къ головѣ, [33]работа, [34]сѣсть на судно, [35]каботажный, [36]объѣхать, [37]вокругъ, [38]разстройство, [39]внутренній, [40]хозяйство, [41]замѣчательный, [42]скорость, [43]бороздить, [44]поблизости, [45]узелъ, [46]встрепенуться, [47]глубоко вздохнуть, [48]перевести, [49]войти, [50]летѣть карьеромъ, [51]молнія, [52]скорость, [53]край, [54]судорожно хвататься, [55]не произнесенный, [56]написать, [57]и дѣло съ концомъ, [58]мѣсто, [59]получить обратно, [60]даръ слова, [61]нивелировка, [62]почтительный.

«Why, that is the Seoul-Fusan Railroad».

«Uh?»

«The Seoul-Fusan Railroad», repeated[63] the men. The countryman stared in a dazed[64] sort of a way, and at last there came up from the very depths[65] of his anatomy[66] a deep and fervid[67] «Ai-i-i-go-o-o»!!

«Why, what's the matter[68]»? The countryman gazed[69] out of the window and then at his fellow-traveller, and then, putting his hand on the latter's sleeve[70], he said in a hoarse[71] whisper[72]:

«I left Fusan only two days ago, and they were only just beginning[73] the road, and now I get here I find they are finishing it. A thousand li in two days! Ai-go»!!

From: «Korean Review», p. 112.

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74. A CONVERT TO BUDDHISM.

A great scholar of the Chulla Province named Kim, of chinsa rank, was on his way to Seoul to take the great national[1] Examination, which is the highest[2] kind of examination. As he was passing[3] the Chi-ri-San, he turned aside[4] for a day to climb[5] this celebrated mountain whose praises he had often heard sung. While tramping[6] the fastnesses[7] of the mountain, he came to a great monastery whose occupants[8] were diligently studying the Buddhist Classics. He fell[9] into conversation with one of the monks.

«Your religion», he said, «if it became universal[10], would depopulate[11] the earth in a few years», referring[12] to its monastic tendency[13].

«Not so», answered the monk, «Buddhism does not enjoin[14] universal celibacy[15], but only moderation[16] and self-control[17]; so that although it would doutless[18] retard[19] the multiplication of the race, it would not stop it».

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[63]повторить, [64]ошеломить, [65]глубина, [66]чрево, [67]горячій, [68]въ чемъ же дѣло, [69]пристально смотрѣть, [70]рукавъ, [71]охрипшій, [72]шопотъ, [73]начинать.

[1]національный, [2]высшій, [3]проходить, [4]въ сторону, [5]взобраться, [6]идти пѣшкомъ, [7]твердыня, [8]житель, [9]вступить, [10]общепринятый, [11]обезлюдить, [12]намекать, [13]склонность, [14]вмѣнять, [15]безбрачіе, [16]умѣренность, [17]самообладаніе, [18]несомнѣнно, [19]задержать.

«But your law against eating meat is all wrong. It flies[20] in the face of the laws of nature».

«But just think a moment», replies the monk. «Every man when born into the world is sent here to perform[21] some work. Heaven designs[22] him to accomplish[23] some specific[24] task[25]; and so with the animals, they have intelligence and are sent to do work. The ox ploughs[26], the dog watches[27], the cat catches[28] mice. If I then eat these creatures[29], I am the contravening[30] the plan of my Maker and theirs».

«But we can eat oxen when they have become so old that they can do more work, and not to do so would be to refuse[31] one of the best gifts[32] of Heaven».

«You think so? Well, how about the words of your great sage Mencius, where he says «It is all right for a man to eat beef[33] that some one else[34] has slaughtered[35], but no one would think of slaughtering the animal himself» ? If you were all Menciuses, you would never get any beef to eat — eh»?

Kim thought a moment, and then, tearing[36] off his hat, cried: — «Bring a pair of shears[37] and cut my hair off. Your argument[38] is conclusive[39]. From this hour I am a monk».

They gave him the tonsure[40] and he plunged[41] into the study of the mystic philosophy of Buddhism. Before long he had mastered[42] the profoundest[43] tenets[44]; and his fame[45] spread[46] through the Eight Provinces.

His relatives were scandalised[47] and sought[48] every means to shame him out of his new rôle[49]. They hit[50] upon a plan which seemed to promise success. They invited him to come and enjoy a boating party[51] with them at No-dol Ferry[52], where the Han bridge now stands. He complied, and during the festivities[53] they pressed[54] upon him some boiled[55] fish, thinking that if they could tempt[56] him to eat it, they could afterwards shame him out of his Buddhist pretensions[57], by

[20]бросаться, [21]исполнить [22]предназначать, [23]совершить, [24]особый, спеціальный, [25]задача, [26]пахать, [27]стеречь, [28]ловить, [29]тварь, [30]нарушать, [31]отказаться, [32]даръ, [33]говядина, [34]другой, [35]убить, [36]сорвать, [37]ножницы, [38]доводъ, [39]убѣдителенъ, [40]постриженіе, [41]погрузиться, [42]одолѣть, [43]глубочайшій, [44]ученіе, [45]слава, [46]распространяться, [47]оскорбить, [48]искать, [49]роль, [50]напасть, [51]прогулка на лодкѣ, [52]перевозъ, [53]пиршество, [54]уговорить съѣсть, [55]вареный, [56]соблазнить, [57]притязаніе.

showing that he had broken the law against eating flesh[58]. He seemed[59] to fall[60] into the trap[61], and partook[62] of the fish, but soon afterwards pretended[63] to be sick[64] and went to the prow[65] of the boat, where he vomited[66] into the water. The matter[67] ejected[68] from his stómach[69] sank into the water, and immediately turned into a great shoal[70] of fish. He called to boat-men to cast[71] their fish-lines[72] and soon the whole company were feasting[73] on a new and delicious[74] species[75] of fish — all but the monk. Then after the wine cup had commenced[76] to circulate[77], they began to get ready to banter[78] him upon his breaking the Buddhist law, but at that point[79] he sprang[80] to the bank and called back.

«Gentlemen, I must leave you now. You thought to entrap[81] me, but I think the tables have been turned[82], for the fish which you have been partaking[83] so avidly[84] came from the refuse[85] which I ejected[86] from my stomach».

They never thought to question the truth of this, and went home sadly[87] crestfallen[88]. The fish whose species originated[89] on that day is called the Kong-ji and is still found at No-dol Naru, but nowhere else in Korea.

From: «Korean Review», p. 404.



[58]мясо, [59]казаться, [60]впасть, [61]ловушка, [62]съѣсть, [63]притвориться, [64]тошнить, [65]носъ судна, [66]вырвать, [67]вещество, [68]извергнуть, [69]желудокъ, [70]стая, [71]забросить, [72]удочки, [73]пировать, [74]великолѣпный, [75]порода, [76]начать, [77]совершать кругъ, [78]издѣваться, [79]мѣсто, [80]вскочить, [81]изловить, [82]смѣхъ на моей сторонѣ, [83]кушать, [84]жадно, [85]отбросъ, [86]извергнуть, [87]очень, [88]упавшій духомъ, [89]возникнуть.

VII.

COMMERCE.

75. TRADE OF CHINA.

The Chinese are pre-eminently[1] a trading race[2]; their merchants are acute[3], methodical[4], sagacious[5] and enterprising, not over-scrupulous[6] as to their mercantile honesty in small transactions, but in large dealings[7] exhibiting[8] that regard for character in the fulfilment[9] of their obligations[10] which extensive[11] commercial engagements[12] usually produce[13].

In dealing with the trade of China, it may conveniently[14] be divided into internal[15], or domestic, and foreign. Trade may be compared[16] to the breath of prosperity[17]. A nation that has but little trade, is in a backward[18] state of development, and those nations which place less restrictions[19] on the interchange of commodities[20], occupy[21] a foremost[22] place in the world's march of progress[23].

The volume[24] of the internal trade of China must be something enormous[25]. When one travels into the interior, especially[26] in the vicinity[27] of some large distributing centre like Canton, one is surprised at the constant[28] succession[29] of craft, sailing swiftly[30] to remote[31] towns and villages, laden[32] with goods for local[33] consumption[34]. The natural facilities[35] in the way of broad rivers have been fully availed[36] of

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[1]преимущественно, [2]народъ, [3]проницательный, [4]методичный, [5]разсудительный, [6]не слишкомъ щепетильный, [7]дѣло, [8]выказывать, [9]выполненіе, [10]обязательство, [11]обширный, [12]занятія, [13]производить, [14]удобно, [15]внутренній, [16]сравнивать, [17]процвѣтаніе, [18]отсталый, [19]ограниченіе, [20]товаръ, [21]занимать, [22]передовой, [23]прогрессъ, [24]количество, [25]громадный, [26]особенно, [27]по близости, [28]постоянный, [29]рядъ, [30]быстро, [31]отдаленный, [32]нагруженный, [33]мѣстный, [34]потребленіе, [35]удобство, [36]использовать.

and added to by numerous canals, while footpaths[37] connect all the inland towns and villages, and are traversed by carriers[38] bearing loads of merchandise slung[39] to poles[40] thrown across their shoulders[41]. In the north of China animals are used as beasts of burden[42], but, in the South, man fulfils[43] that function[44].

Were any proof needed[45] of the vitality[46] of China's foreign trade, the figures[47] for 1898 would supply[48] it. Various parts of the country were disturbed[49] by sporadic[50] rebellions[51] of sufficient[52] gravity[53] to check[54] business; the Yellow river once more burst[55] its banks[56] and flooded[57] enormous tracts[58]; an ominous[59] war cloud[60] during the greater part of the year made importers cautious[61]; the political situation[62] was full of menace[63]; and in September the news from Peking completely disorganised[64] the trade of the northern ports. In spite[65] of these adverse[66] circumstances[67], the value of the import trade surpassed[68] all previous records[69], while the value of the export trade exceeded that of every past year with the exception[70] of 1897. The total value of the trade was valued at Hk. Tls. 368,616,483, which is the highest[71] on record.

It must be remembered that the figures which come under the cognisance[72] of the Customs do not represent[73] the whole of China's foreign trade. There is a junk traffic to Korea and to the South, of which we have no statistics[74], but which is certainly profitable[75]; and there is considerable trade with Mongolia and Thibet. It is estimated[76], for instance[77], that 20,000,000 pounds of tea are sent annually into Thibet.

Large quantities of raw cotton are imported.

With such an enormous coal supply as China has herself if only properly worked, it is strange to see the increase in coal imported. The total for 1898 was 730,606 tons, valued at Hk. Tls. 5,280,620.

Woollen[78] goods show no development. Matches come from Europe

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[37]тропинка, [38]носильщикъ, [39]повѣсить, [40]шесть, [41]плечо, [42]вьючное животное, [43]исполнять, [44]роль, [45]требоваться, [46]жизнеспособность, [47]цифра, [48]снабдить, [49]волновать, [50]спорадическій, [51]возстаніе, [52]достаточный, [53]серіозность, [54]задержать, [55]прорвать, [56]берегъ, [57]затопить, [58]пространство, [59]зловѣщій, [60]туча, [61]осторожный, [62]положеніе [63]угроза, [64]разстроить, [65]несмотря на, [66]неблагопріятный, [67]обстоятельство, [68]превзойти, [69]рекордъ, [70]исключеніе, [71]самый высокій, [72]вѣдѣніе, [73]представлять, [74]статистика, [75]выгодный, [76]исчислять, [77]например̂ъ, [78]шерстяной.

as well as large quantities from Japan. The Russian kerosene appears unable to compete[79] with Sumatran; the former fell towards a half; while the latter rose[80] well on to double[81] of the amount of the year before. In figures, 36,924,125 gallons[82] fell to 19,926,246 and 14,212,278 gallons rose to 26,871,865 gallons.

American flour is still increasing in Chinese favour. This increase[83], as well as that in the consumption[84] of white and refined[85] sugars, which as indicating[86] increased ability[87] to purchase[88] luxuries[89], may be taken as a sign[90] of prosperity[91].

The value of exports was estimated for 1898 at Hk. Tls. 159,039,149, being a small decrease[92] on the previous[93] year, that year having been 32 million taels better than 1895. It is sad to record the continued decrease of both the tea and the silk export trade. In 1888 there were 2,167,552 piculs[94] exported direct[95] to foreign countries, the figures in 1898, ten years after, were 1,538,600 piculs, all kinds[96] of tea, except black tea and tablet[97] tea, have shown[98] a falling off[99], while the export to Great Britain fell from 244,480 piculs to 200,334, that to Russia rose from 168,759 piculs to 213,302 piculs sent by sea, and from 528,215 piculs to 562,572 piculs sent overland[100], the Russians knowing what good tea is.

There is a steady[101] growth in the export of hemp, hides, leather[102], mats[103], matting[104], oils, shamshu[105], skins and tobacco, in some cases[106] the export is nearly double what it was in 1812, and it has even quadrupled[107] itself since then.

Feathers[108] are also largely exported now: at first this trade was confined[109] to those from poultry[110] and ducks[111]; but unfortunately the cruel[112] tastes[113] of civilised[114] women in the west has not only caused[115] the wholesale[116] destruction[117] of the wild birds for their plumage[118]; but has also resulted[119] in the destruction of a vast[120]

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[79]конкурировать, [80]подняться, [81]вдвойнѣ, [82]галлонъ, [83]увеличеніе, [84]потребленіе, [85]рафинированный, [86]указывать, [87]способность, [88]покупать, [89]роскошь, [90]признакъ, [91]благосостояніе, [92]уменьшеніе, [93]предыдущій, [94]пикуль = $133^1/_3$ анг. фунта, [95]прямо, [96]сортъ, [97]кирпичный, [98]показать, [99]пониженіе, [100]сухимъ путемъ, [101]постоянный, [102]выдѣланная кожа, [103]половикъ, [104]цыновка, [105]ханьшинъ, [106]случай, [107]учетвериться, [108]перья, [109]ограничить, [110]домашняя птица, [111]утка, [112]жестокій, [113]вкусъ, [114]цивилизованный, [115]причинить, [116]поголовный, [117]уничтоженіе, [118]опереніе, [119]кончиться, [120]громадный.

number of the most beautiful wild birds in the country! After this cursory[121] survey[122] of the general trade of the country we will proceed to notice a few points of interest in connection with the foreign trade at the different Treaty Ports, for it must be remembered it is impossible to do justice[123] to so vast a subject as the foreign trade of China in the space[124] of a few pages[125].

Amongst other items[126] worthy[127] of note is the import of sea-weed[128] which, even at ordinary times, is an article of diet[129], but the demand ncreased in 1898 enormously on account of a scarcity[130] of vegetables. In Newchwang the import was valued at Hk. Tls. 67,000 in 1888, at Hk. Tls. 95,000 in 1897, but rose Hk. Tls. 106,000 in 1898. No sooner is a trade built[131] up than carelessness[132] and fraud[133] on the part of the Chinese destroy it. These faults contributed[134] largely to the ruination[135] of the tea trade. Unevenness[136] of plaiting[137] and the use of damaged[138] or stained[139] straws are destroying[140] that in straw braid, and drawing[141] orders to Japan. These strictures[142] are made with reference[143] to the sheep and camel's[144] wool trade; for nearly half of these two commodities[145] respectively[146] consists[147] of mud[148] on arrival at Tientsin, to make up for pilferings[149] en route[150]. The Newchwang Commissioners likewise complain[151] of Swatow packers[152] putting[153] tiles[154], and those in Amoy puting bamboo joints[155] into the bags[156] of sugar.

In Chefoo a large business is done in the sale[157] of provisions[158] for the foreign men-of-war and troops, one Chinese shop alone making a profit[159] of 2,000 or 3,000 taels on the exportation of eggs[160] to Port-Arthur.

From: «Things Chinese», by Dyer Ball, p. 619.

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[121]бѣглый, [122]обзоръ, [123]отдать должное, [124]пространство, [125]страница, [126]предметъ, [127]достойный, [128]морская водоросль, [129]пища, [130]недостатокъ, [131]составить, [132]небрежность, [133]обманъ, [134]содѣйствовать, [135]разореніе, [136]неровность, [137]плетеніе, [138]испорченный, [139]запачканный, [140]уничтожить, [141]отвлекать, [142]замѣчаніе, порицаніе, [143]по отношенію, [144]верблюжій, [145]товаръ, [146]каждый, [147]состоять, [148]грязь, [149]мелкая кража, [150]по дорогѣ, [151]жаловаться, [152]упаковщикъ, [153]класть, [154]черепица, [155]колѣно, [156]мѣшокъ, [157]продажа, [158]провизія, [159]барышъ, [160]яйцо.

76. THE CHINESE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

In 1853, owing to the Tai-p'ing rebels[1] capturing[2] Shanghai, the collection[3] of Customs duties on foreign bottoms[4] entering that port was placed in the hands of foreigners, as a temporary[5] measure[6], until order[7] should be restored[8]; but what was intended as a modus vivendi[9] for the time being, proved[10] so well adapted[11] to the purpose, that it became a permanency[12], and had increase with the extension[13] of trade and the opening of new treaty ports, until it is now the most important department[14], with a large and efficient[15] staff[16] recruited[17] from most of the European nations, though the English are in the majority[18]. The following is the personnel[19] of the establishment — The Inspector[20] General is at the head of all; immediately[21] below[22] him are the Commissioners[23] who are generally in charge of each Custom House. They are assisted by Deputy[24] Commissioners, the next rank[25] being First, Second, Third, and Fourth Assistants; the assistants in each of these ranks are subdivided[26] into classes[27] *A, B, C*; these, together with the surgeons connected with the Customs constitute[28] the «In-Door Staff»[29].

The «Out-Door Staff»[30] is divided into the following grades[31]: — Harbour-Masters, Tide-Surveyors[32], Assistant-Tide-Surveyors, Boat-Officers[33], Chief Examiners[34], Examiners, Assistant Examiners, Tide-Waiters[35], and Watchers[36].

The entire coast line is guarded[37] by six armed[38] cruisers[39] of the very latest types[40], built in England and manned[41] by Chinese. A small fleet of armed launches[42] is also employed. The lighthouses[43] on the

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[1]повстанецъ, [2]захватить, [3]сборъ, [4]судно, [5]временный, [6]мѣра, [7]порядокъ, [8]возвратить, [9]временная мѣра, [10]оказаться, [11]дѣлать пригоднымъ, [12]постоянный, [13]развитіе, [14]отдѣлъ, [15]знающій дѣло, [16]штатъ, [17]набирать, [18]большинство, [19]личный составъ, [20]инспекторъ, [21]непосредственно, [22]ниже, [23]коммиссаръ, [24]вице, [25]чинъ, [26]подраздѣлять, [27]классъ, [28]составлять, [29]штатъ главной канцеляріи, [30]штатъ канцеляріи досмотра товаровъ, [31]разрядъ, [32]начальникъ канцеляріи досмотра товаровъ, [33]завѣдующій наблюденіемъ объ исполненіи пароходами, таможенныхъ правилъ, [34]оцѣнщикъ и досмотрщикъ, [35]таможенный, корабельный надсмотрщикъ, [36]сторожъ, [37]охранять, [38]вооруженный, [39]крейсеръ, [40]типъ, [41]снабдить матросами, [42]катеръ, [43]маякъ.

coast of China, with the exception of Hongkong and Macao, also owe their inception[44] and maintenance[45] to this same department.

About £ 40,000 is allowed[46] by the Chinese Government for the support and up-keep[47] of the entire[48] service of the Imperial Maritime Customs. The patronage[49] is in the hands[50] of the Inspector General, whose nomination[51] is required for appointment[52].

Mr. H. N. Lay was the former Inspector General, but he came to grief[53] in 1863 over the Sherard Osborne fleet, and was succeeded by Sir Robert Hart, who has conducted the onerous[54] and multifarious[55] duties connected with his position with great tact[56] and ability[57], winning[58] not only the good opinion of the Chinese Government, but of the mercantile community[59] of China as well.

The receipts[60] of a most important department are thus handed over[61] intact[62] to the Chinese, and notwithstanding the large salaries[63] necessarily[64] paid the foreign employees[65], the Chinese Government reaps[66] a larger benefit[67] from it than it would from one in purely[68] native hands, so difficult is it for money once in the hands of Chinese Mandarins to leave their possession without a large percentage[69] being deducted[70] for the benefit of each one who has to do with it. This revenue[71] is likewise honestly collected, a thing impossible of accomplishment were natives employed, as bribes[72] and presents are in continual use in China. Could this same system be enlarged[73] and extended[74] to the collection of the whole of the Customs revenue of China, it would prove of incalculable[75] benefit to the nation.

A further advantage of the establishment of this Customs Service is the moral[76] lesson it gives the Chinese officials. And it is exerting[77] an improving[78] influence[79] on the Government system of keeping accounts[80]. An accuracy[81] and care is now exercised on them, supposed to be the result of the publication[82] quarterly[83] of the Foreign Customs

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[44]начало, [45]содержаніе, [46]отпускать, [47]содержаніе, [48]весь, цѣлый, [49]право назначенія на должность, [50]вѣдѣніе, [51]предлагать кандидатомъ, [52]назначеніе, [53]пасть, потерпѣть несчастье, [54]тяжелый, [55]разнообразный, [56]тактъ, [57]способность, [58]пріобрѣсти, [59]общество, [60]сборъ, [61]передать, [62]цѣликомъ, [63]жалованіе, [64]по необходимости, [65]служащій, [66]пожинать, [67]польза, [68]исключительно, [69]процентъ, [70]вычесть, [71]доходъ, [72]взятка, [73]увеличить, [74]расширить, [75]неисчислимый, [76]нравственный урокъ, [77]оказывать, [78]улучшать, [79]вліяніе, [80]отчетность, [81]точность, [82]изданіе, [83]по четвертямъ.

accounts, and public accounts «are now frequently printed[84] in the «Peking Gazette» which is a hopeful novelty».

From: «Things Chinese», by Dyer Ball, p. 116.

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77. CHINESE CURRENCY[1].

China presents the curious[2] spectacle[3] of an Empire without a gold or silver currency. For centuries[4], with but few exceptions, the chief medium[5] of exchange has been cash, a small copper[6] coin[7] about the size of an English half-penny, but only a half or a third as thick[8], with a square hole in the centre[9] for convenience[10] in stringing. It has a raised broad[11] rim[12] round[13] the circumference[14] as well as one round the square hole in the centre. In the sunk[15] space[16] between these two rims are, on the obverse[17], four Chinese characters, two of which are the style of the Emperor's reign, and two are the equivalent[18] of «current coin». At the present day the majority[19] of coins also have on the reverse[20] two Manchu characters, one denoting[21] the provincial[22] mint[23] at which the coin has been cast[24], and the two other the equivalent of the word «currency». For some centuries before Christ[25] this has been, in its general[26] features[27], the circulating[28] medium of China. Larger coins of the same character have been coined, but as a rule[29] it may be said that China has not had any silver or gold coinage. A few attempts[30] to coin silver have been made once or twice, but they have been failures[31]. Edkins says «Arabian trade brought to China the use of silver by weight, as European trade at a later period[32] brought the dollar». «A thousand years ago the people in Central China kept their accounts in copper cash. It is now the general practice[33], at all events in the South, for accounts to be kept in silver — taels, mace[34], candarins[35], and li (a decimal system: ten li making one candarin;

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[84]печатать.

[1]ходячая монета, [2]странный, [3]зрѣлище, [4]столѣтіе, [5]средство, [6]мѣдь, [7]монета, [8]толстый, [9]середина, [10]удобство, [11]широкій, [12]край, [13]вокругъ, [14]окружность, [15]углубленный, [16]мѣсто, [17]лицевой, [18]значащій, [19]большинство, [20]обратный, [21]обозначающій, [22]провинціальный, [23]монетный дворъ, [24]вылитый, [25]до Р. Х. [26]общій, [27]черта, [28]ходячій, [29]правило, [30]попытка, [31]неудача, [32]періодъ, [33]обычно практиковаться, [34]изъянъ, [35]фынь.

ten candarins one mace; and ten maces, one tael); there being actually[36] no such coins in existence[37]. Paper notes[38] have at different times been issued[39] by the Government, and in later times by private[40] firms[41]. They have been much in use in certain parts of China — Foochow for example. Marco Polo devotes[42] a whole chapter[43] to an account of paper money in use in China in his time. The Chinese readily[44] use the Mexican, and other dollars are used also — half a century ago Spanish dollars taking the place that the Mexican now hold[45], but, except in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and often there as well, they also weigh them, and they are generally stamped[46], with the exception above-named, as they pass through the hands of merchants and shopkeepers[47] till they fall to pieces and become what is known as broken silver, and have to be weighed, as each transaction[48] takes place, to know their value. For this purpose[49] a small money scale is part of the equipment[50] of every one going shopping. The Japanese, Hongkong, and Straits Settlements subsidiary[51] coins such as five, ten and twenty cent pieces are also much in circulation, especially in Hongkong and its neighbourhood. Within the last few years a mint has been established at Canton from which copper cash and silver coins, the dollar, half-dollar, twenty, ten and five cent pieces are issued. This mint is a very fine[52] one and in one respect[53], that of stamping[54] machinery, is the largest in the world. It is under the superintendence[55] of a Scotchman, but all the other officials and workmen are natives. The ten and twenty cent pieces issued by this mint are largely in circulation in Hongkong, though not now received at the Government offices, such as Post Office etc.

From: «Things Chinese», by Dyer-Ball, p. 113.

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78. CASH TROUBLES[1].

Money annoyances[2] began early[3], and never ceased[4]. Before leaving Wan Hsien I bought 10,000 cash, brass[5] coins[6] about the size[7] of a half-penny[8], inscribed[9] with Chinese characters[10] and with a

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[36]дѣйствительно, [37]существованіе, [38]бумажныя деньги, [39]выпускать, [40]частный, [41]фирма, [42]посвящать, [43]глава, [44]охотно, [45]занимать, [46]накладывать печать, [47]лавочникъ, [48]сдѣлка [49]цѣль, [50]снаряженіе, [51]размѣнный, [52]прекрасный, [53]отношеніе, [54]штамповая машина, [55]наблюденіе.

[1]безпокойство, [2]непріятность, [3]рано, [4]прекратиться, [5]желтая мѣдь, [6]монета, [7]величина, [8]полъ-пенса, [9]надписать, [10]буква.

square[11] hole[12] in the middle[13]. By this they are threaded[14] a hundred at a time on a piece of straw twist[15], and at that time (for the exchange[16] fluctuates[17] daily[18]) the equivalent[19] of two shillings weighed[20] eight pounds! The eighteen shillings in cash with which I started[21] weighed seventy two pounds, and this had to be[22] distributed[23] among the coolies, the boss[24], or fu-tou, being responsible[25] for the whole[26]. But no reliance[27] is to be placed on the cash shop. There may be cash wanting, small cash, spurious[28] cash; consequently every string must be counted, and this operation[29] frequently took more than an hour. A few cash in each hundred are claimed[30] for the «string». On nearly every string small cash used to be found, and the haggling[31] and the counting occupied one of the best morning hours. This process[32], in common[33] with every thing which has to do with money, is intensely[34] interesting to every Chinese, and the dullest[35] wits[36] are bright[37] on the subject[38]. Some villages would only receive small cash; others rejected[39] it altogether[40].

The silver was a greater nuisance[41] than the brass. The silver shoes I got in Hankow had been broken up into four pieces each, but even then they were unmanageably[42] big and had to be chopped[43] again, usually by the village blacksmith with his heavy tools[44], and weighed again to make sure that all had been returned. Then the man to whom you pay over a fragment[45] of your broken sycee[46], for which the Honkong Shanghai bank was responsible, puts it first into the palm[47] of one hand, then into the other, looks at it askance[48], and then says the «touch»[49] is bad, it is inferior[50] silver and so on. This is after you have agreed[51] to pay a certain weight of silver for an article, say half an ounce[52]. Then it appears[53] that not only is the touch inferior, but the ounce of that town is a heavier ounce than the ounce of the last, and that your scale[54] is a bad one, and that the silver must be

[11]квадратный, [12]дырка, [13]середина, [14]нанизывать, [15]скрученная солома, [16]курсъ, [17]колебаться, [18]ежедневно, [19]равный, [20]вѣсить, [21]отправиться, [22]требоваться, [23]распредѣлить, [24]старшій, [25]отвѣтственность, [26]все, [27]довѣріе, [28]фальшивый, [29]операція, [30]требовать, [31]торговаться, [32]процессъ, [33]обычный, [34]чрезвычайно, [35]тупой, [36]умъ, [37]ясный, [38]предметъ, [39]не принимать, [40]совсѣмъ, [41]неудобство, [42]трудно справиться, [43]разрубить, [44]инструментъ, [45]кусочекъ, [46]серебро, [47]ладонь, [48]искоса, [49]проба, [50]недоброкачественный, [51]согласиться, [52]унція, [53]оказаться, [54]вѣсы.

weighed in a «good scale» i. e. the seller's[55] own; and between the touch and the varying[56] weights and the different values of taels, and the charges[57] for breaking and weighing and possibly for assaying[58] the sycee, the bewildered[59] traveller, who has three things always to think of — the number of cash to the tael, the quality of the silver and the weight of the tael — would gladly compound[60] by paying a much larger percentage[61] than all the botheration[62] really costs[63]. One of the greatest aggravations[64] is when the cash string breaks just as one is starting[65], and a thousand cash roll over the inn yard and lose themselves in heaps[66] and holes. Then the innkeeper[67] exerts himself[68] and clears[69] the yard of the crowd[70], a diligent[71] search[72] is instituted[73]. It is useless[74] to say «Never mind if a few are left behind», for it is a point of honour[75] with the fu-tou, who is responsible for every thing, that not a cash shall be missing[76].

From: «The Yangtze Valley and Beyond», by Mrs. Bishop, p. 212.

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79. SHANGHAI.

Compared[1] with the large cities of Europe, Shanghai must be regarded[2] as a healthy place, for its death[3] rate is as low[4] in some years as 14 per 1,000, and has never exceeded[5] 20 per 1,000 among the resident foreign population[6]. The annual[7] rainfall[8] is 32 inches, one day out of three, taking the year throughout, being rainy. In the months of October and November, however, the season is delightfully dry[9] and agreeably[10] cool[11]. The winter of Shanghai is precisely like that of London, summer like that of central Italy, the thermometer ranging[12] at this season as high as 100° in the shade[13].

For many years the drainage[14] of the settlement[15] gave rise to

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[55]продавецъ [56]разнообразный, [57]плата, [58]опредѣлять пробу, [59]сбитый съ толку, [60]войти въ сдѣлку, [61]процентъ, [62]безпокойство, [63]стоить, [64]раздраженіе, [65]отправлять, [66]куча, [67]содержатель харчевни, [68]стараться, [69]очистить, [70]толпа, [71]прилежный, [72]обыскъ, [73]установить, [74]безполезно, [75]дѣло чести, [76]не доставать.

[1]сравнить, [2]считать, [3]смертность, [4]низкій [5]превышать, [6]населеніе, [7]ежегодный, [8]выпаденіе дождя, [9]сухой, [10]пріятно, [11]прохладный, [12]доходить, [13]тѣнь, [14]канализація, [15]поселеніе.

intense[16] anxiety[17], owing to the low level[18], but the difficulties have now been overcome[19]. There is a continuous[20] supply[21] of filtered[22] water to all parts. Shanghai has been beautified by the addition[23] of public gardens, its roads leading to the suburbs[24] are good and bordered[25] by shady[26] trees, the Bund provides a magnificent boulevard, the foreshore[27] of the river has been reclaimed[28], and public buildings and places of worship[29] are such as would add[30] dignity[31] to any colony, however favourably situated. In the matter of recreation[32] Shanghai looks well after itself, for the lawn-tennis[33], cricket[34], rifle-shooting[35], and yachting clubs[36], gymnasia[37], museums and polytechnic institution, libraries, theatre, and assembly[38] rooms must surely[39] be taken as affording[40] ample[41] provision for the gratification[42] of the most diversified[43] tastes.

In the matter of trading facilities[44] the Metropolis[45] of the Ear Fast lacks[46] but little, for there are four good docks, varying[47] in length from 450 to 380 feet, while all steamers and sailing vessels load[48] and discharge[49] at wharves[50] in the four miles of river frontage[51] along which Shanghai extends.

The first railway in China was laid[52] between Shanghai and Woosung twenty years ago, but it was purchased[53] and taken up by the officials who shipped off[54] the plant to Formosa, to be well out of reach[55]. Jinrikishas imported from Japan, wheel-barrows[56] and a few cabs[57] ply[58] for hire[59] in Shanghai streets, the first-named vehicles[60] being by far the most popular[61].

The volume[62] of trade at the port of Shanghai has a value in a year of £ 35,000,000. Silk alone[63] is exported to the value of 20,000,000

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[16]сильный, [17]безпокойство, [18]низкій уровень, [19]превзойти, [20]постоянный, [21]запасъ, [22]фильтрованный, [23]прибавленіе, [24]окраина, [25]имѣть по бокамъ, [26]тѣнистый, [27]берегъ, [28]осушить, (буквально, сдѣлать опять годнымъ), [29]богослуженіе, [30]придать, [31]достоинство, [32]развлеченіе, [33]лаун-тенисъ, [34]крикетъ, [35]стрѣльба изъ винтовокъ, [36]яхтъ-клубъ, [37]гимнастическое заведеніе, [38]общественное собраніе, [39]разумѣется, [40]доставлять, [41]вполнѣ достаточно, [42]удовлетвореніе, [43]разнообразный, [44]удобство, [45]метрополія, [46]недоставать, [47]разнообразиться, [48]нагружать, [49]разгружать, [50]пристать, [51]берегъ, [52]проложить, [53]купить, [54]отправить на суднѣ, [55]на недосягаемомъ разстояніи, [56]тачка, [57]извозчикъ, [58]ходить, дѣлать рейсы, [59]наемъ, [60]экипажъ, [61]популярный, распространенный, [62]торговый оборотъ, [63]только.

taels and tea to 11,000,000 taels, the tael equalling[64] about 4 s. 8 d. according to the rate of exchange[65]. Other exports are now raw[66] cotton, value 8,000,000 taels, silk piece-goods[67] 6,750,000; sugar 3,500,000; rice, 2,750,000; straw-braid[68] 2,000,000; paper 1,500,000; tabacco, medicines, cloth and nankeens[69], wheat[70] and bean-cake[71], each about 1,250,000; wool, hemp[72], hides[73], and horn[74] under 1,000,000; wax[75] and skin rugs[76] half a million; fans[77], musk[78], dried lily flowers[79], dried fungi[80], bamboo shoots[81], and various[82] seeds[83], each a third of a million or slightly[84] under. Vegetable oils[85] are exported to the extent of 1,250,000 taels.

The imports show the nature of the goods for which there is the greatest demand, and naturally cotton goods come first. Nearly 26,000,000, taels are annually expended[86] on this class of material, and opium comes next with a declared value of 13,000,000 taels. Metals, woollen goods, coal, and kerosene oil rank immediately below in the order named. Then follow[87] sea-weed[88], aniline dyes[89], pepper[90], timber[91], birds' nests[92] (for soup). Bêche de mer[93], sandal wood[94], ginseng, matches[95], wines, and spirits, sharks' fins[96], machinery[97], needles[98], mushrooms[99], gunny bags[100], clocks[101] and watches[102], leather,[103] and soap[104], umbrellas[105] and braid[106], brass buttons[107] and glass[108], with cardamons[109] to end with, form the singular[110] motley[111] and almost bewildering[112] collection of goods which the Customs officials are required annually to inspect[113] and adjudicate[114] upon, in the order given as regards relative monetary[115] value.[116]. Truly the average[117] Chinaman is a buyer[118] of encouragingly[119] varied[120] wants[121], and the efforts to cater[122] for him should become more and more renumerative[123] to the importer as time goes on.

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[64]равняться, [65]курсъ, [66]необработанный, [67]матерія, [68]соломенная тесьма, [69]китайка, [70]пшеница, [71]бобовые жмыхи, [72]пенька, [73]кожа, [74]рогъ, [75]воскъ, [76]мѣховой коврикъ, [77]вѣеръ, [78]мускусъ, [79]сушеные цвѣты лиліи, [80]сушеный грибъ, [81]отпрыскъ, [82]разный, [83]сѣмя, [84]немного, [85]растительное масло, [86]тратить, [87]слѣдовать, [88]морская водоросль, [89]анилиновая краска, [90]перецъ, [91]лѣсъ, [92]птичьи гнѣзда, [93]морская капуста, [94]сандалъ, [95]спички, [96]акулій плавникъ, [97]машины, [98]иголки, [99]грибъ, [100]мѣшки изъ тонкой цыновки, [101]часы стѣнные, [102]часы карманные, [103]кожа, [104]мыло, [105]зонтикъ, [106]тесьма, [107]мѣдная пуговица, [108]стекло, [109]кардамонъ, [110]своеобразный, [111]пестрый, [112]ошеломляющій, [113]осмотрѣть, [114]обсудить, [115]денежный, [116]стоимость, [117]средній, [118]покупатель, [119]поощрять, [120]разнообразный, [121]потребность, [122]поставлять, [123]выгодный.

Britsh vessels undertake[124] the bulk of the carrying trade in and out of Shanghai, the total tonnage[125], exceeding three millions, and the duties paid on goods thus conveyed aggregating[126] close[127] upon four million taels in a year. Chinese vessels rank next in tonnage, but the duties[128] they pay are in amount below those contributed[129] by France or Germany. Japan comes fifth in the list[130], paying 250,000 taels to the Customs treasury[131]. American sailing vessels are frequent visitors and are invariably[132] of large capacity[133], laden for the most part with kerosene.

Half of the entire trade of China in foreign vessels belongs[134] to Shanghai, the actual[135] proportion[136] being 54% of all the foreign goods brought to the treaty ports of the Empire, and 44% of all the exports to foreign lands.

The treaty of 1895 between China and Japan has given a considerable impetus[137] to commerce in Shanghai, and especially[138] to cotton spinning[139]. Before that year several important mills[140], erected[141] by Chinese capitalists[142], were already in full swing[143], notably[144] the Alpha Farm Factory[145], whose yarn fetches[146] the highest prices, and which for a long time has been working day and night incessantly[147]. Early in September the E-Wo cotton mill was established[148] as one of the first results[149] of the new treaty, on a site[150] next the old Nigpo wharf[151], and covering[152] an area[153] of sixty mow[154]. The locality[155] is undoubtedly[156] favourable and there are abundant[157] facilities[158] for labour supply[159], while it is central for shipping and transport. At the moment of writing there are decided[160] appearances[161] of a boom[162] in land and house property[163] consequent upon the bright trade outlook[164].

A railway is to be made at once from Shanghai to Soochow and Hangchow, and Japanese financiers[165] have applied[166] to the Chinese authorities for power[167] to construct the line, which will subsequently[168]

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[124]брать на себя, [125]тоннажъ, водоизмѣщеніе, [126]составлять, [127]почти, [128]пошлина, [129]вносить, [130]списокъ, [131]казначейство, [132]всегда, [133]водоизмѣщеніе, [134]принадлежать, [135]дѣйствительно, [136]пропорція, [137]толчокъ, [138]особенно, [139]прясть, [140]фабрика, [141]воздвигнуть, [142]капиталистъ, [143]полный ходъ, [144]а именно, [145]фабрика, [146]получать, [147]безпрерывно, [148]учредить, [149]результатъ, [150]мѣсто, [151]пристань, [152]занимать, [153]пространство, [154]моу, [155]мѣсто расположенія, [156]несомнѣнно, [157]обильный, [158]удобство, [159]снабженіе, [160]несомнѣнный, [161]признаки, [162]сильное повышеніе цѣны, [163]имущество, [164]перспектива, [165]финансистъ, [166]обратиться, [167]разрѣшеніе, [168]впослѣдствіи.

be extended from Soochow to Chinkiang, for which section[169] consent was obtained from the Emperor of China when the treaty was signed.

Viceroy Chang of Nanking and the equally advanced Governor of Soochow are determined however, to forstall[170] the Japanese is there enterprise[171].

The Viceroy of Nanking is enlightened[172] beyond his fellows[173]. He is now establishing at Nanking city a new military academy on the model[174] of that at Tientsin, with modern improvements[175]. The principal[176] is to be a European officer, who will have ten graduates[177] of the Tientsin Academy to assist him, and also three or four foreign officers. The land has been bought and the foundations[178] of the buildings laid[179]. Early in the year 1896 the school will be started[180], as old Government buildings are being utilised[181] in addition[182] to new premises[183].

Chang has joined Chao in another project[184]. A bureau has been established for the encouragement[185] of manufacturers after modern[186] methods[187], and capital[188] is to be found[189] for the establishment forthwith[190] of five cotton spinning[191] mills and five silk filatures[192] in these two cities of Nanking and Soochow. The ten establishments are to be farmed out[193] to as many syndicates[194], the members[195] of which will be required to give the bureau satisfactory proof[196] of means[197] and determination[198] to pursue[199] the undertaking loyally[200] to fruition[201].

There is also to be a river steamboat service[202] between Shanghai, Soochow and intermediate[203] towns. The steamship company will undertake the carriage of mails[204], and the Kiangsu provincial[205] Government will have power to inaugurate[206] a postal service[207] after foreign plans[208]. The present numerous[209] private postal agencies[210] will then be given

[169]участокъ, [170]предупредить, [171]предпріятіе, [172]просвѣщенный, [173]собрать, [174]по примѣру, [175]улучшеніе, [176]начальникъ, [177]окончившій курсъ, [178]фундаментъ, [179]заложить, [180]открыть, [181]пользоваться, [182]вдобавокъ, [183]помѣщеніе, [184]проектъ, [185]поощреніе, [186]современный, [187]метода, [188]капиталъ, [189]добыть, [190]немедленно, [191]бумагопрядильная, [192]шелкоразмотная фабрика, [193]сдавать въ аренду, [194]синдикатъ, [195]членъ, [196]доказательство, [197]средство, [198]намѣреніе, [199]преслѣдовать, [200]честно, [201]полученіе плодовъ, [202]пароходная линія, [203]промежуточный, [204]почта, [205]провинціальный, [206]вводить, [207]почтовое сообщеніе, [208]планъ, схема, [209]многочисленный, [210]агентство.

the opportunity[211] to act as Government agencies at the various towns affected[212]. To this important innovation[213] the consent of the Emperor of China has already been secured[214].

From: «Future Trade in the Far East.», by C. C. Wakefield, p. 36.

80. PEKING.

From its very out-of-the-way[1] situation[2] Peking can never become an industrial[3] or manufacturing centre, nor would the literati[4] of China be content to see it so completely[5] transformed[6]. It receives a share[7] of all the products of the Empire, and much of the foreign production also, but gives nothing in return save specie[8]. Situated[9] in the midst[10] of a sandy[11] plain[12] thirteen miles from the Peiho River at Tungchow, it is connected therewith[13] by a canal and by a causeway[14] for wheeled[15] vehicles[16] of the most primitive[17] kind. Peking is, in fact, centuries behind the rest of the world, and likely to remain so. Its survival of innumerable[18] vicissitudes[19] can but be regarded as giving it a title[20] to our respect, for a city has existed in this spot for more than twenty-five centuries. The various[21] dynasties of China have held it in turn, and it has suffered[22] much in changing[23] hands. The redoubtable[24] Ghenhis Khan, «Scourge[25] of the world», captured[26] it 1215 A. D., and Kublai Khan made it his residence forty years later. Since 1421 it has been the chief city of the Empire under the name of Peiching, which is the true modern pronunciation[27] of the ideographs[28] forming its title, though the place is commonly called Peking or Pekin. In former years it bore[29] a variety of names, and the northern or Manchu portion[30] is ordinarily still spoken of as Naicheng (within the walls) and the southern or Chinese section[31] as Waicheng (without the walls). The Manchu city wall is fifty feet high and forty feet in width,

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[211]случай, [212]затронуть, [213]нововведеніе, [214]обезпечить.

[1]отдаленный, не на торной дорогѣ, [2]расположеніе, [3]промышленный, [4]книжникъ, [5]совершенно, [6]преобразовать, [7]доля, [8]драгоцѣнный металлъ, [9]расположить, [10]среди, [11]песчаный, [12]равнина, [13]съ нею, [14]шоссе, [15]колесный, [16]экипажъ, [17]первобытный, [18]безчисленный, [19]перемѣна, [20]право, [21]различный, [22]терпѣть, [23]переходъ, [24]грозный, [25]бичъ, [26]взять, [27]произношеніе, [28]іероглифъ, [29]носить, [30]часть, [31]часть.

buttressed[32] at intervals[33] of about two hundred feet with loopholed[34] and crenellated[35] parapets[36]. The facing[37] only is of brickwork[38], the spaces[39] between being filled with earth or concrete[40]. The walls of the Chinese city are less imposing[41], being only thirty feet high and twenty five feet thick at the base[42], tapering[43] to fifteen feet. Altogether the circumference of the walls surrounding[44] the dividing[45] wall between the two cities is rather over twenty miles.

It was not till recent years that Peking had even a telegraph office, for the innovation[46] was resisted[47] until August 1884, though the lines[48] were in operation[49] from Tientsin years before. The «lions»[50] of Peking include[51] the ancient[52] observatory[53] with its bronze[54] instruments[55] perched[56] on the wall the temples of Heaven, Earth, and Agriculture, the various foreign legations, the gates of the Forbidden[57] City and the tops[58] of the trees inside (for this is all that the visitor is privileged[59] to see), and the numerous colleges[60] and shrines[61].

Among the specialities[62] appertaining[63] to the capital[64] of the Gigantic[65] Chinese Empire should perhaps be included[66] the dust[67] and filth[68] of its vile[69], unpaved[70] thoroughfares[71], from which every visitor turns his face with loathing[72] and with no little contempt[73] for the people who can consent to dwell amid surroundings[74] upon which any well-conducted[75] pig[76] would look with scorn[77]. There is no scavenging[78] corps[79] in Peking, and the roadway[80] is the common[81] receptacle[82] for refuse[83] of all kinds, which lies putrifying[84] and polluting[85] the air of heaven from year's end to year's end. Were it not for the exceeding dryness[86] of the atmosphere[87], Peking would be a hotbed[88] of pestilence[89]. As it is, the nostrils[90] principally[91] suffer[92], and one has but to

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[32]подпирать контрфорсами, [33]промежутокъ, [34]снабженный амбразурами, [35]зубчатый, [36]брустверъ, [37]облицовка, [38]кирпичная кладка, [39]пространство, [40]бетонъ, [41]внушительный, [42]основаніе, [43]утончаться, [44]окружать, [45]раздѣляющій, [46]нововведеніе, [47]противостоять, [48]линія, [49]работать, [50]достопримѣчательности, [51]включать, [52]старинный, [53]обсерваторія, [54]бронзовый, [55]инструментъ, [56]поставленный, [57]запрещенный, [58]верхушка, [59]удостоивать, [60]университеты, школы, [61]храмъ, [62]особенности, [63]принадлежащій, [64]столица, [65]гигантскій, [66]включить, [67]пыль, [68]грязь, [69]гадкій, [70]немощеный, [71]улица, [72]омерзеніе [73]презрѣніе, [74]обстановка, [75]благовоспитанный, [76]свинья, [77]презрѣніе, [78]мусорщикъ, [79]отрядъ, [80]дорога, [81]общій, [82]пріемникъ, [83]отбросъ, [84]гнить, [85]оскверпять, [86]сухость, [87]воздухъ, [88]разсадникъ, [89]зараза, [90]обоняніе, (ноздри), [91]главнымъ образомъ, [92]страдать.

experience the horrors[93] of a windy[94] day in springtime, when every feature [95] is assailed[96] by clouds of fine pungent[97] black dust[98] evolved[99] from the foul[100] roadways, to realise[101] something of the perils[102] of a sandstorm[103]. On the other hand whenever it rains[104] the streets become mud swamps[105].

The population[106] of the Chinese metropolis[107] is not accurately[108] known, but is probably not much over a million. The bulk[109] reside[110] in the Manchu city, and in the Chinese section[111] there are wide tracts[112] of garden-land[113], and extensive[114] grounds surrounding the temples.

There is no foreign trade carried on, so that the European inhabitants of the city are either officials or missionaries including the staff of the legations—housed[115] for the most[116] part in buildings which were bought from the Chinese aristocracy[117]—the staff of the Imperial Customs service, which has here its headquarters[118], and the professors attached[119] to the college of Peking.

As was evident during the great war, the populace bears[120] no good-will[121], as a rule, to the foreign residents, and were it not that duty[122] calls them thither, few would select[123] the Chinese capital, as may be supposed, for a place of permanent[124] abode[125]. In the summer, all who can effect[126] their escape[127] from its evil odours[128] take up their quarters[129] in the more agreeable[130] environment[131] of the hills twenty miles away, where the outbuildings[132] of temples or monasteries may be hired[133] for the season[134] and can be made fairly[135] comfortable[136].

From: «The Future Trade in the Far East.», by C. Wakefield, p. 80.

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[93]ужасъ, [94]вѣтреный, [95]черта, [96]подвергаться нападенію, [97]ѣдкій, [98]пыль, [99]поднятый, [100]грязный, [101]представить, [102]опасность, [103]песочный ураганъ, [104]идетъ дождь, [105]болото грязи, [106]населеніе, [107]столица, [108]точно, [109]большая часть, [110]жить, [111]часть, [112]пространство, [113]сады, [114]обширный, [115]помѣщенный, [116]большей частью, [117]аристократія, [118]главная квартира, [119]прикомандировать, [120]питать, [121]добрыя чувства, [122]долгъ посылаетъ, [123]избрать, [124]постоянный, [125]жительство, [126]сдѣлать, [127]бѣгство, [128]запахъ, [129]жительство, [130]пріятный, [131]обстановка, [132]внѣшнія службы, [133]нанять, [134]сезонъ, [135]довольно-таки, [136]удобно.

81. TIENTSIN.

It would be no exaggeration[1] to say that Tientsin owes its prominent[2] position in the commercial world of the East to the aged Viceroy[3] Li-Hung-Chang. It was in consequence of his determination to make Tientsin his residence for the great part of the year that the place eclipsed[4] Pao-Ting, the Viceroy's nominal[5] capital, and rose to be the great trading centre that it has of late years become. But its business even now is mainly[6] connected with imports, for it has no exports worth[7] mentioning[8]. Salt and samshu are its only products, the former being extracted[9] on the coast of the gulf of Pechili, hear Taku, and the samshu distilled[10] from sorghum. Even to Chinese palates[11] the Tientsin spirit is not of the most delicate[12] flavour[13], and to an average[14] European it is most execrable[15], being coarse[16] and nauseous[17] to a degree[18]. But if the exports amount to nothing, the quantity and variety[19] of the imports atone[20] to great measure[21] to the local commercial firms for a one-sided[22] class of trade. Almost every description of goods finds its way to the port, the total annual value of the trade being about six millions sterling. In fact at Tientsin trade prospects[23] are improving, and now that the railway system is being extended, the outlook[24] will soon become even brighter[25]. Coal[26] is being worked to advantage at the Kaiping mines[27], on the route[28] of the railway connecting Tientsin with Taku at the north of the Peiho river, and Shanghaikwan, the terminus[29] of the Great Wall. This railway will some day be carried to Tungchow, some thirteen miles from Peking. It is now in operation[30] for a distance[31] of 186 miles in all, but a considerable amount of preparation, in the way of embankments[32] and collectiòn of material[33] has been made northward of the Grеat Wall, it being intended to carry the line forward to Mukden, in Manchuria. The war

[1]преувеличеніе, [2]видный, [3]вице-король, [4]затмить, [5]номинальный, [6]главнымъ образомъ, [7]достойный, [8]упоминать, [9]добыть, [10]гнать, [11]вкусъ, [12]нѣжный, [13]вкусъ, [14]средній, [15]отвратительный, [16]грубый, [17]возбуждающій, тошноту, [18]въ высшей степени, [19]разнообразіе, [20]вознаградить, (искупить), [21]степень, [22]односторонній, [23]будущность, [24]перспектива, [25]ясный, [26]каменный уголь, [27]рудникъ, [28]дорога, [29]конечная станція, [30]дѣйствовать, [31]разстояніе, [32]насыпь, [33]матеріалъ.

sadly[34] interfered[35] with projects[36] of this nature[37] for the time, but it has probaly given a stimulus[38] to defensive[39] enterprises[40], in which railways must, for the future, play[41] most important parts[42].

Li-Hung-Chang's well-known business agent Tong-King Sing has a large interest in many commercial undertakings, notably[43] the coast shipping trade and the Kaiping coal mines, and it is probable that the Viceroy has indirectly[44] a share[45] in most of them. He knows the disadvantages under which China labours for lack[46] of nineteenth century facilities[47], and would do much to remedy[48] her backward condition had he a free hand[49]. The chances are[50] that the trading possibilities of the East may hinge[51] to a great extent, as far as China is concerned, upon the continued observance[52] at Tientsin of the enlightened[53] policy[54] with which the Viceroy's name is associated[55], and one of the immediate results will probably be an increased demand[56] for foreign machinery[57] of all kinds. Li-Hung-Chang's provincial[58] capital will in any case be worthy[59] of a close[60] observation[61] for some years to come.

The naval and military colleges[62] have both emanated[63] from the fertile[64] brain[65] and the abundant[66] energy[67] of Li. There are foreign professors of mathematics and navigation, of engineering, of tactics[68], and of torpedo[69] practice. The Chinese Railway company has a staff[70] of resident engineers, superintendents[71], engine-drivers[72], and guards[73]. The telegraph college is the nursery[74] for the technical[75] staff of the department in China, and there are bureaus[76] under Chinese management[77] dealing[78] with the Imperial telegraph and telephone administrations. The existence[79] of an immense and well-equipped[80] arsenal[81] is likewise due[82] to Li, who has a foreign staff to supervise[83] the

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[34]серьезно, [35]помѣщать [36]проектъ, [37]свойство, [38]стимулъ, [39]оборонительный, [40]предпріятіе, [41]играть, [42]роль, [43]а именно, [44]косвенно, [45]доля, [46]недостатокъ, [47]удобство, [48]исправить, [49]свобода дѣйствія, [50]по всей вѣроятности, [51]зависѣть, [52]соблюдать, [53]просвѣщенный, [54]политика, [55]соединять, [56]спросъ, [57]машины, [58]провинціальный, [59]достойный, [60]тщательный, [61]наблюденіе, [62]коллегія, [63]проистекать, [64]плодовитый, [65]умъ, [66]обильный, [67]энергія, [68]тактика, [69]минное, дѣло, [70]штатъ, [71]завѣдующій, [72]машинистъ, [73]кондукторъ, [74]питомникъ, [75]техническій, [76]бюро, [77]управленіе, [78]имѣющій дѣло, [79]существованіе, [80]снарядить, [81]арсеналъ, [82]благодаря, [83]наблюдать.

details[84]. His northern squadron of warships was formidable[85] up ot last year, but, as is well known, has since passed into Japanese hands.

From: «Future Trade in the Far East», by C. C. Wakefield, p. 76.

82. CHEFOO.

Chefoo, in the province of Shantung, is the name used by foreigners to denote[1] this treaty port; but the Chinese name of the place is Yentai, and Chefoo proper[2] is on the opposite[3] side of the harbour. Chefoo is situated in lat. 37° 33′ 20″ N. and long. 121° 25′ 02″ E. The port was opened to foreign trade in 1863. The number of foreigners on the books of the various consulates[4] is about 400, but more than half of them are missionaries and live inland. Chefoo has no settlement or concession[5], but a recognised[6] foreign quarter[7], which is well kept, and has good clean roads and is well lighted[8]. A General Purpose Committee looks after the interests of the foreign quarter, and derives[9] the revenue[10] at its disposal[11] from voluntary[12] contributions by residents. The natives are most orderly[13] and civil[14] to foreigners. There are three good hotels, and at least three excellent[15] boarding-houses[16], all of which are full of visitors from July to the end of September. The climate is bracing. The winter, which is severe[17], lasts from the beginning of December to the end of March; April, May and June are lovely[18] months, and not hot; July and August are hot and rainy[19] months; and September, October and November form a most perfect autumn, with warm days, cool[20] winds and cold nights. Strong northerly gales[21] are experienced[22] in late autumn and through winter, and the roadstead[23] gives but an uncomfortable, though safe[24], anchorage for steamers[25]. During the summer and autumn amusements[26] are varied[27] — sea-bathing[28], lawn tennis[29], picnics[30] etc. — and there is a good club[31]. The races[32] take place towards the end of September.

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[84]деталь, [85]грозный.

[1]обозначать, [2]собственно, [3]противоположный, [4]консульство, [5]концессія, [6]признать, [7]кварталъ, [8]освѣтить, [9]добывать, [10]доходъ, [11]распоряженіе, [12]добровольный, [13]благонравный, [14]вѣжливый, [15]превосходный, [16]меблированныя комнаты, [17]суровый, [18]чудный, [19]дождливый, [20]прохладный, [21]буря, [22]испытать, [23]рейдъ, [24]безопасный, [25]пароходъ, [26]увеселеніе, [27]разнообразный, [28]купаніе, [29]лаунтенисъ, [30]пикникъ, [31]клубъ, [32]гонка.

Chefoo is two days journey from Shanghai, and in summer tourist[33] tickets[34] from Shanghai and return are issued[35] by the Indo-China S. N. C°., the China-Merchants S. N. C°., and the China Navigation C°. Since the declaration[36] of war (August 1894) between[37] China and Japan, the port has been much frequented[38] by vessels of the different[39] foreign navies[40], and its close proximity[41] to Korea will cause[42] these visits to be continued; the result is that Chefoo has become a coaling station and large stocks[43] of Cardiff coal are kept to supply[44] the foreign men-of-war[45]. During the winter of 1894—1895 the port was in a state of excitement[46] owing[47] to the close proximity of, and possible occupation[48] by, the Japanese. In 1876 the Chefoo convention[49] was concluded[50] at Chefoo by the late Sir Thomas Wade and the former Viceroy of Chili, Li-Hung-Chang. The bunding[51] of the western shore[52], recently[53] carried out by the Chinese authorities, has removed many of the difficulties[54] formerly attending[55] upon the shipping[56] business of the port. An enterprise has recently been established[57] by a wine company of substantial[58] standing[59]; the soil of the locality[60] lends[61] itself to such an industry, and the future success of the proprietors[62] of the first Far Eastern wine growing concern[63] is a matter[64] of considerable interest.

The trade of Chefoo, which is increasing, is principally in bean-cake[65] and beans, of which large quantities are annually[66] exported to the southern ports of China. In 1893 the net[67] export of bean-cake amounted[68] to 975,521 piculs, and beans to 77,759 piculs as against 1,298,334 piculs of the former, and 93,102 piculs of the latter in 1897. Silk, straw-braid[69] and vermicelli[70] are the other chief[71] exports. The import of opium was 498 piculs compared with 3,536 piculs in 1879, the trade having gradually dwindled[72]. The net value of the trade of the port for 1898, after deducting[73] the re-exports, was

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[33]туристъ, [34]билетъ, [35]выдавать, [36]объявленіе, [37]между [38]посѣщать, [39]разный, [40]военный флотъ, [41]близость, [42]причинить, [43]запасъ, [44]снабжать, [45]военный корабль, [46]возбужденіе, [47]вслѣдствіе, [48]занятіе, [49]конвенція, [50]заключить, [51]устройство набережной, [52]берегъ, [53]недавно, [54]трудность, [55]сопряженный, [56]судовой, [57]основать, [58]солидный, [59]положеніе, [60]мѣстность, [61]поддаваться, [62]владѣлецъ, [63]предпріятіе, дѣло, [64]дѣло, [65]бобовые жмыхи, [66]ежегодно, [67]чистый, [68]составлять, [69]соломенная тесьма, [70]вермишель, [71]главный, [72]сокращаться, [73]вычесть.

Tls. 26,238,774; for 1897 Tls. 22,051,976, and for 1896 Tls. 19,533,953.

From: «European Settlements in the Far East», p. 84.

83. NEWCHWANG.

Newchwang is the most northernly port in China open to foreign trade. It is situated[1] in the province of Shinking in Manchuria. It is called by the natives Ying-tze and lies[2] about thirteen miles from the mouth of the river Liao, which falls[3] into the gulf[4] of Liao-tung, a continuation of the gulf of Peichili.

Before the port was opened, comparatively[5] little was known of this part of the Central Kingdom. Manchuria has since however, been largely colonised[6] by the Chinese, who now outnumber the natives. The word Ying-tze means military[7] station[8], and that was the only use formerly made of the port. Between the years of 1858 and 1860 the British fleet[9] assembled[10] in Ta-lien-wan bay, and early in 1861 the foreign settlement was established. The town of Newchwang itself is distant from Ying-tze about thirty miles, and is sparsely[11] populated and uninteresting place, but the advent[12] of a railway is rapidly[13] increasing its importance[14]. An extension of the Shanghaikwang railway to Newchwang has been sanctioned[15], and the Russians are also at work on a line intended primarily[16] for the conveyance[17] of material for the construction of a line connecting Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur with the Trans-Siberian railway.

The country about the Port of Newchwang is bare and desolate, and in sailing up the river a most cheerless prospect[18] greets the traveller's eye. Ying-tze is surrounded by dreary[19] marshes[20], and the land under cultivation produces principally beans[21]. The river is closed[22] by ice for more than three months every year, during which period[23] the residents are entirely cut off from the outer world. The climate,

[1]расположить, [2]находиться, [3]впадать, [4]заливъ, [5]сравнительно, [6]колонизировать, [7]военный, [8]постъ, [9]флотъ, [10]собраться, [11]рѣдко, [12]появленіе, [13]быстро, [14]значеніе, [15]разрѣшить, [16]главнымъ образомъ, [17]подвозъ, [18]печальный видъ, [19]унылый, [20]болото, [21]бобы, [22]запрудить, [23]періодъ,

however, is healthy and bracing[24]. The population of the place is estimated at 60,000.

The chief articles of trade at the port are beans and bean-cake[25]; 4,220,923 piculs[26] of the former and 3,695,821 piculs of the latter being exported in 1898. The net[27] quantity of opium imported in 1898 was 92 piculs compared[28] with 2,453 piculs in 1879. The import of opium has of late years[29] shown an almost continuous decline[30], the poppy[31] being largely and successfully cultivated in Manchuria. The total value of the trade of the port for 1898 amounted to Tls 32,441,315 as against[32] Tls 26,358,671 in 1897.

From: «European Settlements in the Far East», p. 82.

84. HONGKONG.

The island is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 broad; its circumference[1] is about 27 miles. It consists[2] of a broken ridge[3] of lofty[4] hills, with few valleys[5] of any extent and scarcely[6] any ground available[7] for cultivation; the only valleys worth the name are those of Wong-nai-Chung and little Hongkong, both of which are remarkably[8] beautiful and well wooded[9], being in fact[10] the only parts[11] where any considerable arborescent[12] vegetation was formerly to be found. The island is well watered by numerous streams[13], many of which are perennial[14].

The natural productions of the colony are few and unimportant. There is little land suitable[15] for tillage[16] and nothing is grown except a little rice and some vegetables near the outlying[17] villages. There are large granite[18] quarries[19], both on the island and in Kowloon, and there is a small export of this stone. A bed[20] of fire-clay[21] exists at

[24]укрѣпляющій. [25]бобовые жмыхи, [26]пикуль равенъ 1/3 англійскаго фунта, [27]чистый, [28]по сравненію, [29]послѣдніе года, [30]упадокъ, [31]макъ, [32]противъ.

[1]окружность, [2]состоять, [3]кряжъ, [4]высокій, [5]долина, [6]едва, [7]доступный, [8]замѣчательно, [9]лѣсистый, [10]дѣйствительно, [11]часть, [12]древесный, [13]ручей, [14]вѣчный, [15]подходящій, [16]паханіе, [17]отдаленный, [18]гранитъ, [19]каменоломня, [20]залежь, [21]огнеупорная глина.

Deep Water Bay, and bricks[22] and earthernware[23] pipes[24] are manufactured from it. The forests[25] now growing up and in the course[26] of being planted[27] may one day become a source[28] of revenue[29].

The approaches[30] to the port are fairly[31] well lighted[32]. A lighthouse[33] on Green Island lights the western entrance[34] to the harbour, the light being a fixed[35] dioptric[36] one of the fourth order, visible[37] at the distance[38] of fourteen miles; and the eastern approach is indicated[39] by a group[40]-flashing[41] dioptric light of the first order, visible at a distance of twenty-two miles, erected[42] by the Chinese Government on Waylau Island, while a smaller light on Cape[43] Collinson, visible at a distance of eight miles, assists navigators[44] to make the Ly-eë-min Pass. A lighthouse on Cap Rock, about thirty miles to the south, was completed[45] and first displayed[46] its beacon[47] on the 1-st April 1892; it is connected with the port by a cable[48], and the approach of vessels is signalled[49] from it to the Post Office.

Hongkong is a free port, and there is no complete official return of the imports and exports compiled[50], but the value of its trade is estimated at about £ 50,000,000 per annum.

The trade chiefly consists of opium, cotton, sugar, salt, flour[51], oil, cotton and woollen goods, cotton yarn, matches[52], metals, earthernware, amber[53], ivory[54], sandalwood[55], betel[56], vegetables, granite, etc., etc. There is an extensive[57] passenger[58] trade, now chiefly restricted[59], however[60], to the Straits Settlements, Netherland India, Borneo, the Philippines, Siam and Indo-China.

From: «European Settlements in the Far East.».

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[22]кирпичъ, [23]глиняный, [24]трубка, [25]лѣсъ, [26]въ состояніи, [27]посадка, [28]источникъ, [29]доходъ, [30]приступъ, [31]довольно таки, [32]освѣтить, [33]маякъ, [34]входъ, [35]установленный, [36]діоптрическій, [37]видимый, [38]разстояніе, [39]указывать, [40]группа, [41]вспыхивающій, [42]воздвигнуть, [43]мысъ, [44]мореплаватель, [45]окончить, [46]показать, [47]маякъ, [48]телеграфный кабель, [49]дать сигналъ, [50]составить, [51]мука, [52]спички, [53]янтарь, [54]слоновая кость, [55]сандалъ, [56]бетелъ, [57]обширный, [58]пассажирскій, [59]ограничить, [60]однако.

85. THE TRADE OF JAPAN.

Rarely[1] has the fiat[2] of a prince — a particular[3] edict[4] issued on a particular day — succeeded[5] in deflecting[6] the whole current of a nation's enterprise[7] for over two centuries. This happened[8] in Japan when the country was closed in A. D. 1624, foreigners expelled[9], foreign learning[10], foreign trade, and foreign travel alike prohibited[11]. Till then the Japanese merchants and adventurers[12] had been a power in Eastern seas. From that date their movements[13] have been curbed[14], their spirit[15] broken, their very junks, if above[16] a certain size[17], destroyed. A dribble[18] of trade with the Dutch at Nagasaki, on the furthest confines[19] of the Empire, was all that remained[20]. Internal trade itself, just springing[21] into vigorous[22] life after centuries of civil[23] conflict[24], was hampered[25] by the very perfection[26] (along certain lines[27]) and the thoroughness[28] of the feudal system. Not only did the central Government at Yedo behave[29] towards[30] commerce as a step-mother[31]; each Daimyo drew a cordon[32] round his daimiate. Sumptuary[33] laws, rules[34], restrictions[35] innumerable[36], monopolies[37], close guilds[38], the embargo[39] on new inventions[40], the predominance[41] of aristocratic[42] militarism and of the artistic spirit — all these things together[43] formed[44] an overwhelming[45] obstacle[46] to trade on a grand scale[47]. The Japanese merchant, relegated[48] to a rank below that of the peasant, became what he has ever since remained — a poor timid[49] creature[50] with unbusiness-like[51] methods, paltry aims[52], and a low moral standard[53].

Of course such an outline[54] of a state[55] of society[56], drawn with three or four rapid[57] strokes[58], must not be accepted[59] as a finished

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[1]рѣдко, [2]декретъ, [3]спеціальный, [4]указъ, [5]удаться, [6]отвлечь, [7]предпріимчивость, [8]случиться, [9]изгнать, [10]наука, [11]запретить, [12]авантюристъ, [13]движеніе, [14]обуздать, [15]духъ, [16]больше, [17]величина, [18]капля, [19]граница, [20]остаться, [21]возникать, [22]сильный, [23]гражданскій, [24]борьба, [25]стѣснить, [26]совершенство, [27]въ нѣкоторыхъ отношеніяхъ, [28]полнота, [29]вести себя, [30]по отношенію, [31]мачиха, [32]кордонъ, [33]направленный противъ роскоши, [34]правило, [35]ограниченіе, [36]безчисленный, [37]монополія, [38]цехъ, [39]запретъ, [40]изобрѣтеніе, [41]преобладаніе, [42]аристократическій, [43]вмѣстѣ, [44]образовать, [45]непреодолимый, [46]препятствіе, [47]большой размѣръ, [48]низвести, [49]боязливый, [50]созданіе, [51]недѣловой, [52]мелочное стремленіе, [53]нравственный идеалъ, [54]набросокъ, [55]состояніе, [56]общество [57]быстрый, [58]штрихъ, [59]принять.

picture. Details[60] would modify[61] the impression[62]. The Japanese of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries did possess some few important business houses, notably[63] that of Mitsui, with whom the Government formed[64] a sort of lef-thanded[65] alliance[66], borrowing[67] money from it and employing it in sundry[68] ways, much as our mediaeval[69] kings were wont[70] to employ the Jews and the goldsmiths. The memoirs[71] of those times preserve[72] also the names of a few individual speculators[73] — for instance[74], Kinokuni-ya Bunzaema, who made a fortune in oranges[75] and squandered[76] it in riotous[77] living. Some of our western[78] business expedients[79], or at least[80] adumbrations[81] of them, were in use, such as clearing-houses[82], bills of lading[83], and bills of exchange[84]. The two commercial centres were Yedo and Osaka. Here was conducted[85] the sale[86] of Government rice; for the peasants paid their taxes[87] in kind[88], not in money, then a scarce[89] commodity[90]. Then year by year trade gradually developed, scarcely[91] any scope[92] being afforded[93] to private enterprise[94].

When the country was thrown open[95] about forty years ago, the few large commercial houses of old standing[96] were looked to for the purpose of establishing relations[97] with the strangers newly[98] arrived. They declined[99] to venture[100] upon what appeared[101] a hazardous[102] experiment[103]. Such a new departure[104] was also beyond the mental[105] grasp[106] of the lesser merchants, who worked together in guilds[107] along[108] lines[109] settled[110] for them beforehand[111] by time-honoured precedents[112]. Thus it fell out[113] that Yokohama and the foreign settlements became the resorts[114] of the unscrupulous[115] and the irresponsible[116] men,—a calamity[117] truly, not only then but afterwards, for the taint[118]

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[60]подробность, [61]нѣсколько измѣнить, [62]впечатлѣніе, [63]а именно, [64]образовать, [65]морганатическій, [66]союзъ, [67]занять, [68]разный, [69]средневѣковый, [70]обыкновеніе, [71]мемуаръ, [72]сохранить, [73]спекуляторъ, [74]напримѣръ, [75]апельсинъ, [76]растратить, [77]кутежъ, [78]западный, [79]способъ, [80]по крайней мѣрѣ, [81]подобіе, [82]расчетная палата, [83]конносаментъ, [84]вексель, [85]производить, [86]продажа, [87]налогъ, [88]натурою, [89]рѣдкій, [90]товаръ, предметъ, [91]едва, [92]просторъ, [93]давать, [94]предпріимчивость, [95]широко открыть, [96]давно существующій, [97]сношеніе, [98]недавно, [99]отказаться, [100]отважиться, [101]казаться, [102]рискованный, [103]опытъ, [104]отклоненіе, [105]умственный, [106]кругозоръ, [107]гильдія, [108]по, [109]направленіе, [110]рѣшить, [111]заранѣе, [112]прецедентъ, [113]выйти, [114]мѣсто сборища, [115]безсовѣстный, [116]безъ отвѣтственности, [117]несчастіе, [118]пятно.

has persisted[119], notwithstanding partial[120] improvement[121]. The Europeans at the ports have naturally judged[122] of the Japanese by the only specimens[123] with whom they came in contact[124]. The Japanese officials on the other hand, and to some extent[125] the Japanese public at large, have looked askance[126] at the foreign merchant, because of his connection with a class indisputably[127] contemptible[128]. Notwithstanding his opportunities[129] for becoming closely acquainted[130] with Europeans and their business methods[131], the average[132] native trader[133] has still much to learn. Peculiarly[134] vague[135] are his ideas[136] as to matters of punctuality[137], regard for truth[138], the keeping[139] of a promise[140]. He is a bad loser[141] even of the smallest sums, and will not consider[142] it derogatory[143] to get out of a contract[144], should the market[145] go against him[146]. In short[147], so far from practising[148] honesty[149] for its own sake[150], he has not yet learned that honesty is, even from a selfish[151] point of view[152], the best policy. Furthermore[153], his timidity[154] leads[155] him to seek[156] the aid[157] of Government in nearly every very large undertaking[158], — aid which has not always been judiciously[159] applied[160].

The internal development of the country has meanwhile[161] marched forward with extraordinary[162] rapidity under Government, whose object is no longer to impede[163], but foster[164] progress[165] and money making.

From: «Things Japanese», by Chamberlain.

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[119]продолжать, [120]частичный, [121]улучшеніе, [122]судить, [123]образчикъ, [124]соприкосновеніе, [125]степень, [126]коситься, [127]неоспоримо, [128]презрѣнный, [129]возможность, [130]познакомиться, [131]способъ, [132]средній, [133]торговецъ, [134]особенно, [135]смутный, [136]понятіе, [137]аккуратность во времени, [138]уваженіе къ правдѣ, [139]соблюдать, [140]обѣщаніе, [141]терпящій убытокъ, [142]считать, [143]позорно, [144]контрактъ, сдѣлка, [145]состояніе рынка, [146]стать невыгоднымъ, [147]короче говоря, [148]упражняться, [149]честность, [150]ради самого себя, [151]эгоистическій, [152]точка зрѣнія, [153]далѣе, [154]боязливость, [155]вести, [156]искать, [157]помощь, [158]предпріятіе, [159]благоразумно, [160]примѣнять, [161]тѣмъ временемъ, [162]необычайный, [163]препятствовать, [164]покровительствовать, [165]прогрессъ.

86. JAPANESE CURRENCY.

A gold standard[1] was adopted[2] in 1897, and the coinage consists of gold, silver, nickel[3] and copper. The chief circulating[4] medium[5], however[6], is paper. The system is decimal and the nomenclature[7] as follows[8]:

1 yen (dollar)	=	100 sen.
1 sen (cent)	=	10 rin.
1 rin	=	10 mo, or mon.
1 mo	=	10 shu.
1 shu	=	10 kotsu.

Government accounts do not take notice[9] of any value smaller than rin; but estimates[10] by private[11] tradesmen often descend to mo and shu, which are incredibly[12] minute fractions[13] of a farthing[14]. No coins exist[15], however, to represent[16] these lilliputian[17] sums[18]. There are gold pieces of 20 yen, 10 yen and five yen; silver pieces of 1 yen and under; nickel pieces of 5 sen, copper pieces for lesser values, and paper notes[19] now in use are redeemable[20] in gold, and therefore stand at par[21]. The larger oblong[22] pieces with a hole in the middle, enabling them to be strung on a string, are called Tempo because coined in the period styled[23] *tempo* (A. D. 1830—1844). They are worth[24] eight rin, but are now almost obsolete[25]. The smaller round coins, also having a hole in the middle and commonly[26] known to foreigners as «cash», are worth, some 10 mo, some 15, some 20. No coins of the kind are now produced. The style has been condemned[27] by the modern Japanese, because not sanctioned[28] by European precedent[29]. But what is there to consult[30] in such matters[31] save convenience[32]? And let him who has handled[33] a thousand coppers thus strung, and attempted[34] to handle a thousand loose[35] ones, speak to the relative[36] convenience of the two methods.

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[1]валюта, [2]принять, [3]никель, [4]обращающійся, [5]денежный знакъ, [6]однако, [7]номенклатура, [8]слѣдующій, [9]вниманіе, [10]счетъ, [11]частный, [12]невѣроятно, [13]дробь, [14]четвертая часть анг. пени (1 коп.), [15]существовать, [16]представлять, [17]микроскопическій, [18]сумма, [19]банкнотъ, [20]выкупить, размѣнять, [21]алпари, [22]продолговатый, [23]называть, [24]стоить, [25]вышедшій изъ обращенія, [26]обыкновенно, [27]осудить, [28]санкціонировать, [29]прецедентъ, [30]принять во вниманіе, [31]дѣло, [32]удобство, [33]обращаться, [34]попытаться, [35]свободный, [36]относительный.

In Japan, elsewhere[37], financiers[38] have been engrossed[39] by the monometalic[40] and bimetalic[41] controversy[42], the currency problem[43] being not the least of those which the Government has had to solve[44]. Forty years ago, when the country was still practically[45] closed[46], little specie[47] was in actual use, but there existed a banking system which sustained[48] mercantile credit[49] for the limited[50] internal business then transacted. Later, paper money was extensively[51] employed[52], and at one time suffered great depreciation[53], but was brought again to a par with silver by the use of convertible[54] silver notes, and so remained for over a decade[55]. The industrial boom[56] which followed and the war with China created[57] a necessity[58] for securing a foreign capital to finance multitudinous[59] undertakings[60] which Japan herself had not the means to carry on unaided[61]. Thereupon the Government, recognising[62] the impossibility[63] of borrowing[64] in the Western money markets so long as Japan remained on a silver basis[65], passed a bill[66] making the silver currency a gold one, at a ratio[67] $32^{1}/_{3}$ to 1, or say $20^{1}/_{2}$ sterling per yen. The extreme difficulty of the situation[68] could scarcely[69] have been more strikingly[70] exemplified[71] than it has been by the circumstance that, at the moment of penning[72] these lines, in the brief[73] interval[74] between Japan's decision[75] to adopt[76] a gold standard and the putting[77] of that decision into effect[78], the relative[79] value of the two metals has already again varied[80] as much as five-eighths[81] of a penny by the continued appreciation[82] of gold. Far be it from ignoramuses[83] like ourselves to venture[84] into the controversial[85] quagmire[86]. We will merely express[87] a pious[88], though not very sanguine[89], hope that the measures now taken by Japan's financiers may secure the end in view[90], and at the same time

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[37]другое мѣсто, [38]финансы, [39]поглотить вниманіе, [40]монометаллическій, [41]биметаллическій, [42]споръ, [43]задача, [44]разрѣшить, [45]фактически, [46]закрыть, [47]драгоцѣнный металлъ, [48]поддерживать, [49]кредитъ, [50]ограниченный, [51]обширно, [52]употреблять, [53]пониженіе, [54]превращаемый, размѣнный на серебро или золото, [55]десятилѣтіе, [56]подъемъ, [57]создать, [58]необходимость, [59]многочисленный, [60]предпріятіе, [61]безъ помощи, [62]признавать, [63]невозможность, [64]занять, [65]основа, валюта, [66]провести законъ въ парламентѣ, [67]отношеніе [68]положеніе, [69]едва, [70]ярко, [71]уяснять примѣромъ, [72]писать, [73]короткій, [74]промежутокъ, [75]рѣшеніе, [76]принять, [77]приведеніе, [78]дѣйствіе, [79]относительный, [80]измѣниться, [81]пять восьмыхъ, [82]повышеніе цѣны, [83]невѣжда, [84]отважиться, [85]спорный, [86]болото, [87]выразить, [88]благоговѣйный, [89]оптимистическій, [90]цѣль.

do away with those violent[91] fluctuations[92] in exchange which have been the bane[93] of trade for several years past.

From: «Things Japanese», by Chamberlain.

87. FRAUDS IN TRADE.

There are several shops which profess[1] to sell tinned meats[2], condensed[3] milk and such like travelling requisites[4], and upon these I have spent much time with little success[5]. I have bought condensed milk with the «Eagle» brand[6]. On opening[7] it I found a substance[8] like pale treacle[9], with a dash[10] of valerian[11]. I bought «lemon sugar», the one cooling[12] drink worth drinking. It turned out[13] to be merely[14] moistened[15] sugar, with a phial[16] in the middle, containing[17] not essence[18] of lemon, but an oily[19] fluid[20] with the smell[21] of coal-tar[22]. I saw cognac in French bottles, with French labels[23], selling at forty sen a quart[24], about a ninth of its cost price[25]. I bought Smith's essence of coffee for a high price[26], alas[27]! and on opening found a sticky[28] and bitter paste[29], which Ito declares[30] is a decoction[31] of the leaves of ninjin. Lastly[32] I bought some semi-transparent[33] soap[34] on trial[35], and the use of it produced in half an hour a rash[36] like scarlatina[37]!

If truth must be told, greed[38] leads[39] the Japanese into most shameless[40] impositions[41]. Half the goods sold as foreign eatables[42] and drinkables[43] are compounded[44] out of vile[45] and unwholesome[46] trash[47], manufactured in Toiyo and elsewhere, put into bottles and jars[48] with the names and labels of such highly respectable[49] makers as Bass, Martell, Guiness and Crosse & Blackwell, upon them. The last firm

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[91]сильный, [92]колебаніе, [93]отрава.

[1]объявлять, [2]консервы, [3]сгущенный, [4]необходимость, [5]успѣхъ, [6]фабричная марка, [7]откупорить, [8]вещество, [9]свѣжая патока, [10]капля, [11]валеріанъ, [12]прохладительный, [13]оказаться, [14]просто, [15]смоченный, [16]стклянка, [17]содержать, [18]эссенція, [19]маслянистый, [20]жидкость, [21]запахъ, [22]угольная смола, [23]ярлыкъ, [24]кварта, [25]фабричная стоимость, [26]высокая цѣна, [27]увы, [28]липкій, [29]тѣсто, [30]заявлять, [31]настой, [32]наконецъ, [33]полупрозрачный, [34]мыло, [35]проба, [36]сыпь, [37]скарлатина, [38]жадность, [39]вести, [40]безстыжій, [41]обманъ, [42]пищевой продуктъ, [43]питьевой продуктъ, [44]составить, [45]гадкій, [46]вредный, [47]дрянь, [48]банка, [49]достойный уваженія.

regularly[50] appends[51] to its advertisements[52] in the Yokohama papers a request that its bottles and jars may be destroyed[53] when empty[54], to prevent[55] disgusting[56] or poisonous[57] frauds[58]... But to secure themselves in their trade of forgery[59], the unconscionable[60] villains[61] have establishments at Tokiyo, not only for the manufacture of the compounds[62], but of the labels which give them currency, and some of these are such adroit[63] forgeries[64] as to be completely[65] successful[66], while others would effectually[67] deceive a purchaser[68] were it not for certain inscrutable[69] vagaries[70] of spelling[71], of which I will give you only one instance[72], though I have suffered[73] grieviously[74] myself in the matter[75] of «lemon[76] sugar». Thus a tooth powder[77] in an English box with «Rose Dentifrice» at the top takes in[78] the buyer, but on examining[79] the label which surrounds[80] it, he finds «Rose Dentifrice, a preparation[81] unequalled[82] for leaving the toothache»[83] (cleansing[84] the teeth). This is harmless[85], as the forgery is probably quite as efficacious[86] as the original[87].

From: «Unbeaten Tracks in Japan.», by M. Bishop, p. 156.

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88. TOKIO.

In a quarter of a century the Mikado's capital has witnessed[1] many changes, and has iteself undergone[2] a complete[3] transformation[4]. Formerly known as Yedo, it was at one time reputed[5] to be the most populous city on the globe[6], and the absence[7] of anything like reliable[8] information gave rise[9] to all sorts[10] of exaggerations[11]. Even now no two accounts

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[50]регулярно, [51]прилагать, [52]объявленіе, [53]уничтожить, [54]пустой, [55]препятствовать, [56]отвратительный, [57]ядовитый, [58]фальсификація, [59]поддѣлка, [60]безсовѣстный, [61]негодяй, [62]составъ, [63]ловкій, [64]поддѣлка, [65]совершенно, [66]успѣшный, [67]съ успѣхомъ, [68]покупатель, [69]неисповѣдимый, [70]капризъ, [71]правописаніе, [72]примѣръ, [73]страдать, [74]ужасно, [75]дѣло, [76]лимонъ, [77]порошокъ, [78]обманывать, [79]осмотрѣть, [80]окружать, [81]приготовленіе, [82]неимѣющій равнаго, [83]зубная боль, [84]чистить, [85]безвредный, [86]дѣйствительный, [87]оригиналъ.

[1]видѣть, [2]подвергаться, [3]совершенный, [4]преобразованіе, [5]слыть, [6]въ мірѣ, [7]отсутствіе, [8]достовѣрный, [9]послужить, [10]родъ, [11]преувеличеніе,

seem to be alike[12], probably because the limits[13] are in some cases regulated[14] by the outlines[15] of the city proper[16], and in others by the Tokio Fu-area[17], which corresponds[18] in effect to the Metropolitan police district of London. Its population, all told[19], seems[20] really[21] to be about a million and a half.

The Imperial palace within the Hommaru, or inner[22] walls of the old castle of Yedo, itself occupies[23] a space[24] of many acres, and the gardens of Fuki-age, also within the walls, are of considerable extent. The Hommaru occupies one of the highest sites[25] within the city, though on all sides there are picturesque[26] and well-wooded[27] eminences[28], giving to the capital a charmingly diversified[29] aspect[30] when viewed from the bay[31]. Nearly all traces[32] of the old feudal regime[33] have been swept away, and the Daimio's residences, which were tenanted[34] for a part of each year when the chieftains[35] came to Yedo to pay their respects[36] to the Shôgun or Commander-in-chief[37], have been converted[38] into barracks or public offices in those cases where they have not been utterly[39] demolished[40] to make way for modern brick[41] buildings.

One of the earliest[42] changes, when the Sovereign removed[43] his Court to the present capital from Kioto in 1868, was the substitution[44] of brick-built shops for the old wooden houses which lined[45] the principal[46] thoroughfare[47]. Ginza was the new name bestowed[48] upon this street, and it is now one of the show-places of Tokio, being flanked[49] by elegant[50] shops, planted[51] with shade trees and lighted[52] by electricity. At its northern end is the Uyeno Park, the Hyde Park of the Japanese Metropolis. Close by, within the grounds[53], are the exhibition buildings and the Museum. At the foot of the slope[54] is the Northern Railway Station[55], whence the traveller may take train[56] for Hakodate in the island[57] of Yeso. Tramways have been laid[58] along the main

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[12]одинаковый, [13]предѣлъ, [14]регулировать, [15]очертаніе, [16]городъ въ тѣсномъ смыслѣ, [17]пространство, [18]соотвѣтствовать, [19]все, [20]кажется, [21]дѣйствительно, [22]внутренній, [23]занимать, [24]пространство, [25]мѣсто, [26]живописный, [27]лѣсистый, [28]возвышеніе, [29]разнообразный, [30]видъ, [31]заливъ, [32]слѣдъ, [33]феодальный режимъ, [34]обитать, [35]вождь, старшина, князь, [36]засвидѣтельствовать почтеніе, [37]главнокомандующій, [38]превратить [39]совершенно, [40]уничтожить, [41]кирпичный, [42]ранній, [43]перевести, [44]замѣна, [45]тянуться вдоль, [46]главный, [47]улица, [48]данный, [49]имѣть по сторонамъ, [50]элегантный, [51]посаженный, [52]освѣтить, [53]мѣсто, [54]скать, [55]вокзалъ, [56]поѣздъ, [57]островъ, [58]проложить.

thoroughfares, and omnibuses[59] ply[60] for hire[61] in addition[62] to the ubiquitous[63] and countless[64] jinrikshas[65] which take the place of our hansom cabs[66].

The fine river[67] Simida flows[68] through the capital into the bay of Tokio, and is crossed by substantial[69] wooden[70] and iron bridges in five places. Asakusa, a celebrated suburb[71], lies on the right bank[72] of the stream[73], and is the site[74] of another charming public garden, and a magnificent[75] Buddhist temple dedicated[76] to the spirit of Mercy. No fewer than 1,275 temples of various sizes and sects[77] exist[78] in the Mikado's capital. The trading quarters of Honjo and Fukagawa lie to the eastward of the Sumida River, and on that bank at Mukojima are the avenues[79] of cherry[80] trees, so famed[81] as a resort[82] in the flowering season[83].

Much of Tokio has been altogether modernised[84], but in many quarters[85] there are incongruities[86], unavoidable[87] while the habits[88] and customs[89] of the people are in a state[90] of transition[91]. The dress[92] of a great mass[93] of the inhabitants continues to be essentially[94] Japanese, for only a part have adopted the foreign costume, and these mainly[95] Government officials. The police force[96] is of course drilled[97] and uniformed[98] on a Western model[99]. Stone buildings of much architectural[100] pretension[101] are seen side by side with wooden cottages; many side streets are lighted by oil lamps[102], and others by paper lanterns[103].

But the environs of the capital are always delightful and altogether interesting. Forming an unequalled[104] natural background[105] rises the perfect[106] cone[107] of Fujiyama, crowned[108] with snow for ten months of the year, while the middle distance[109] and the immediate[110] foreground[111] have all that exquisite[112] variety of form and colour which the Orient

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[59]омнибусъ, [60]ходить, [61]за плату, [62]вдобавокъ, [63]вездѣсущій, [64]безчисленный, [65]рикша, [66]лихачъ, [67]рѣка, [68]течь, [69]солидный, [70]деревянный, [71]предмѣстіе, [72]берегъ, [73]рѣка, [74]мѣсто, [75]великолѣпный, [76]посвятить, [77]секта, [78]существовать, [79]аллея, [80]вишневый, [81]славиться, [82]убѣжище, [83]время цвѣтенія, [84]дѣлать современнымъ, [85]часть, [86]несообразность, [87]неизбѣжный, [88]привычка, [89]обычай, [90]состояніе, [91]переходъ, [92]одежда, [93]масса, [94]существенно, [95]главнымъ образомъ, [96]полиція, [97]обучать, [98]обмундировать, [99]образецъ, [100]архитектурный, [101]притязаніе, [102]лампа, [103]фонарь, [104]несравняемый, [105]заднiй планъ, [106]совершенный, [107]конусъ, [108]увѣнчать, [109]среднiй планъ, [110]непосредственный, [111]переднiй планъ, [112]восхитительный.

alone possesses[113]. The foreign residents in the capital number about 800, most of whom are missionaries or are in Japanese or State employ. Americans head the list with 200 persons, British number 190, Germans 140, the remainder[114] being of various nationalities, including[115] many French people.

The total number of schools and colleges exceeds[116] 1,200, apart from the Tokio University, which itself includes colleges of engineering, law, medicine, literature, science and agriculture, with 1,500 students.

The mausolea[117] of the Shôguns attract[118] much reverential[119] notice from all classes, situated as they are close to Uyeno, amid the umbrage[120] of magnificent timber trees[121].

Tokio is, commercially speaking, of little account, but a few merchants live in the suburb of Tsukiji, and there are foreign hotels in that quarter. There is also a fine hotel to be found near the castle[122], where under native management[123], every luxury[124] and comfort may be secured[125]. It is within a few minutes' drive[126] of the Southern Railway depôt[127].

The foreign legations are all well housed in the castle quarter, and there are not at the present time many civilised capitals where the days may be passed more agreeably than in the capital of Japan.

From: «Future Trade in the Far East», by C. C. Wakefield, p. 11.

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89. YOKOHAMA.

In the year 1859 was opened to foreign trade and intercourse[1] the port of Kanagawa, in Yedo Bay, and the plot[2] of land on the seashore[3] defined[4] as the future residence of strangers from America and Europe was the adjacent[5] fishing village of Yokohama, situated, as its name implied[6], «across[7] the strand'»[8]. Kanagawa is still regarded[9] officially as the place of trade, under the terms[10] of the old treaty, and the Prefect[11] is Governor of Kanagawa Ken. For all practical[12]

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[113]обладать, [114]остатокъ, [115]включая, [116]превосходить, [117]мавзолей, [118]привлекать, [119]благоговѣйный, [120]тѣнь, [121]строевое дерево, [122]замокъ, [123]управленіе, [124]роскошь, [125]пріобрѣсть, [126]ѣзда, [127]депо.

[1]сношеніе, [2]участокъ, [3]берегъ, [4]опредѣленный, [5]прилежащій, [6]указывать, [7]черезъ, [8]берегъ, [9]считаться, [10]условіе, [11]префектъ, [12]практическій.

purposes[13], however, the name of Yokohama is, and will be, that of the town which now boasts[14] a population of 132,800, among whom are 1,600 foreigners, the bulk[15] of them Americans or British, with Germans ranking next in point of numbers and the French not far behind[16]. Nearly every nationality is represented[17], the Chinese being, of course, numerically strong, though many decamped[18] on the outbreak[19] of war, in spite[20] of a proclamation[21] that their lives and property[22] would be respected[23].

Yokohama imports are chiefly cotton and woollen manufactured goods. Sugar is imported, and large quantities of kerosene. Metals also figure[24] extensively[25] in the list and Virginia tobacco. Machinery and ships are items[26] in which Japan is just now most interested[27], and Yokohama's consumption[28] in these directions[29] will increase. Other imports comprise[30] leather and glass[31], paints[32], dyes[33], and drugs[34]. The sum total of the imports at Yokohama Custom House has a value in a year of somewhat about £ 6,250,000, out of a total for the whole Empire of £ 11,652,165.

Similarly[35] Yokohama's share of the export trade still preponderates[36], for it now claims[37] an annual total of about £ 6,500,000 out of a grand total for the Empire of £ 11,400,000. Silk is the most valuable of the articles exported, and the next to this item comes tea. Silk monopolises[38] in value about 70 $^0/_0$ of the whole, and tea about $9^0/_0$, leaving $21^0/_0$ for the other exports together.

Trade is likely to increase as the new treaty comes into force[39], though the competion[40] is certain to be very keen[41]. The tendency[42] for years past has been to set aside[43] the resident merchants at the ports, and to obtain[44] as far as possible the imports from foreign lands[45] direct from the producer[46]. In this the bent[47] of the Japanese mind has clearly[48] shown itself, and the Yokohama and Kobe merchants[49] are doubtless prepared to find that when complete freedom of action[50] is

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[13]цѣль, [14]хвастать, [15]большинство, [16]позади, [17]представлять, [18]бѣжать, [19]возникновеніе, [20]несмотря на, [21]прокламація, [22]имущество, [23]уважать, [24]фигурировать, [25]значительно, [26]предметъ, [27]интересоваться, [28]потребленіе, [29]направленіе, [30]составлять, [31]стекло, [32]краска, [33]краска для матерій и прочаго, [34]химическіе препараты, [35]подобнымъ образомъ, [36]преобладать, [37]выставлять притязаніе, [38]монополизовать, [39]войти въ силу, [40]конкуренція, [41]острый, [42]склонность, [43]отстранить, [44]пріобрѣтать, [45]страна, [46]производитель, [47]склонность, [48]ясно, [49]свобода, [50]дѣйствіе.

obtained, the proportion[51] of goods obtained through the agency of European and American business houses will fall lower than ever. The native confidence[52] in the investment[53] of capital grows with every fresh[54] plunge[55], and, as the consequence of the receipt[56] of the indemnity[57] from China, there may be a superabundance[58] of silver bullion[59] in Japan. In this case, perhaps it is not too much to assume[60] that there will be a tendency[61] to buy more freely than before, and British merchants seem to have this in view[62] in sending out shoals[63] of catalogues[64] by every mail.

For the Yokohama resident who has had to fight an up-hill[65] battle[66] for years, it is to be feared[67] that this endeavour[68] to reach the native buyer direct will have but a sad[69] significance[70]. Much will depend[71] on his personal[72] standing[73] with the Japanese merchants, whether he will find himself, like Othello, with his occupation[74] gone, or will be able still to secure sufficient business to make his stay[75] in the country agreeable[76]. There will probably be plenty[77] to do, but the days of large profits[78] and commissions are evidently[79] numbered[80]. Very close application[81] alone will secure success[82], for where as in the early days the merchant prince could await[83] in his office the advent[84] of eager[85] buyers, the chances are[86] that in the not distant[87] future the tables will be completely turned[88], and the game[89], so to express it[90], will lie close and will require a vast[91] amount of hunting[92]. To those firms which have specialities[93] to offer the prospect[94] is still alluring[95], and nearly four years have yet to pass before the last barriers[96] are swept[97] away. There is not at present that perfect[98] equality[99] before the Japanese Courts of Justice which would enable manufacturers to ship their wares[100] without some local representative[101], except[102] on payment[103] of hard cash[104], and perhaps this lack[105] of

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[51]пропорція, [52]увѣренность, [53]помѣщеніе, [54]новый, [55]операція, [56]полученіе, [57]контрибуція, [58]излишекъ, [59]серебро (или золото) въ монетѣ или слиткахъ, [60]предположить, [61]склонность, [62]въ виду, [63]масса, [64]каталогъ, [65] въ гору, [66]битва, [67]бояться, [68]попытка, [69]печальный, [70]значеніе, [71]зависѣть, [72]личный, [73]положеніе, [74]занятіе, [75]пребываніе, [76]пріятный, [77]много, [78]барышъ, [79]очевидно, [80]сочтены, [81]прилежаніе, [82]успѣхъ, [83]ожидать, [84]приходъ, [85]жадный, [86]возможно, [87]далекій, [88]картина совершенно измѣнится, [89]дичь, [90]такъ сказать, [91]очень много, [92]искать охотиться, [93]спеціальность, [94]перспектива, [95]заманчивый, [96]преграда, [97]снести, [98]совершенный, [99]равенство, [100]товаръ, [101]представитель, [102]кромѣ, [103]плата, [104]наличныя деньги, [105]недостатокъ.

elasticity[106] will militate[107] against anything like extensive[108] dealing[109]. How matters may shape[110] later on, when the operative[111] effect[112] of the new treaty begins to be fully[113] appreciated[114], is another question; but at this moment it would seem that the writing on the wall is very legible[115] indeed.

Notwithstanding however that these considerations[116] may press[117] hard upon some, the probability[118] is that Yokohama will continue to enjoy[119] the beauty of its Bluff[120] Pleasure Gardens, its yachting[121] and bathing[122] facilities[123], its charming rural[124] excursions[125] to Hakone Springs[126], its concerts, balls, and other social amenities[127] for which the agreeable[128] climate[129] affords[130] such excellent[131] opportunities[132].

Nothing is lacking at the port and its environs[133] to render[134] existence[135] enviable[136], and the improvements which are constantly effected in regard[137] to the facilities for trade should continue to attract[138] foreign capital[139], even though the percentage[140] of return may not be so high, upon the investment[141], as it was in «the sixties»[142].

«Future Trade in the Far East», p. 7, by C. C. Wakefield.

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90. NAGASAKI.

After the opening of Yokohama and Kobe, a great part of the trade which had for centuries found its natural outlet[1] at Nagasaki became diverted[2] to the younger ports, and only the shadow[3] of its former grandeur[4] clung[5] to the southern city. But within the last few years there has been a notable[6] revival[7], and it is probable that recovery[8] will be to a great extent lasting[9]. The harbour has always been

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[106]эластичность, [107]препятствовать, [108]обширный, [109]дѣло, [110]принять форму, [111]дѣйствующій, [112]результатъ, [113]вполнѣ, [114]оцѣнить, [115]четко, [116]соображеніе, [117]давить, [118]вѣроятіе, [119]пользоваться, [120]утесъ, [121]катаніе на парусахъ, [122]купаніе, [123]удобство, [124]загородный, [125]прогулка, [126]источникъ, [127]общественная любезность, [128]пріятный, [129]климатъ, [130]представлять, [131]прекрасный, [132]случай, [133]окрестность, [134]сдѣлать, [135]существованіе, [136]завидный, [137]по отношенію къ, [138]привлекать, [139]капиталъ, [140]барышъ, [141]помѣщеніе (капитала), [142]въ шестидесятыхъ годахъ.

[1]выходъ, [2]отвлечь, [3]тѣнь, [4]величіе, [5]держаться, [6]достопримѣчательный, [7]возрожденіе, [8]возвратъ, [9]продолжительный.

regarded[10] as one of the finest in the world, it being a land-locked[11] inlet[12] deeply indented[13] with small bays, in length about three English miles, and varying[14] in width from half a mile to a mile. The port of Nagasaki lies on the eastern shore, almost at the head[15] of the inlet. The houses of the European and American residents are scattered[16] over the slopes to the south of the native town, and are situated for the most part in well-kept[17] gardens and pleasure[18] grounds. The esplanade[19] and a few side streets made up the trading quarter, and there are several religious edifices[20], club-houses[21] and hotels. The foreign population recently consisted[22] of 336 American European residents, the larger part being missionaries, and 700 Chinese, whose numbers have since been reduced by the exodus[23] on the outbreak[24] of war last year. The various Christian denominations[25] have always mustered[26] strongly[27] in Nagasaki, and it is a noteworthy[28] fact that, although the faith[29] of the Cross was proscribed[30] for 240 years, it was discovered that the spark[31] had never been entirely[32] extinguished[33] in the vicinity[34] of the port, but was quickly[35] fanned[36] into flame[37] again on the removal[38] of the restrictions[39] in 1868.

The mining resources of the neighbourhood have been largely developed, of late years as in addition to the Takashima Island pits[40] near the mouth of the harbour, coal has been most extensively[41] mined[42] in the adjacent[43] provinces of Higo and Chikuzen. The Miiké coalfield[44] has an annual output[45] of a million tons, and the rising[46] port of Misumi, near Nagasaki, is only one of a number which will grow into celebrity[47] within the present century. The output of coal in Chikuzen is also very large.

In a short time the railway, which already approaches[48] within fourteen miles or thereabouts[49] of Nagasaki, will place the port within touch[50] of Kobe and Yokohama, and an impetus[51] will again be given

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[10]считать, [11]окруженный сушею, [12]бухта, [13]изрѣзать, [14]колебаться, [15]входъ, [16]разбросанъ, [17]хорошо содержанный, [18]мѣста увеселенія, [19]площадь, [20]зданіе, [21]клубъ, [22]состоять, [23]исходъ (выселеніе), [24]возникновеніе, [25]вѣроисповѣданіе, [26]скопляться, [27]въ большомъ числѣ, [28]замѣчательный, [29]вѣра, [30]запретить, [31]искра, [32]совершенно, [33]потушить, [34]окрестность, [35]скоро, [36]раздуть, [37]пламя, [38]устраненіе, [39]ограниченіе, [40]шахта, [41]въ широкомъ размѣрѣ, [42]добывать, [43]прилегающій, [44]угольная залежь, [45]добыча, [46]развивающійся, [47]знаменитость, [48]доходить, [49]около того, [50]соприкосновеніе, [51]толчокъ.

to its trade. Passengers and cargo[52] may be landed[53] here and transported[54] by rail to the north, saving[55] a sea journey of four days. Much depends on railway rates[56], but it is safe to say[57] that the land route[58] will be extensively[59] used, for the train ought to reach Yokohama and Tokiyo within twenty-four hours. At present fully half the time is lost to the traveller or merchant while the mail steamer lies in the harbour loading or discharging, so that by the rail route he can reach Kobe before the vessel has cleared[60] the harbour of Nagasaki.

The dock and patent[61] slip[62] are capable[63] of accommodating[64] large vessels. The dock, in fact[65], measures[66] 438 feet in length — 375 feet on blocks[67] — 89 feet in width at top[68], 77 feet at bottom[69], 27½ feet of water on the blocks at spring tides[70], and twenty-two at neap[71] tides. The adjoining[72] engine works[73] are most completely[74] fitted[75], and capable of turning[76] out the best class of new and repair[77] works. They now belong, like the docks, to the Mitsu Bishi Company, which acquired[78] them from the Japanese Government, at whose expense[79] they were originally[80] constructed[81].

The general foreign trade at Nagasaki amounts to about £ 1,750,000 and is rapidly increasing. Coal is the principal article of export, but there is also a good trade in tea (shipped to the United States), rice, tobacco, camphor[82], vegetable-wax[83] (a speciality of Southern Japan), and dried fish. The imports consist mainly of cotton and woollen manufactured goods.

The population of Nagasaki is given in the latest[84] returns[85] as 63,038. Trinkets[86] and curiosities[87] in metal and tortoise-shell[88] are extensivelly[89] produced[90] by the native artists[91].

From «Future Trade in the Far East» by C. C. Wakefield, p. 24.

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[52]судовой грузъ, [53]разгрузить, [54]перевезти, [55]избѣгать, [56]тарифъ, [57]можно смѣло сказать, [58]путь, [59]въ широкомъ размѣрѣ, [60]очиститься въ таможнѣ, [61]патентованный, [62]эллингъ, [63]способенъ, [64]принять, [65]въ сущности, [66]имѣть размѣръ, [67]колодка для пріема киля, [68]верхъ, [69]внизу, [70]весенній самый высокій приливъ, [71]самый низкій отливъ, [72]прилегающій, [73]машинная мастерская, [74]совершенно, [75]снарядить, [76]способна выдѣлать, [77]исправленіе, [78]пріобрѣсть, [79]счетъ, [80]первоначально, [81]соорудить, [82]камфара, [83]растительный воскъ, [84]послѣдній, [85]отчетъ, [86]бездѣлушка, [87]рѣдкость, [88]черепаховая раковина, [89]въ большомъ размѣрѣ, [90]выдѣлывать, [91]художникъ.

91. FORMOSA.

The change[1] of ownership[2] which the island has recently[3] undergone[4] bids fair[5] to prove[6] the means of developing its resources[7] and of rendering[8] it, as it deserves[9] to be, one of the richest possessions[10] of the Mikado. The channel[11] which separates[12] it from the mainland[13] of China is ninety miles wide, and the Pescadores group[14] of islets[15], which have likewise[16] passed into Japanese hands, lie on the Chinese side of Formosa. In the Pescadores or Fisherman group of islands Japan will find the natural harbours which are lacking[17] on the island of Formosa itself, although Tamsui, on the north-west coast, would not be badly[18] off in this respect[19], were it not for the sandbar[20] which greatly impedes[21] the traffic[22].

There are four ports in Formosa, the native name of which is Tai-wan, i. e. Great Bay — but only three are of any importance[23], as Takao, the smallest of the four, does very little trade beyond[24] occasional[25] shipments of sugar.

Tai-wan-fu, the shipping port of which is Anping, ranks[26] as the chief[27] city, and has a population of about 240,000. The walls have a circuit[28] of five miles. Anping is three miles distant, connected with Tai-wan-fu by a creek[29]. The port is very open, indeed merely[30] a roadstead[31], vessels having to lie[32] a mile off[33], and while the south-west monsoon[34] is blowing, during half the year, there is great difficulty in loading[35] and discharging[36]. Sugar is the principal export, and rice ranks next. The volume[37] of trade is now about half a million sterling, but under Japanese auspices[38] it will probably soon show an improvement.

Tamsui and Keelung are the other large ports, and at the first named the value of trade in a year amounts to about one million

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[1]перемѣна, [2]владѣніе, [3]недавно, [4]подвергнуться, [5]подавать большія надежды, [6]оказаться, [7]ресурсы, [8]сдѣлать, [9]заслуживать, [10]владѣніе, [11]проливъ, [12]отдѣлять, [13]материкъ, [14]группа, [15]островокъ, [16]также, [17]недоставать, [18]дурно, [19]отношеніе, [20]песчаный баръ, [21]препятствовать, [22]движеніе, [23]важность, [24]кромѣ, [25]рѣдкій, [26]считаться, [27]главный, [28]окружность, [29]протокъ, [30]лишь, [31]рейдъ, [32]стоять на якорѣ, [33]вдали, [34]муссонъ, [35]нагружать, [36]разгружать, [37]оборотъ, [38]призрѣніе.

sterling[39]. Keelung mainly[40] exports coal, to the extent of between 50,000 and 60,000 tons a year. It is the terminus[41] of a railway line intended to connect with the chief city of the island.

Tea grows well in Formosa, and cereals of all kinds can be cultivated[42] to advantage[43]. Fruits, particularly pine-apples[44], are grown in abundance[45]. Sulphur[46] exists[47], and the Japanese are certain to develop this and other mineral[48] wealth in the island without further loss of time.

The aborigines[49] of Formosa are likely to prove tractable[50], and will become good subjects[51] of the Emperor of Japan. If trouble arises[52], it will be mainly[53] with the Hakkas, a hardy[54] race of settlers from the mainland of China, who, however, may be relied[55] upon to resign[56] themselves to the inevitable[57] before very long.

From: «Future Trade in the Far East» by C. C. Wakefield, p. 29.

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92. SAKÉ BREWING.

«A fungus[1] is made to grow, in a dark[2] chamber[3], on rice which has been steamed[4]. This fungus alone performs[5] the same work as is done in our breweries by the malt[6] and yeast[7]. Yeast is first produced from it. For this purpose[8], the rice which is covered[9] with fungus is mashed[10] together with a fresh quantity[11] of steamed rice at a temperature[12] of almost 0° Centigrade. The substance[13] which has been formed[14] by the growth of the fungus changes[15] the starch[16] into sugar. When the change into sugar has advanced[17] sufficiently[18], the mash is warmed[19], the mycelium[20] of the fungus breaks up into yeast cells[21], and the fermentation[22] commences[23]. When the necessary[24] yeast is made,

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[39]фунтовъ стерлинговъ, [40]главнымъ образомъ, [41]конечный пунктъ, [42]культивировать, [43]выгодно, [44]ананасъ, [45]обиліе, [46]сѣра, [47]существовать, [48]минеральное богатство, [49]туземецъ, [50]покорный, [51]подданный, [52]возникнуть, [53]главнымъ образомъ, [54]смѣлый, [55]положиться, [56]примириться, [57]неизбѣжный.

[1]грибъ, [2]темный, [3]комната, [4]парить, [5]исполнять, [6]солодъ, [7]дрожжи, [8]цѣль, [9]покрыть, [10]толочь, [11]количество, [12]температура, [13]вещество, [14]образовать, [15]мѣнять, [16]крахмалъ, [17]двигаться впередъ, [18]достаточно, [19]согрѣвать, [20]споры, клѣточки, [21]клѣточки, [22]броженіе, [23]начинать, [24]необходимый.

the chief[25] process[26] is proceeded with[27]. Steamed rice is added[28] simultaneously[29]. The diastase[30] of the rice with the fugus changes the starch into sugar, which is hardly[31] produced when it is immediately fermented by the yeast. Both processes go on with equal[32] activity[33] side by side. When the formation[34] of sugar is complete[35], the fermentation also ceases[36] a few days after. The mash is pressed[37], and the saké subjected[38] to an after-fermentation, whereby[39] the last particle[40] capable[41] of fermentation disappears[42]. The saké then undergoes[43] Pasteur's process, so that it may keep.

The whole process of saké-making takes forty days, and European chemists[44] say that it could not be improved upon. It is during the summer months that saké is subjected to what is known as Pasteur's process[45], though it has been practised[46] in Japan centuries before Pasteur was born. Saké ought to have five distinct[47] tastes — sweetness[48], sharpness[49], sourness[50], bitterness[51], and astringency[52], with a flavour[53] of fusel oil[54] in addition[55]! It contains from 11 to 17 per cent of alcohol[56]. I think it faint[57], sickly[58] and nauseous[59].

From: «Unbeaten Tracks in Japan», by Mrs. Bishop., p. 223.

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93. POTTERY[1].

It is true that work at which a Japanese would hardly[2] look passes muster[3] with foreigners. I went with Mr. Noguchi to Awata pottery, where 200 men are employed[4] in making cream-coloured ware[5] for exportation[6], and there wasted[7] two and a half hours in buying a tea-service not only because, being made for the English market, nearly

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[25]главный, [26]процессъ, [27]приступать къ . . . [28]прибавить, [29]одновременно, [30]діастазъ, [31]едва, [32]равный, [33]дѣятельность, [34]образованіе, [35]оконченъ, [36]превратиться, [37]прессовать, [38]подвергнуть, [39]чѣмъ, [40]частица, [41]способный, [42]исчезать, [43]подвергаться, [44]химикъ, [45]процессъ, [46]практиковать, [47]отдѣльный, [48]сладость, [49]острота, [50]кислота, [51]горечь, [52]вяжущій вкусъ, [53]привкусъ, [54]сивушное масло, [55]придача, [56]спиртъ, [57]слабый, [58]приторный, [59]вызывать тошноту.

[1]гончарное производство, [2]едва, [3]сходить, [4]занятый, [5]товаръ, [6]вывозъ, [7]тратить попусту.

all the cups were crowded[8] with gaudy[9] butter-flies[10], and there was scarcely[11] a cup or saucer[12] that was perfectly circular[13].

I cannot join in the uncritical[14] admiration of modern Japanese art which is fashionable[15] in some quarters. The human[16] figure is always badly drawn[17], and the representations of it grotesque[18] and exaggerated[19]. Japanese sculpture[20] is nearly always caricature[21], and even as such, is deficient[22] in accuracy[23] and delicacy[24] of finish. Generally in their best modern productions, they do not imitate themselves, and an attempt to please the Western buyer results[25] in lacquer overburdened[26] with expensive ornament, gorgeous screens[27] heavy with coarse gilding, and glaringly[28] incongruous[29] painting or costly[30] embroideries in silk of harsh[31], crude[32] colours, china overloaded[33] with colour, pattern[34] and gilding, and bronzes[35] crowded with incongruous collections of men and beasts[36], all the work of the craftsman[37], and not of the artist.

From: «Unbeaten Tracks in Japan», by M. Bishop, p. 422.

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94. THE TRADE OF KOREA FOR 1895.

H. B. M. Consul General W. C. Hillier has many things in his Trade Report for 1895 that are interesting to the general reader[1]. We should like to quote[2] the Report *in extenso*[3], but must content ourselves with a few extracts. He is somewhat surprised that, —

«The improvement in trade, especially[4] in the import branch[5], which was so noticeable[6] a feature[7] in 1894, has been fully maintained[8] during the year under review[9]. The total net trade of the country for 1895 which has come under the cognisance[10] of the maritime customs amounts to the sum of 12,884,232 dol., an increase of some 2,000,000

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[8]переполненный, [9]яркій, [10]бабочка, [11]едва, [12]блюдце, [13]круглое, [14]не критическій, [15]модно, [16]человѣческій, [17]нарисованный, [18]смѣшной, [19]преувеличенный, [20]скульптура, [21]карикатура, [22]недоставать, [23]точность, [24]тонкость, [25]выражаться, [26]отягощенный, [27]ширмы, [28]бросающійся въ глаза, [29]несообразный, [30]дорогой, [31]жесткій, [32]кричащій, [33]обременить, [34]рисунокъ, [35]бронза, [36]животное, [37]ремесленникъ.

[1]читатель вообще, [2]цитировать, [3]полностью, [4]особенно, [5]отдѣлъ, [6]замѣтно, [7]черта, [8]поддержать, [9]обзоръ, [10]вѣдѣніе.

dol. on the figures[11] for 1894 and an increase of nearly 5,000,000 dol. on those for 1893».

Mr. Hillier, quite correctly[12], no doubt, thinks this expansion[13] in trade may be attributed[14] in a large degree[15] to the presence of the Japanese army in 1894 and part of 1895. The Commissariate[16] Department purchased[17] native[18] produce[19], coolies were employed in the transport service, and both were well paid; in addition[20] to this Japan loaned to the Korean Government 3,000,000 yen. In these ways[21] Koreans had more money come to them, and as far as our observation[22] goes, they do their part in keeping it in circulation[23]. But after making all due allowance[24] for these various causes, Mr. Hillier is of the opinion that:

«The increase has been so considerable that there are grounds[25] for concluding that a portion[26], at any rate, of the improvement may be ascribed[27] to the gradual development[28] of healthier economic[29] conditions. One hopeful[30] sign, at any rate[31], is the increasing activity[32], forced upon[33] them in the first instance by the absence[34] of Chinese traders during the war time, of the native merchants who have hitherto been distinguished by a singular commercial apathy[35]. During the past year many of them, more especially from Wunsan, went in person to Shanghai to purchase goods — in the words of the Commissioner[36] of Customs at the above mentioned[37] port—«a hitherto unprecedented[38] act of enterprise»[39], and a large class of petty vendors[40] is gradually springing[41] up, who distribute[42] foreign goods in small quantities[43], and buy up with the proceeds native produce suitable[44] for export».

When we consider the absence of roads in the country and primitive[45] means of transportation, it is not difficult to see that the development of the resources[46] of the interior[47] is seriously hampered[48], and must necessarily be slow. It is encouraging[49], however, that the returns[50] show an expansion[51] in trade and that too in spite[52] of —

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[11]цифра, [12]правильно, [13]расширеніе, [14]приписать, [15]степень, [16]интендантство, [17]покупать, [18]туземный, [19]продуктъ, [20]вдобавокъ, [21]путь, [22]наблюденіе, [23]обращеніе, [24]принимая во вниманіе, [25]основаніе, [26]часть, [27]приписать, [28]развитіе, [29]экономическій, [30]обнадеживающій, [31]во всякомъ случаѣ, [32]дѣятельность, [33]вынужденный силой, [34]отсутствіе, [35]апатія, [36]комиссаръ, [37]вышеупомянутый, [38]безъ прецедента, [39]предпріимчивость, [40]продавецъ, [41]возникать, [42]распространять, [43]количество, [44]подходящій, [45]примитивный, [46]естественный, [47]внутренняя часть государства, [48]затруднять, [49]поощрительно, [50]отчетъ, [51]расширеніе, [52]несмотря на.

«The perpetual[53] anarchy[54] which seems to prevail[55] in certain provinces, and which up to the present the Government has utterly[56] failed[57] to cope[58], but, provided only a stronger and more stable[59] central Government can be brought into existance[60], it may reasonably[61] be expected that the figures of the present year will not only be maintained, but even exceeded[62] in the near future».

The total net trade, excluding re-exports, as given by the Consul General for the last five years is 1891, 10,249,199 dol.; 1892, 9,669,400 dol; 1893, 7,986,840 dol.; 1894, 11,057,892 dol; 1895, 12,884,232 dol.

On the articles[63] of export which are mainly[64] agricultural[65], the report finds the «advance has not been so considerable as might have been expected».

«The bean[66] export has advanced from £ 50,000 in 1894 to £ 110,000 in 1895. Cowhides[67] also show a considerable increase. The export of rice has declined somewhat, but this is due to the fact that a large quantity of the rice exported in 1894 was a re-export of Chinese rice, which, to the value of over 1,000,000 dol., has been admitted[68] into country duty-free[69] to supply[70] the deficiency[71] caused by the failure of the 1893 harvest[72].

The fish-manure[73] industry[74] has this season[75] failed completely[76], the export only amounting[77] to 9,000 dol., against 235,000 dol. for the preceeding year.

The declared export of gold has increased from 950,000 dol. in 1894 to 1,360,279 dol., due largely to the expansion of gold-mining[78] in the neighbourhood of Wunsan, which has been greatly encouraged by the high silver price of gold. It is calculated[79] that the gold that leaves[80] the country is at least double[81] the amount declared at the Custom-house, and estimate which, considering the enormous[82] excess[83] of imports over exports, would seem by no means exaggerated[84]».

The report discusses[85] at some length the «keen[86] competition

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[53]постоянный, [54]анархія, [55]господствовать, [56]совершенно, [57]неудаваться, [58]бороться, [59]устойчивость, [60]существованіе, [61]разумно, [62]превысить, [63]предметъ, [64]главнымъ образомъ, [65]сельскохозяйственный, [66]бобъ, [67]шкура, [68]допустить, [69]беспошлинно, [70]пополнить, [71]недостатокъ, [72]урожай, [73]удобреніе, [74]промышленность, [75]сезонъ, [76]совершенно, [77]достигать, [78]промывка золота, [79]разсчитать, [80]оставлять, [81]вдвойнѣ, [82]громадный, [83]превышеніе, [84]преувеличенный, [85]обсуждать, [86]острый.

that has recently[87] arisen[88] between the Japanese and Manchester products[89]». The Chinese traders did not return until the year was half gone, and this gave the commercial field[90] to the Japanese, who took advantage[91] of the opportunity[92] thus presented them.

«As far as cotton goods are concerned[93], their most conspicuous[94] success has been in miscellaneous[95] piece-goods[96], and yarns[97]».

«The import[98] of Japanese piece-goods, which before the war was insignificant[99], has grown from £ 13,500 in 1894 to £ 78,000 in the current[100] year. This remarkable increase has been largely gained[101] by a careful[102] study of the needs[103] of the native buyer[104]. The Commissioner of Customs[105] at Wunsan, where the figures have risen from £ 3,500 to £ 39,000, remarks[106] in commenting[107] upon this fact: «This sudden and almost startling[108] growth is due to the adroitness[109] displayed[110] by the Japanese weavers[111] in having closely[112] adopted[113] the texture[114], length[115] and width of the native cotton goods made in south Korea, which are deservedly[116] popular for durability[117], and whose width, eighteen inches[118], is specially[119] adapted[120] to the making of Korean clothing without waste»[121]. Doubtless[122] similar[123] efforts[124] to suit[125] Korean tastes[126] were made at the other ports. The Japanese goods are much cheaper that the native article which is made by hand, but it remains to be seen whether their wearing[127] qualities[128] are such as to enable[129] them to retain[130] command[131] of the market.

«The import of yarns has advanced from £ 10,000 in 1894 to £ 42,000, of which only about 25% is absorbed[132] by English or Indian products. The Japanese yarn, though coarser[133] and less evenly[134] spun[135], is about five dollars a picul (133 lbs.) cheaper than the British article, and is rapidly[136] supplanting[137] the latter, as well as the very inferior native yarn, in the manufacture of the native cotton goods.

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[87]недавно, [88]возникнуть, [89]произведеніе, [90]поле, [91]воспользоваться, [92]случай, [93]касаться, [94]выдающійся, [95]разный, [96]матерія, [97]пряжа, [98]ввозъ, [99]незначительный, [100]текущій, [101]пріобрѣсть, [102]тщательный, [103]нужда, [104]покупатель, [105]таможня, [106]замѣчать, [107]комментировать, [108]поразительный, [109]ловкость, [110]выказать, [111]ткачъ, [112]близко, [113]принять, [114]ткань, [115]длина, [116]заслуженно, [117]прочность, [118]дюймъ, [119]специально, [120]приноровить, [121]тратить попусту, [122]безъ сомнѣнія, [123]подобный, [124]усиліе, [125]угодить, [126]вкусъ, [127]носка, [128]качество, [129]дать возможность, [130]удержать, [131]господство, [132]поглотить, [133]грубый, [134]ровно, [135]прясть, [136]быстро, [137]замѣщать.

«As far as the other cottons are concerned, in which the Japanese manufacturers, as a rule, strive[138] to imitate as closely as possible the Manchester fabrics[139], the Japanese increase is far less marked».

In sheetings[140] the report admits[141] an advance of £ 6,000 in value of the Japanese article, while the British has «remained almost stationary[142]». The Japanese grey[143] shirtings[144], which also show an increase, the total value being £ 4,300, are however still insignificant[145] when compared with the British shirtings which are £ 270,000. The conclusion[146] reached by Mr. Hillier is that «miscellaneous Japanese piece-goods should be regarded as the rivals[147] of the British shirtings far more than the Japanese imitation[148] of the British fabric».

The Japanese cotton import in 1893 was only £ 5,000 in 1894, £ 27,000 and in 1895, £ 125,000 an increase «sufficiently[149] startling to cause anxiety to those interested[150] in the import of British manufactures» into Korea, even after making due allowance[151] for all advantages the Japanese had during the first six months of sole[152] control[153]. Japanese competition[154], in Korea at least, is not a myth[155].

From: «Korean Repository», 1896, p. 411.

95. KOREAN COAST TRADE.

Visitors to Chemulpo and residents[1] as well, seeing two Korean steamers anchored in the roadstead[2], frequently ask why they are idle and whether there is not sufficient trade or passenger[3] traffic[4] to keep them running[5]. This is the more natural when we see an extensive[6] seacoast rarely[7] met[8] with in a small country. It implies[9] either absence[10] of resources[11] or indifference[12] to trade on the part of the people, or both.

Being a resident in the country of thirteen years, and acquainted with the people, and with a knowledge of the resources as well as of

[138]стараться, [139]ткань, [140]шитингъ, [141]допускать, [142]стоять на одномъ мѣстѣ, [143]суровый, [144]шертингъ, [145]незначительный, [146]заключеніе, [147]соперникъ, [148]поддѣлка, [149]достаточно, [150]заинтересованный, [151]принимая во вниманіе, [152]единственный, [153]контроль, [154]конкуренція, [155]миѳъ.

[1]житель, [2]рейдъ, [3]пассажиръ, [4]движеніе, [5]работа, [6]обширный, [7]рѣдко, [8]встрѣтить, [9]указывать, [10]отсутствіе, [11]ресурсъ, [12]безразличіе.

the coast, makes an answer to the inquiries difficult, as the political situation is somewhat involved[13], and I therefore seek[14] to avoid[15] them as much as possible.

The question, however, is pertinent[16] and should be answered. Why are Korean steamers anchored at Chemulpo harbour; and why is the coast trade left to Japanese enterprise[17]?

In 1894 the Nippon Yusen Kaisha secured the control of the three Korean Government steamers, the Hyenick, Chángriong and Hairiong. What underlying[18] motive[19] prompted[20] this I will not say. The company agreed to take a number of Koreans as students into their offices, some receiving instruction in trade in general and others to be placed on board their steamers to learn navigation[21]. The arrangement[22] looked well. But for one reason or another it did not work as well as it was expected, and into the details of which the reader may not care to go. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha made a few trips[23] along the coast under the agreement[24], but the steamers were soon taken off the coast run, and made use of in their own trade.

It seems to me that if the trade and passenger traffic had been properly[25] fostered[26], if a schedule[27] had been issued and adhered[28] to, so that Koreans in treaty and non-treaty ports could have relied[29] on it, a profitable[30] business could and would have been done. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha could not but have known this, and must have had some private reason for not pushing[31] it with its well-known vigour[32]. The fine coast from Chemulpo SW and S with an extent[33] of 400 miles, with good harbours situated in the best districts[34]; the coast to Pyeng Yang where Chinese junks before the war carried off annually[35] from 180,000 to 200,000 piculs of rice, not to speak of other products, affords[36] splendid[37] facilities[38] for extensive[39] trade. As a matter of fact, the small steamer plying[40] between Chemulpo and Pyeng Yang did a good business last season. She carried the Korean flag[41], it is true, but was under Japanese control. Instead of developing this trade, two of the steamers were sent to Japan and the Loo Choo

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[13]запутанный, [14]искать, [15]избѣгать, [16]дѣльный, [17]предпріимчивость, [18]тайный, [19]побужденіе, [20]подстрекать, [21]мореходство, [22]сдѣлка, [23]рейсъ, [24]соглашеніе, [25]надлежащимъ образомъ, [26]покровительствовать, [27]расписаніе, [28]придерживаться, [29]полагаться, [30]выгодный, [31]проводить, [32]энергія, [33]протяженіе, [34]мѣстность, [35]ежегодно, [36]давать, [37]великолѣпный, [38]удобство, [39]обширный, [40]ходить, [41]флагъ.

Islands, and after a while returned for repairs[42] at the expense[43] of the Korean Government. The steamers were anchored in Chemulpo pending[44] the settlement[45] of the claim[46]. The loss to trade, the damage[47] to the steamers cannot but be very great by such a course[48], not to mention the indirect[49] loss[50] to the people and Government in the non-development of the resources[51] of the country.

Steamers entering[52] and clearing[53] from and to Korean non-treaty ports during 1894 are mostly under the Korean flag, which, with a few exceptions[54], is true of 1895, though it should be said that while flying[55] the Korean flag some were owned[56] by Japanese. The sailing[57] vessels[58] without exception were owned by Japanese, though a few were under the Korean flag. This for Chemulpo, where most of the coast trade with non-treaty ports has been carried on[59]. Fusan shows[60] few steamers and most of these for 1894-1895 were Japanese. The same is the case with sailing vessels, which are all Japanese. At Wunsan in 1894—1895 no sailing vessels called, and as it is well known that the Korean steamers visited[61] that port only a few times, the major[62] part must have been Japanese. Of junks or any other type[63] of sailing vessels Wunsan records nothing, which is remarkable[64], as there must be considerable[65] trade in the few non-treaty ports between[66] Fusan and Wunsan, but such craft[67] come from Japan and return without troubling[68] treaty ports. It is stated that the trade in dried[69] fish has of late[70] years decreased[71], which is true, as less comes either to Fusan or Wunsan. I am speaking from reliable[72] information[73] that not alone Japanese sailing craft, but small steamers have loaded[74] this article in two of the non-treaty ports, situated[75] between Fusan and Wunsan, and if they can carry off this one article they can carry off[76] cereals[77] also. In fact[78] it has been done almost next-door[79] to the port of Fusan. The same irregular[80] trade has been carried on at Chemulpo in the north by the Chinese and at Majoribanks and other ports further

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[42]ремонтъ, [43]расходъ, [44]въ ожиданіи, [45]рѣшеніе, [46]требованіе, [47]порча, [48]поступокъ, [49]косвенный, [50]убытокъ, [51]ресурсъ, [52]входящій, [53]выходящій, [54]исключеніе, [55]носить, [56]владѣть, [57]парусный, [58]судно, [59]вести, [60]показать, [61]посѣщать, [62]большинство, [63]типъ, [64]замѣчательный, [65]значительный, [66]между, [67]судно, [68]безпокоить, [69]сушеный, [70]послѣдній, [71]уменьшиться, [72]достовѣрный, [73]свѣдѣніе, [74]нагружать, [75]расположенный, [76]увезти, [77]злаки, [78]дѣйствительно, [79]рядомъ, [80]неправильный.

south by the Japanese. The object[81] in calling attention[82] to these facts is to show that there is a good coast trade here already, and that it should have been carried on and developed by the Korean steamers.

From: «The Korean Repository» 1896, p. 486.

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96. KOREAN MONEY, WEIGHT AND MEASURES.

In the following list we give the Sinico-Korean terms and native terms as well. The latter are in brackets. The English equivalents are approximate only.

Native Copper Cash:

1 nyang, a hundred cash	=	10 chön (ton)
1 chön (ton) ten cash	=	10 p'un *)
1 p'un, one cash	=	10 yi.

Modern Coinage:

1 wün, dollar	=	10 kak
1 kak, dime (not coined now)	=	2 păk-tong
1 păk-tong, nickel	=	5 tong-jön
1 tong-jön, cent	=	yŭp, cash.

Time (old style):

1 nyun (hă) year	=	12 wŭl (tal)
1 wul (tal) month	=	30 il (nal)
1 il (nal) day	=	12 si
1 si, two hours	=	10 pun, two minutes each.

The Koreans who have come in contact with westerners use our divisions of time, calling them respectively year = ha, month = tal, day = nal, hour = si, minute = pun, second = ch'o, quarter-hour = kak.

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[81]цѣль, [82]вниманіе.

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*) The cash used in Seoul are five-cash pieces, making only two to the Chön or ton.

Weight:

1 t'oe, 3,732 lbs.	=	2,800 keun
1 in, 40 lbs.	=	30 keun
1 keun, catty, 1 1/3 lbs.	=	16 nyang
1 nyang, 1 1/3 oz.	=	10 chŏn
1 chŏn, 64 grains (about)		

Linear Measure:

1 chu ch'un (celestial circumference)	=	360 to
1 to, degree	=	200 yi
1 yi, three-tenths mile	=	180 chang (kil)
1 chang (kil) stature, 9 ft.	=	2 po (kŭ-reum)
1 po, pace, 4 1/2 ft.	=	5 ch'ŭk (cha)
1 cha, about a foot	=	10 chŏn (ch'i)
1 chŏn, an inch	=	10 p'un = 1/10 inch

Square Measure:

1 pang yi, surface 2,430,000 sq. ft.	=	500 myo (pat tu duk)
1 kyung (one day's ploughing)	=	100 myo
1 myo, about 4860 sq. ft.	=	10 pun
1 pun, about 486 sq. ft.	=	6 pang-jang
1 pang-jang (square stature, 81 sq. ft.)	=	4 pang-po
1 pang-po, about 20 sq. ft.	=	25 pang-ch'ŭk
1 pang-ch'ŭk (not quite one sq. ft.)	=	100 pang chŏn
1 pang-chŏn, about one sq. inch.		

Spherical Measures:

1 kwun, circle	=	360 to
1 whan, ball	=	12 kung
1 wŭn	=	4 sa-sang-han
1 kung, circuit	=	30 to
1 sang, quadrant	=	90 to
1 to, degree	=	60 pun
1 pun, minute of circle.		

Grain Measure:

1 sŭk (sŭm) bag	=	10 tu (mal)
1 tu, about 15 qt.	=	10 seung (toé)

1 seung, 1 1/2 qt.	=	10 hap (hop)
1 hap, handful	=	10 chak
1 chak	=	10 myo.

From: «Korean Review», 1901, p. 304.

97. JAPANESE BANKING IN KOREA.

Commercially the interests of Japan in Korea are so great that they stand in a class by themselves. Of course[1] American oil, English cotton and Chinese silk play an important part, but these lines[2] of trade are carried on by comparatively[3] a very small number of houses and little retailing[4] is done by foreign houses.

The Japanese trade, on the contrary, is carried on by a very large number of retail dealers all over the country, who come in much closer contact[5] with the Koreans than the foreigners do. To be sure, there are a number of Chinese retailers, but in the country they are mostly mere[6] hawkers[7] or peddlers[8] who carry their goods on their backs, and in most cases they are mere agents of a few large houses. With the Japanese each merchant owns his little shop, brings his family to Korea and becomes more or less a fixture[9]. Even the larger Chinese houses are only branches[10] of firms whose headquarters[11] are in Shanghai or some other Chinese port. They are therefore stocked[12] and financed[13] from those points[14] and are so far independent[15] of banking facilities[16] in Korea, except for the mere matter of exchange[17].

With the Japanese houses it is quite different. Their sales[18] are more rapid and their business is more «hand to hand» as one might say. Rapidity[19] of manipulation[20], keenness[21] of competition[22] and the necessity of taking instant advantage[23] of trade opportunities make banking facilities a matter of prime[24] importance to them.

The same causes[25] tend[26] to make them more sensitive[27] to mone-

[1]конечно, [2]спеціальности, [3]сравнительно, [4]розничная торговля, [5]тѣсное общеніе, [6]лишь только, [7]разносчикъ, [8]разносчикъ, [9]постоянный, осѣдлый житель, [10]отдѣленіе, [11]главное управленіе, [12]снабжать товаромъ, [13]финансировать, [14]мѣсто, [15]независимый, [16]удобство, [17]мѣна денегъ, [18]продажа, [19]быстрота, [20]обращеніе, [21]сила, [22]конкуренція, [23]воспользоваться, [24]первый, [25]причина, [26]клониться, [27]чувствительный.

tary[28] fluctuations[29] in the peninsula[30]. The Chinese houses being branches of firms in China, hold their goods in consignment[31] as it were, and they can sell or wait as they please. But the Japanese merchant, living as he does, from day to day on the daily profits[32] of his business, has no option[33]. He must sell, let the balance of profit or loss[34] fall where it may. This is why the rapid fall[35] in value of the Korean currency[36] has worked such dire[37] results among the Japanese. Almost all Koreans receive their income[38] in Korean money and the amount they receive does not vary with the fluctuations of exchange; consequently[39] the depreciation[40] of the Korean money looks to them like a rise in value of the yen and consequently a rise in price of all Japanese goods. This can have but one result--damage[41] to Japanese trade.

Now no one would be so hardy[42] as to deny that the Japanese trade has been of very great value to the Koreans. No other one thing is doing so much to bring about a higher standard[43] of material comfort in this country. A walk through the Japanese quarter and a very superficial[44] examination of the goods displayed[45] there for sale will be enough to convince[46] one of the truth[47] of this statement[48]. Such being the case, Korea owes something to this trade and it is only a short-sighted[49] policy which allows race prejudice[50] and political spleen[51] to view with complacency[52], if not actual satisfaction, the decline of Japanese trade in Korea.

Korea owes it to Japan to establish a reliable[53] circulating medium[54] and one whose recognised[55] intrinsic[56] value is so far above suspicion as to render impossible the almost farcical[57] exhibition of the last year or two. Brisk[58] sales on narrow margins[59], which is the very soul[60] of successful trade, has been rendered impossible; for between the time the merchant clears[61] his goods at the Chemulpo Custom House and the time he opens them up in Seoul, his profit may have been wiped out[62] three times over by a jump[63] in the rate of exchange[64].

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[28]денежный, [29]колебаніе, [30]полуостровъ, [31]комиссія, [32]прибыль, [33]выборъ, [34]убытокъ, [35]быстрое паденіе, [36]деньги, [37]ужасный, [38]доходъ, [39]слѣдовательно, [40]пониженіе, [41]вредъ, [42]отважный, [43]состояніе, [44]поверхностный, [45]показанный, [46]убѣдить, [47]истина, [48]заявленіе, [49]близорукій, [50]предубѣжденіе, [51]ненависть, [52]снисхожденіе (любезность), [53]надежный, [54]деньги, [55]признанный, [56]дѣйствительный, [57]шуточный, [58]быстрый, [59]незначительная прибыль, [60]душа, [61]очищаетъ таможенной пошлиной, [62]стерто (потеряно), [63]скачокъ, [64]курсъ.

The fact it sometimes, or even half the times, works the other way is no compensation[65], for it makes business a mere[66] lottery[67], and profit depend not upon business sagacity[68], but upon the mere cast[69] of the die[70].

Another great evil[71] that this brings about is a curtailing[72] of the business of the banks. With a currency running frantically[73] from one extreme to the other, and every nickel[74] needing to be scrutinised[75] through a magnifying[76] glass, no self-respecting bank will carry on exchange transactions in it. They will, because they must, simply ignore[77] it. The result is that the legitimate[78] business of exchange, which should form part of the profits of banking industry, is handed over to small and irresponsible[79] parties, who by tricks[80] of the trade are able to push[81] exchange up or down to suit[82] their own purposes, and the evil is multiplied[83]. The money broker[84] thrives[85] on rapid fluctuations — the very thing that kills the merchant. If the bankers could afford to do exchange business, the brokers could do no harm, for the daily quotations[86] of the conservative banks would be a check[87] upon the imagination of the brokers. As we see in Yokohama for instance. When the bank exchange between yen and U. S. gold is 49½ and you want to buy American gold, the broker is bound[88] to give you an eighth or a quarter better than the bank, and if you want to buy yen they are still bound to give you a little more than the bank. In other words, the broker must always make a smaller profit than the bank. But in Korea the brokers are a law unto themselves. It is plain[89], however, that the remedy does not lie in suppressing[90] the broker, but in providing such a reliable[91] medium of exchange that the banks can afford to make daily quotations. Then the strident[92] voice of the broker would subside[93] to a gentle peep[94], and the banks would acquire a legitimate avenue[95] of profit. It seems than the real interest of Japan and Korea both demand a reliable currency. In order to secure this one of two things, it seems to us,

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[65]возмѣщеніе убытковъ, [66]только, просто, [67]лотерея, [68]проницательность, [69]метаніе, [70]игральная кость, [71]зло, [72]уменьшеніе, урѣзываніе, [73]неистово, [74]никкелевая монета, [75]осмотрѣть, [76]увеличительное стекло, [77]не обращать вниманіе, [78]законный, [79]неотвѣтственный, [80]уловки, [81]толкать, двигать, [82]подходить, [83]умножать, [84]мѣняло, [85]процвѣтать, [86]курсовая цѣна денегъ, [87]узда, [88]обязанъ, [89]ясно, [90]подавленіе, [91]надежный, [92]пронзительный, [93]утихнетъ, [94]щебетанье, [95]аллея, путь.

must be done. The Korean Government must be educated up to the point where it will be able to see that there can be no possible profit in minting[96] money, if it is done honestly; or, on the other hand, it must be made the subject of firm diplomatic action. The difficulty of this latter course is that there can be no united action. There are Powers in treaty relation with Korea whose commercial interests are practically nil[97] in the peninsula and whose political interests are not in line with an overwhelming[98] commercial supremacy[99] on the part of Japan. Each Power will seek its own interests in every case, and it would be folly[100] to expect any other Power, to whom the rehabilitation[101] of Korea's finances is a matter of indifference[102], to help in a course which would be of advantage to Japan.

But another difficulty still besets the Japanese banks in Korea. The Japanese Government, for what reason it is hard to surmise[103], decided to withdraw[104] from circulation all the one-yen bills and make the five-yen piece the unit[105] of measure. Consequently all transactions smaller than five yen must be made in subsidiary coin. The silver yen was thoroughly[106] accepted[107] and later the yen bills[108] attained[109] a very secure hold upon the Koreans, but the fifty, twenty and ten-sen coins never went far here. The withdrawal of the yen bill was therefore a severe blow[110] to Japanese trade in Korea, and this in turn had bad effect upon the banks. It was felt that something must be done to remedy[111] this difficulty. The matter was taken up in earnest and Minister Hayaschi in Seoul proposed to his Government that the First National Bank of Japan, which has flourishing[112] branches in various treaty ports of Korea, be authorised to put out a special one-yen bill for use in Korea. This is not a Japanese Government note but a special strictly private[113] bank-note; but its genesis[114] and authorisation and banking render[115] it a safe medium[116] as the Japanese Government notes themselves. When this special bank-note appeared, bearing[117] on its face clear evidence of its being made for internal[118] use in Korea alone, some of the officials demurred[119], saying

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[96]чеканка, [97]нуль, [98]подавляющій, [99]превосходство, [100]безуміе, [101]возстановленіе, [102]безразличіе, [103]предположить, [104]изъять, [105]единица, [106]совсѣмъ, [107]охотно принимаемый, [108]банкнотъ, [109]достигать, [110]ударъ, [111]исправить, [112]цвѣтущій, [113]частный, [114]происхожденіе, [115]дѣлать, [116]денежный знакъ, [117]носить, [118]внутренній, [119]возражать.

that this was a trespass[120] upon the prerogatives[121] of the Korean Government, whose duty alone it was to provide a currency for the peninsula. The bank replied that these notes were not legal tender[122] and so no one was obliged to use them that did not wish to; moreover, that they were not real money, but only the equivalent[123] to notes of hand and backed[124] only by the reserves of the bank.

We have received from the Dai Ichi Ginko a statement regarding this suspiciousness on the part of the Government towards this issue of bank-notes, and from the following facts it should be plain to any one that though there are some who still hesitate to handle[125] them, such hesitation is quite unwarranted[126].

When the authorisation for issuing[127] and circulating the bank-notes in Korea was granted to the Dai Ichi Ginko, the Department[128] of Finance in Tokyo asked and empowered[129] the consuls stationed at the different ports in Korea to supervise[130] the circulation[131] of the notes in their several localities. At the same time the different branches[132] of the bank in Korea were instructed to furnish the Japanese Consulates quarterly[133] reports showing the amount of notes in circulation, and also the amount of reserves held for the redemption[134] of the notes. After these reports have been carefully examined by the various Consuls, the General Superintendent of the Korea branches of the Dai Ichi Ginko shall furnish[135] the Japanese Minister at Seoul a minute[136] report as to the amount of the reserves. When this report is approved[137], it will be published[138] in the various papers in the different ports of Korea. Since then these bills are issued under strict supervision of the Japanese Government, whose one object[139] naturally is the establishment of a thoroughly trustworthy[140] currency, and since every note thus issued is backed[141] by a gold reserve equivalent to its total face value[142], there can be no reasonable doubt as to the trustworthiness[143] of these notes and their immediate acceptance[144] by the Koreans. As a fact, the Koreans did accept them without hesitation from the very

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[120]нарушеніе, [121]прерогативы, [122]деньги, отказъ отъ которыхъ запрещенъ закономъ, [123]равный, [124]резервные фонды, [125]обращаться, употреблять, [126]неоправдываемый, [127]выпусканіе, [128]департаментъ, [129]уполномочить, [130]наблюдать, [131]обращеніе, [132]отдѣленіе, [133]четверть года, [134]выкупъ, [135]снабдить, [136]подробной, [137]одобренъ, [138]опубликованъ, [139]цѣль, [140]надежный, [141]обезпеченъ, [142]нарицательная стоимость, [143]надежность, [144]принятіе.

day they were issued, and the obstacles[145] interposed[146] by the Government are rather academical[147] than practical. One foreign representative has pointedly[148] instructed the bank not to send it any of these notes, but this will have little influence upon the mass[149] of the Koreans, whose confidence in the financial ability[150] of their own countrymen may possibly have been a little shaken[151] by recent events[152].

From: «Korean Review», p. 250.



[145]препятствіе, [146]выставленный, [147]академическій, [148]положительно, [149]масса, [150]способность, [151]поколебленный, [152]событіе.

VIII.

SUNDRIES.

98. MAXIMS.

The elder Baron Rothschild had the walls of his bank placarded with the following maxims.

1. Carefully examine every detail of your business.
2. Be prompt in everything.
3. Take time to consider, and then decide quickly.
4. Bear troubles patiently.
5. Be brave in the struggle of life.
6. Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.
7. Never tell business lies.
8. Make no useless acquaintances.
9. Never try to appear something more than you are.
10. Pay your debts promptly.
11. Shun strong liquor.
12. Employ your time well.
13. Be polite to everybody.
14. Never be discouraged.
15. Do not reckon upon chance.
16. Dare to go forward.
17. Then work and you will be certain to succeed.

99. EXERCISE.

In a lofty[1] barn[2] heavy bags[3] of sand[4] are hung in a circle by long ropes[5] to the roof[6], and in the middle of these the student takes up his position[7]. He then strikes[8] one of these bags a good blow[9] with his fist[10], sending it flying[11] to a distance from him, another in the same way, then another, and so on until he has all swinging[12] about him in every possible direction[13]. By the time he has hit two or three, it is time to look out for the return of the first, and sometimes two will come down on him at once from opposite[14] quarters[15]; his part is to be ready for all emergencies[16], and keep the whole lot[17] swinging without ever one touching him. If he fails[18] in this, he must not aspire[19] to escort[20] a traveller over a lonesome[21] plain[22]; and besides, the ruthless[23] sand-bag will knock[24] him head over heels[25] into the bargain[26].

From «Chinese Sketches». H. Giles, p. 62.

100. LI T'AI POH.

A celebrated poet, the Anacreon of China, who flourished in A. D. 669—792. He was admitted to a close intimacy with the reigning Emperor, but ultimately lost favour and ended his days in obscurity. The following is a specimen of his verse:

What is life after all but a dream?
　And why should such a pother be made?
Better far to be tipsy I deem,
　And doze all day long in the shade.

When I wake and look out on the lawn,
　I hear 'midst the flowers a bird sing:

[1]высокій, [2]сарай, [3]мѣшокъ, [4]песокъ, [5]веревка, [6]крыша, [7]мѣсто, [8]ударить, [9]ударъ, [10]кулакъ, [11]летѣть, [12]качаться, [13]направленіе, [14]противоположный, [15]направленіе (мѣсто), [16]случайность, [17]куча, [18]не удаваться, [19]стремиться, надѣяться, [20]конвоировать, [21]пустынный, [22]равнина, [23]безпощадный, [24]сшибить, ударить, [25]кубырсмъ, [26]вдобавокъ.

I say «Is it evening or dawn?»
The mango-bird whistles «'Tis spring».

Overpowered with the beautiful sight,
Another full goblet I pour,
And would sing till the moon rises bright,
But soon I'm drunk as before.

From: «A Glossary of Reference» by H. Giles.

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101. THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Which I wish to remark —
And my language is plain —
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Ah Sin was his name;
And I shall not deny
In regard to the same
What the name might imply,
But his smile it was pensive and childlike,
As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

It was August the third;
And quite soft were the skies,
Which it might be inferred
That Ah Sin was likewise;
Yet he played it that day upon William
And me in a way that I despise.

Which we had a small game,
And Ah Sin took a hand:
It was Eucher, the same
He did not understand;

But he smiled as he sat by the table,
With a smile that was childlike and bland.

Yet the cards they were stocked
In a way that I grieve,
And my feelings were shocked
At the state of Nye's sleeve,
Which was stuffed full of aces and bowers,
And the same with the intent to deceive.

But the hands that were played
By that heathen Chinee,
And the points that he made
Were quite frightful to see —
Till at last he put down the right bower,
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.

Then I looked up at Nye,
And he gazed upon me;
And he rose with a sigh;
And said «Can this be?
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labour»,
And he went for that heathen Chinee.

In the scene that ensued
I did not take a hand,
But the floor it was strewed
Like the leaves on the strand,
With the cards that Ah Sin had been hiding,
In the game «he did not understand».

In his sleeves, which were long,
He had twenty-four Jacks —
Which was coming it strong,
Yet I state but the facts;
And we found on his nails, which were taper,
What is frequent in tapers — that's wax.

Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,

That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
Which the same I am free to maintain.

The foregoing in Bret Harte's famous satire on the outcry against the employment of Chinese labour in the Western States of America.

From: «A Glossary of Reference» by H. Giles.

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102. CHINESE PROVERBS.

If an ox won't drink, you can't make him bend his head,

Done leisurely, done well.

It is easier to know to do a thing than to do it.

Cheap things are not good; good things are not cheap.

All unskilful fools quarrel with their tools.

A man's a man, whether great or small.

Learning is far more precious than gold.

You cannot open a book without learning something.

You may study to old age and yet have things to learn.

No pleasure equals the pleasure of study.

Strike while the iron is hot.

Man's life is truly a performance.

Wine is a discoverer of secrets.

When the ground is clear and the threshing floor bare — then the teacher's heart is filled with care.

Answer a fool according to his folly.

Only the silly dog chases the flying bird.

When three men divide — follow the two who agree.

He who is fond of asking will have an abundance, while he who depends upon himself will have but little.

Mere talk is empty, a pen mark is final.

The palest ink is better than the most capacious memory.

Clear knowledge is more valuable than profound knowledge.

In eating other people's food, one eats until the perspiration flows, in eating one's own, one eats, and the tears come.

Speak carefully, and be slow to speak.
True gold fears no fire.
He has the mouth of a Buddha and the heart of a snake.
Do good regardless of consequences.

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103. CHARITIES.

In Wuhu a Life Saving Association[1] was started in 1874, with which have been associated, under the same managing staff[2], a gratuitous[3] Coffin[4]-Association, to help the very poor to inter[5] their relatives decently[6], and a Free Ferry[7] Association, with big well-found[8] boats, to prevent the poor from risking[9] their lives by crossing the Yang-tze in small sampans[10]. Large and substantial[11] offices indicate[12] the generous support given to the Life-boat Association, with which are united a Humane[13] Society for restoring[14] life to persons rescued[15] from the waters, and other kindred benevolent[16] associations. This society, which has societies affiliated[17] to it, and apparently[18] under the same rules, at many of the riverine[19] towns, has four life-boats[20] at Wuhu, about fifty feet long, ten broad, and fourteen tons[21] burden[22], well-manned[23] and handled[24], able to face[25] any weather, with crews[26] under strict discipline, and ready to sally forth[27] at a signal[28]. They cruise[29] up and down the river, aiding[30] junks in distress[31], rescuing[32] the drowning, and recovering bodies[33] for burial[34].

If a rescued man is a stranger and destitute[35], he receives a loan of dry clothing and shelter[36] for three days; if he is ill, he has shelter and medical attendance so long as he requires them. Such destitute rescued persons are supplied with twenty cents for each thirty-three

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[1]общество, [2]штатъ, [3]даровой, [4]гробъ, [5]погребать, [6]прилично, [7]перевозъ, [8]хорошо снаряженный, [9]рисковать, [10]китайская лодка, отъ китайскихъ словъ «санъ» — три и «бань» доска, [11]хорошо обставленный, [12]указывать, [13]человѣколюбивый, [14]возвращать, [15]спасенный, [16]благотворительный, [17]принять въ члены, [18]повидимому, [19]рѣчной, [20]спасательная лодка, [21]тонна—около 60 пуд., [22]вмѣщеніе, [23]снабжать экипажемъ, [24]обращаться съ, [25]способный выдержать, [26]экипажъ, [27]отправиться, [28]сигналъ, [29]крейсировать, [30]помогать, [31]несчастье, [32]спасать, [33]тѣло, [34]похороны, [35]лишенный всего, [36]пріютъ.

miles of their journey home. A recovered corpse[37] is reported by the society to the authorities, who take charge of any property[38] recovered with it until the relations are found. It is decently buried, and the usual ceremonial for the dead is provided at stated[39] seasons.

This society publishes[40] its rules and accounts annually for general information. It receives a subscription[41] of fifty taels a month from the inland[42] customs, and its other funds[43] are subscriptions, rentals[44] of donated[45] lands, and contributions of rice. The society has always a good balance in hand[46]. Besides wages[47], it pays at Wuhu and the different substations[48] to the boatmen a reward[49] of a 1,000 cash, or about a dollar, for every life saved, and from 300 to 500 cash for every corpse.

Another charity also provides coffins[50] for destitute persons, and mat-shelters, often sadly needed, for burned-out[51] families, and medical aid[52] for the sick. This is supported chiefly[53] by subscription from shopkeepers and gifts of coffin wood.

A few years ago the Tao-tai, with the leading «gentry»[54] and merchants, established an asylum[55] for foundlings[56] and children of destitute parents, which has gradually come to include a charity school and alms-house[57] for aged and invalid[58] poor and a free hospital.

Kukiang has several similar institutions, including a Humane and Life-Saving Institution, established by the tea and opium merchants with the funds of their guilds[59]. In Hankow there are more than twenty charities, supported at a cost of about 100,000 dollars annually. At Wan Hsien, above the gorges[60] and the worst rapids[61], there are very noble charities, some of them carried on by the Scholars' Guild and the headmen[62] of the city, and others by private individuals. Among these are soup-kitchens[63] and large donations[64] of rice to the poor in winter, and in the first month (February) allowances[65] of rice and money to about fifty old people, and gifts of 1,600 cash each to about 100 poor widows. The Scholars' Guild also supports a foundling

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[37]мертвое тѣло, [38]имущество, [39]установленный, [40]публиковать, [41]взносъ, пожертвованіе, [42]сухопутный, [43]денежныя средства, [44]аренда, [45]дарованный, [46]балансъ, [47]жалованье, [48]полустанокъ, [49]вознагражденіе, [50]гробъ, [51]погорѣвшій, [52]помощь, [53]главнымъ образомъ, [54]бары, господа, [55]пріютъ, [56]найденышъ, [57]богадѣльня, [58]больной, [59]гильдія, [60]ущелье,. [61]порогъ, [62]старшина, [63]дешевая столовая, [64]пожертвованіе, [65]паекъ

hospital. I cannot overlook[66] the noble benevolence of Hsing-fuh-sheo, a Wan merchant, not exceptionally wealthy[67], who at a cost of over 8,000 dollars supports two dispensaries[68] and a drug store[69], forty free schools, five preachers of the Sacred Edict, and besides, provides clothing and coffins for the dead poor, and wadded[70] garments for the destitute in winter.

Adapted from: «The Yang-tze Valley and Beyond» by Mrs. Bishop, p. 188.

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104. CHINESE MEDICINE.

Of all the sciences[1], that which is known by the name of «foreign medicine» is destined[2] to effect the speediest[3] conquest[4]. Like telegraph and railway, war[5] will compel its adoption[6]. Soldiers, who when wounded are left to perish[7], will not take any risks[8], especially since Confucius lays[9] it down as the «first of duties[10] to return your body to earth[11] complete[12] as it came from your mother».

Native practitioners[13] cover all sorts[14] of wounds with plasters; they never amputate[16], probably out of deference[17] to the above-cited[18] maxim[19] of their Sage[20], which requires a soldier to bring home a whole skin[21]. For the same reason they never dissect[22] a human subject[23], and scarcely know the position of the greater viscera[24]. Yet to cure[25] certain diseases they do not hesitate to drive[26] a needle[27] through the body where it is liable[28] to encounter[29] vital[30] organs[31]. If the patient[32] dies, he has the consolation[33] of dying entire[34]. In the treatment of medical diseases an experience of millenniums[35] must have the hit[36] on a number of useful remedies[37] by haphazard[38] if not by

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[66]не упомянуть, [67]богатый, [68]даровая лѣчебница, [69]аптека, [70]ватный.

[1]наука, [2]суждено, [3]самый быстрый, [4]завоеваніе, [5]война, [6]принятіе, [7]гибнуть, [8]рискъ, [9]полагать, [10]долгъ, [11]земля, [12]заставить, [13]докторъ, [14]всякаго рода, [15]пластырь, [16]отрѣзать, [17]уваженіе, [18]цитировать, [19]правило, [20]мудрецъ, [21]цѣльная шкура, [22]анатомировать, [23]предметъ, [24]внутренности, [25]вылѣчить, [26]вогнать, [27]игла, [28]подверженъ, [29]встрѣтить, [30]жизненный, [31]органъ, [32]паціентъ, [33]утѣшеніе, [34]цѣльный, [35]тысячелѣтіе, [36]попасть, напасть, [37]средство, [38]случайно.

research[39] or science, but most of their medicines are inert[40], and some of them inexpressibly[41] disgusting[42].

The maxim «like things are cured by like» is with them an old law[43]. A writer in my employ[44], who was suffering from the itch[45], calcinated[46] a toad[47] and drank the ashes — it being prescribed[49] probably because its warty[50] skin bears some resemblance[51] to the disease. When I was weakened[52] by an obstinate cough[53], one of my students presented me with a pair of bear's paws[54], assuring[55] me that they are a sovereign[56] remedy to restore strength. For rheumatism[57] he would have given me pills[58] made of the horn[59] of deer. «Poison cures poison» is another of their therapeutic laws, which places many a life in jeopardy[61]. Hence serpents[62] and insects that are the most venomous[63] are the most prized[64]. «Dried scorpions» appear in the customs report of Tientsin, whence they are exported, not to foreign countries, but to other parts of China.

They have a queer[65] way of classifying[66] diseases according to the five elements[67]. A writer attached to the United States Legation being taken with fever[68] in one of our expeditions[69] North, said it was caused by «too much wood» and that the best remedy would be «earth». In fact, was he not suffering from life on ship-board? and would he not be cured by life on land?

For extreme cases they have great faith[70] in medicines derived from the human body. According to Dr. Macgowan, no less then thirty-two of its parts or products[71] enter[72] into the «materia medica» of the Chinese. The brain[73], eyes, gall[74], liver[77] are specially sought[76] for; and a frightful[77] massacre[77] of foreigners was once cased by a rumour[79] that Sisters of Charity were decoying[80] little children to be made into medicine. Nor is this merely[81] a superstition of the vulgar[82]. A governor of Jehol (brother of the well-known Chunghau) reported

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[39]изслѣдованіе, [40]бездѣятельный, [41]невыразимо, [42]отвратительный, [43]законъ, [44]служба, [45]чесотка, [46]кальцинировать, [47]жаба, [48]пепелъ, [49]прописать, [50]бородавчатый, [51]сходство, [52]ослабленъ, [53]кашель, [54]лапа, [55]увѣрять, [56]превосходный, [57]ревматизмъ, [58]пилюля, [59]рогъ, [60]терапевтическій, [61]опасность, [62]змѣя, [63]ядовитый, [64]цѣниться, [65]странный, [66]классификація, [67]элементы, [68]лихорадка, [69]экспедиція, [70]вѣра, [71]продуктъ, [72]входить, [73]мозгъ, [74]желчь, [75]печень, [76]искать, [77]ужасный, [78]избіеніе, [79]слухъ, [80]заманивать, [81]только, [82]простонародье.

to the throne that a vagabond[83], being detected[84] in stealing children's eyes to make into medicine, he had caused to be summarily[85] decapitated[86]. Some of these drugs are used for magical[87] purposes, for in China magic and medicine hand in hand.

From: «A Cycle of Cathay» by Martin, p, 321.

105. A CHINESE DINNER PARTY.

A dinner party in China is a most methodical[1] affair as regards precedence[2] among guests, the number of courses[3] and their general arrangement[4]. We shall endeavour to give a detailed[5] and accurate[6] account of such a banquet[7] as might be offered to half a dozen friends by a native in easy circumstances[8].

In the first place, no ladies would be present, but men only would occupy[9] seats at the square[10] four-legged[11] «eight fairy»[12] table. Before each there will be found a pair of chopsticks[13], a wine-cup, a small saucer[14] for soy[15], a two-pronged fork[16], a spoon, a tiny[17] plate divided[18] into two separate compartments[19] for melon[20] seeds[21] and almonds[22], and a pile[23] of small pieces of paper for cleaning these various articles as required. Arranged upon the table in four equidistant[24] rows[25] are sixteen small dishes, or saucers, which contain four kinds of fresh fruits, four kinds of dried[26] fruits, four kinds of candied[27] fruits, and four miscellaneous[28], such as preserved eggs, sliced[29] ham[30], a sort of sardine, pickled[31] cabbage[32], etc.; these four are in the middle, the other twelve being arranged alternately[33] around them. Wine is produced[34] the first thing, and poured into small porcelain[35] cups by the giver of the feast himself. It is polite to make a bow

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[83]бродяга, [84]замѣченъ, [85]немедленно, [86]отсѣкновенiе головы, [87]черная магiя.

[1]методичный, [2]старшинство, [3]блюдо, [4]порядокъ, [5]подробный, [6]точный, [7]банкетъ, [8]зажиточный, [9]занимать, [10]квадратный, [11]на четырехъ ножкахъ, [12]фея, [13]палочки, употребляемыя китайцами для кушанья, [14]блюдце, [15]соя, [16]двухзубная вилка, [17]крошечный, [18]раздѣленный, [19]отдѣленiе, [20]арбузъ, [21]сѣмя, [22]миндаль, [23]куча, [24]равноотстоящiй, [25]рядъ, [26]сушеный, [27]засахаренный, [28]разный, [29]нарѣзанный ломтями, [30]ветчина, [31]маринованный, [32]капуста, [33]поперемѣнно, [34]приносить, [35]фарфоровый.

and place one hand at the side of the cup while this operation is being performed[36]. The host then gives the signal[37] to drink and the cups are emptied[38] instantaneously[39], being often turned bottom[40] upwards[41] as proof[42] there are no heel-taps[43]. Many Chinamen, however, cannot stand even a small quantity of wine; and it is no uncommon thing, when the feast[44] is given at the eating-house[45], to hire[46] one of the theatrical singing-boys to perform vicariously[47] such heavy drinking as may be required by custom or exacted[48] by forfeit[49]. The sixteen small dishes before mentioned remain on the table during the whole dinner, and may be eaten of promiscuously[50] between courses[51]. Now we come to the dinner, which may consist of eight large and eight small courses, six large and six small, eight large and four small or six large and four small, according to the means[52] or fancy[53] of the host, each bowl[54] of food constituting[55] a course being placed in the middle of the table and dipped[56] into by the guests with chopsticks or spoon, as circumstances may require. The first is the commonest, and we append[57] a bill-of-fare[58] of an ordinary Chinese dinner on that scale[69], each course coming in its proper place.

Bill of fare:

I. Sharks'[60] fins[61] with crab[62] sauce.
 1) Pigeons'[63] eggs stewed[64] with mushrooms[65]
 2) Sliced[66] sea-slugs[67] in chicken[68] broth[69] with ham.

II. Stewed lily roots[70]
 3) fried[71] fish
 4) lumps[72] of pork-fat[73] fried in rice flour[74]

III. Stewed shell-fish[75]
 5) chicken mashed[76] to pulp[77], with ham.

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[36]совершаться, [37]сигналъ, [38]опорожнить, [39]немедленно, [40]дно, [41]кверху, [42]доказательство, [43]недопитое вино въ рюмкѣ, [44]пиръ, [45]ресторанъ, [46]наемъ, [47]вмѣсто другого, [48]требовать, [49]штрафъ, [50]безразлично, [51]блюдо, [52]средство, [53]фантазія, [54]чаша, [55]составлять, [53]опускать, макать, [57]прилагать, [58]меню, [59]масштабъ, [60]акула, [61]плавникъ, [62]крабовый соусъ, [63]голубь, [64]подъ соусомъ, [65]грибъ, [66]нарѣзанный ломтями, [67]черимсы (морской слизень), [68]куриный, [69]бульонъ, [70]корни лиліи, [71]жареный, [72]кусокъ, [73]свиной жиръ, [74]мука, [75]ракушка, [76]раздавливать, [77]мягкая масса.

6) stewed bamboo shoots[78]

IV. Wild duck[79] and Shantung cabbage

7) fried slices[80] of pheasant[81]

8) Mushroom broth.

Remove[82]. — Two dishes of fried pudding[83], one sweet and the other salt, with two dishes of steamed[84] pudding, also one sweet and the other salt (these four are put on the table together, and with them is served[85] a cup of almond[86] gruel[87]).

V. Sweet duck[88]

VI. Strips[89] of boned[90] chicken fried in oil[91]

VII. Boiled fish (of any kind) with soy.

VIII. Lumps of parboiled[92] mutton[93] fried in pork fat.

From: «Chinese Sketches» by H. Giles, p. 154.

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106. CHUANG CHOU.

Commonly known as Chuang Tzŭ. A native who devoted[1] his life and energies[2] to the glorification[3] of Lao Tzŭ. He appears to have held[4] a petty[5] official post[6] at Chi-yüan in Shantung, hence in book language he is often spoken of under that name. When the Prince of Ch'u, hearing of his fame[7] as a scholar, sent messengers[8] with costly[9] gifts[10] to offer him the post of Prime Minister, Chuang Tzŭ smiled and said: «You offer me great wealth and a proud position indeed; but have you never seen a sacrificial[11] ox? After being fattened[12] up for several years, it is decked[13] with embroidered[14] trappings[15] and led to the altar; but would it not willingly change places with some uncared-for[16] pigling?[17].... Begone[18]! I will never take office».

On another occasion he was out fishing when the Prince of Ch'u

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[78]бамбуковый отпрыскъ, [79]дикая утка, [80]ломтикъ, [81]фазанъ, [82]смѣна, [83]пуддингъ, [84]парить, [85]подавать на столъ, [86]миндальный, [87]кашица, [88]утка, [89]полоски, [90]изъ котораго вынуты кости, [91]масло, [92]вареный на половину, [93]баранина.

[1]посвятить, [2]сила, энергія, [3]прославленіе, [4]держать, [5]мелкій, [6]мѣсто, [7]слава, [8]посланный, [9]дорогой, [10]даръ, [11]жертвенный, [12]откормить, [13]украшать, [14]вышитый, [15]нарядъ, [16]заброшенный, [17]поросенокъ, [18]уходите.

sent high officials to beg him to undertake[19] the administration of the Ch'u State. «I have heard», replied Chuang Tzŭ, «that in Ch'u there is a sacred[20] tortoise[21] which has been dead now some three thousand years; and that the Prince keeps this tortoise carefully enclosed[22] in a chest[23] on the altar of his ancestral temple. Now would this tortoise rather be dead and have its remains[24] venerated[25], or alive and wagging[26] its tail[27] in the mud[28]?» «It would rather be alive,» said the officials, «and wagging its tail in the mud». «Begone!» cried Chuang Tzŭ», I too will wag my tail in the mud». He accordingly[29] gave himself up entirely[30] to the study of philosophy, attacking[31] the schools of Confucius and Mo Tzŭ, with such dialectic[32] skill that the best scholars of the age were unable tore fute[33] his destrucrive critisism. His work, which now consists of thirty-three chapters[34], though fifty-three were extant[35] in the fourth century, has been know since A. D. 742 as the Holy[36] Canon[37] of Nan-hua; Nan-hua being the name of a hill in Ts'ao chou, Shantung, on which Chuang Tzŭ lived in retirement[38]. When he was about to die, his disciples expressed a wish to give him a splendid[39] funeral[40]. But Chuang Tzŭ said: «With Heaven and Earth for my coffin[41] and shell[42]; with Sun and Moon and Stars as my burial[43] regalia[44]; and with all the creation[45] to escort[46] me to the grave[47], — are not my funeral paraphernalia[48] ready to hand?» «We fear», argued[49] the disciples, «lest[50] the carrion[51]-kite[52] should eat the body of our master»; to which Chuang Tzŭ replied, «Above[53] ground I shall be food for kites, below[54] ground shall be food for mole[55], crickets[56] and ants[57]. Why rob[58] the one to feed the other»?

From: «A Chinese Biographical Dictionary», by H. Giles, p. 202.

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[19]взять на себя, [20]священный, [21]черепаха, [22]заключать, [23]ящикъ, [24]останки, [25]почитать, [26]махать, [27]хвостъ, [28]тина, грязь, [29]согласно съ этимъ, [30]совершенно, [31]нападать, [32]діалектическій, [33]опровергнуть, [34]глава, [35]существовать, [36]священный, [37]канонъ, [38]уединеніе, [39]великолѣпный, [40]похороны, [41]гробъ, [42]внутренній гробъ, [43]похоронный, [44]регалія, [45]твореніе, [46]провожать, [47]могила, [48]принадлежности, приспособленія, [49]разсуждать, [50]дабы не, [51]нитающійся падалью, [52]коршунъ, [53]надъ, [54]внизу, [55]кротъ, [56]медвѣдка, [57]муравей, [58]обкрадывать.

107. MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A most practical way for pedestrians[1] to discover the right direction to pursue[2] at a cross-road[3]. «Carry with you a live tortoise[4], and when you come to a cross-road and do not know which one to choose[5], put down the tortoise and follow it. Thus you will not go wrong». For people who are afraid of seeing bogies[6] and night, the following is recommended: — «With the middle finger of the right hand trace[8] on the palm[9] of the left hand the words «I am a devil», and close your hand up tight[10]. You will then be able to travel without fear».

Sea-sickness[11] may be prevented[12] by inserting[13] a lump[14] of burnt mortar[15] from a stove[16] into the hair «without letting[17] anybody know it is there; also by writing the character *earth* on the palm of the hand previous[18] to going on board ship.

Ivory[19] may be cleaned to look like new by using the whey[20] of bean-curd[21], and rice may be protected[22] from weevils[23] and maggots[24] by inserting[25] the shell[26] of a crab[27] in the place where it is kept.

The presence of bad air in wells may be detected by letting a fowl's[28] feather drop down; if it fall straight, the air is pure; if it circles[30] round and round, poisonous[31]. Danger may be averted[32] by throwing a quantity of hot vinegar[33] before descending[34].

A fire may be kept alight[35] from three to five days without additional[36] fuel[37] by merely putting a walnut[38] among the live ashes; and a method[40] is also given to make a candle[41] burn many hours with hardly any perceptible[42] decrease[43] in size.

From: «Chinese Sketches», by H. Giles, p. 44.

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[1]пѣшеходъ, [2]слѣдовать, [3]перекрестокъ, [4]черепаха, [5]выбрать, [6]привидѣніе, [7]совѣтовать, [8]начертить, [9]ладонь, [10]крѣпко, [11]морская болѣзнь, [12]препятствовать, [13]вставленіе, [14]комокъ, [15]известь, [16]печка, [17]давать, [18]до, [19]слоновая кость, [20]сыворотка, [21]китайская сласть изъ бобовъ, [22]охранить, [23]долгоносикъ, [24]бѣлый червякъ, [25]вложеніе, [26]скорлупа, [27]крабъ, [28]курица, [29]перо, [30]кружиться, [31]ядовитый, [32]отражать, предупреждать, [33]уксусъ, [34]опускаться, [35]горящій, [36]добавочный, [37]топливо, [38]грецкій орѣхъ, [39]горячая зола, [40]способъ, [41]свѣчка, [42]замѣтный, [43]уменьшеніе.

108. DENTISTRY.

Despite[1] the oft[2] repeated assertion[3] as to painless[4] or at least easy dentistry[5] in China, very few persons seem[6] prepared to admit[7] that teeth are constantly[8] extracted[9] in the way described[10] by (I think) a former correspondent of the Review. He stated that a white powder[11] was rubbed[12] on the gums[13] of the patient[14], after which the tooth was easily pulled from its socket[15]; and this I can substantiate[16], noting[17], however, that the action of the powder (corrosive sublimate) is not quite so rapid[18] as represented[19]. A short time since I witnessed[20] an operation[21] of this kind. The operator rubbed the powder on the gum as described, but then directed[22] the patient to wait a little. After perhaps ten minutes interval[23], he again rubbed the gum, and then introduced[24] his thumb[25] into the mouth, pressed[26] heavily against the tooth (which was a large molar[27]). The man winced[28] for a second as I heard the «click»[29] of the separation[30], but almost before he could cry out the dentist gripped[31] the tooth with his forefinger[32] and thumb and with very little violence[33] pulled it out. The gum bled[34] considerably and I examined the tooth so as to satisfy myself that there was no deception[35]. It had an abscess[36] at the root[37] of the fang[38] and was undoubtedly[39] what it professed[40] to be When the operation was over the patient washed his mouth with cold water, paid fifteen cash, and departed.

From: «Chinese Sketches», by H. Giles, p. 35.

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[1]несмотря на, [2]часто, [3]заявленіе, [4]безболѣзненный, [5]зубоврачеваніе, [6]казаться, [7]допустить, [8]постоянно, [9]выдергивать, [10]описанный, [11]порошокъ, [12]тереть, [13]десна, [14]паціентъ, [15]лунка, [16]подтвердить, [17]отмѣчать, [18]быстрый, [19]представлять, [20]наблюдать, [21]операція, [22]велѣть, [23]промежутокъ, [24]ввести, [25]большой палецъ, [26]сжимать, [27]коренной зубъ, [28]поморщиться, [29]щелкъ, [30]разъединеніе, [31]схватить, [32]указательный палецъ, [33]сила, [34]истекать кровью, [35]обманъ, [36]нарывъ, [37]корень, [38]зубъ, [39]несомнѣнно, [40]выдавать себя за что.

109. INQUESTS[1].

An inquest was held[2] on the body[3] of the man who had been murdered[4] in the high road[5], and at first it was thought that the murder had been committed[6] by robbers[7], but on examination[8] the corpse[9] was found to be fully[10] clothed and bearing[11] the marks[12] of some ten or more wounds from a sickle[13]. The coroner[14] pointed[15] out that robbers kill their victims[16] for the sake of booty[17], which evidently[18] was not the case in the present instance, and declared revenge[19] to be at the bottom[20] of it all. He then sent for the wife of the murdered man and asked her if her husband had lately[21] quarrelled[22] with anybody. She replied no, but stated that there had been some high words[23] between her husband and another man to whom he had refused[24] to lend money. The coroner at once despatched[25] runners[26] to the place where this man lived, to bid[27] the people of that village produce all their sickles without delay[28], at the same time informing them that the concealment[29] of a sickle would be tantamount[30] to a confession[31] of guilt[32]. The sickles were accordingly[33] produced, in number about eighty, and spread[34] upon the ground. The season being summer there were great numbers of flies[35], all of which were attracted[36] by one particular[37] sickle. The coroner asked to whom this sickle belonged[38], and lo! it belonged to him with whom the murdered man had quarrelled about a loan. On being arrested[39] he denied[40] his guilt; but the coroner pointed to the flies settling[41] upon the sickle, attracted by the smell[42] of blood[43], and the murderer bent[44] his head in silent acknowledgment[45] of his crime[46].

From «Chinese Sketches», by H. Giles, p. 181.

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[1]Слѣдствіе, [2]вести, [3]тѣло, [4]убитый, [5]большая дорога, [6]совершить [7]разбойникъ, [8]осмотръ, [9]мертвое тѣло, [10]совсѣмъ, [11]носить, [12]слѣды, [13]серпъ, [14]слѣдователь, [15]указать, [16]жертва, [17]добыча, [18]очевидно, [19]месть, [20]корень (дно), [21]недавно, [22]ссориться, [23]крупный разговоръ, [24]отказать, [25]отправить, [26]курьеръ, [27]велѣть, [28]замедленіе, [29]утаить, [30]равносильно, [31]признаніе, [32]виновность, [33]согласно, [34]разложить, [35]муха, [36]привлечь, [37]особенный, [38]принадлежать, [39]арестъ, [40]отказываться, [41]садиться, [42]запахъ, [43]кровь, [44]склонить, [45]признаніе, [46]преступленіе.

110. LOAN SOCIETIES.

«The yamên doors are open wide[1]
To those with money ón their side»[2].

But wiser and more determined[3] creditors[4] take the law into their own hands. With a teapot, a pipe, and a mattress[5], they proceed[6] to the shop of the recalcitrant[7] debtor[8] or security[9] as circumstances may dictate[10], and there take up their abode[11] until the amount is paid. If inability[12] to meet[13] the debt is pleaded[14], then this self-made[15] bailiff[16] will insist[17] in taking so much per cent out of the daily receipts[18]; if it is a mere case of obstinacy[19], a desire to shirk[20] a just[21] responsibility[22], the place is made so hot[23] for its owner that he is glad to get rid[24] of his visitor at any price whatever[25]. Were maual[26] violence resorted[27] to, the interference[28] of the local[29] officials. would be absolutely[30] necessary[31]; and in all cases where personal injuries[32] are an element[33], their action is not characterised[34] by the usame tyranny[35] and corruption[36] as where only property is at stake[37] The chances are that the aggressor[38] would come off worst.

To protect themselves from a prohibitive[39] rate of usury[40] as that mentioned above the Chinese merchants are in the habit of combining[41] together and forming[42] what are called Loan-Societies[43], for the mutual[44] benefit of all concerned[45]. Such a society may be started[46] in the first instance[47] by a deposit[48] of so much per member, which sum, in the absence[49] of a volunteer, is handed over to a manager[50] elected[51] by a throw of dice[52], whose business it is to lay[53] out the money

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[1]широко раскрыты, [2]сторона, [3]рѣшительный, [4]кредиторъ, [5]матрацъ, [6]отправиться, [7]строптивый, [8]должникъ, [9]поручитель, [10]указывать, [11]жилище, [12]неспособность, [13]встрѣтить, [14]ссылаться, [15]самоназначенный, [16]судебный приставъ, [17]настаивать, [18]получка, [19]упрямство, [20]уклониться, [21]справедливый, [22]отвѣтственность, [23]жарко, [24]избавиться, [25]любой, [26]физическій, [27]прибѣгать, [28]вмѣшательство, [29]мѣстный, [30]совершенно, [31]необходимо, [32]поврежденіе, обида, [33]составная часть, [34]характеризовать, [35]тиранія, [36]лихоимство, [37]предметъ спора (ставка), [38]обидчикъ, [39]слишкомъ высокій (запретительный), [40]кредитъ, [41]соединяться, [42]образовать, [43]ссудное общество, [44]взаимный, [45]заинтересованный, [46]открыть, [47]случай, [48]взносъ, [49]отсутствіе, [50]управляющій, [51]избирать, [52]игральныя кости, [53]расходовать.

during the ensuing[54] month to the best possible advantage. Frequently one of the members, being himself in want of funds[55], will undertake[56] the job[57]; and he, in common with all managers, is held responsible[58] for the safety of the loan. At the end of the month there is a meeting, at which the past manager is bound to produce[59] the entire sum entrusted to his charge[60], together with any profits that may have accrued[61] meanwhile[62]. Another member volunteers or is elected manager, and so the thing goes on, a running fund from which any member may borrow[63], paying interest at a very low rate indeed. Dividends[64] are never declared[65] and consequently some of these clubs are enormously[66] rich; but any member is at liberty to withdraw[67] whenever he likes, and he takes with him his share of all moneys in the hands of the society at the moment of his retirement[68]. To outsiders[69] the market rate of interest is charged, or perhaps a trifle[70] less, but loans are only made upon the very best securities[71].

From: «Chinese Sketches», by H. Giles, p. 47.

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111. OPIUM.

It is acknowledged beyond doubt, that long before the English had intercourse[1] with China, or had anything to do with the cultivation[2] of opium, the drug[3] used to be carried in quantities overland[4] from India by way of Burmah, Yün-nan, etc. Later on the Portuguese trading wessels[5] were in the habit of importing[6] it into Macao and Canton. The Chinese gradually[7] coming to relish[8] opium-smoking, it took its place as an article of regular trade. When Bombay passed into the hands of the British Government, opium continued to be shipped in small[9]-sized sailing vessels, which used to take three or four months to perform[10] the voyage[11] to Whampoa.

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[54]будущій, [55]денежныя средства, [56]взять на себя, [57]дѣло, [58]отвѣтственъ, [59]представить, [60]попеченіе, [61]прирастать [62]за это время, [63]занять, [64]дивидендъ, [65]объявлять, [66]чрезвычайно, [67]выйти, [68]выходъ, [69]посторонній, [70]немного, [71]обезпеченіе.

[1]общеніе, [2]культивировка, [3]снадобье, [4]сухопутнымъ путемъ, [5]судно, [6]ввозить, [7]постепенно, [8]любить, [9]маленькій, [10]совершать, [11]путешествіе.

The Chinese drug is much adulterated[12] with linseed[13] and other stuff[14]. Indian opium is confessedly[15] far superior in every respect to the indigenous[16], and the Chinese show their appreciation[17] of it by paying double[18] the price of the native opium. The comparative quotations[19] are Tls. 500 for a picul of Malwa against Tls. 250 to 300 for native product. The touch[20] of native opium is from 50% downwards[21].

It may not be generally known that consumption[22] of Indian opium is mainly[23] confined to the coast ports of China, and does not penetrate[24] far enough into the interior[25] to bring it within the reach of the middle class of people, as it is subject to such heavy taxes[26] when passing from one barrier[27] to another, that before it has reached 400—500 miles from the open ports[28], duty[29] to the amount of nearly double the value of the opium is exacted[30].

The cultivation of the poppy[31] has of late years increased all over China, more especially in the province of Szechuan in the north of Shensi and Honan, and in Manchuria.

From: «A Glossary of Reference», H. Giles.

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112. GINSENG[1].

A plant (*Panax repans*) found in Manchuria, Korea, America, and elsewhere[2], the root[3] of which is believed to resemble[4] the human body in shape[5]. It is much valued by the Chinese as a strengthening[6] medicine, and the emperor, to whom all ginseng found in China belongs of right, occasionally bestows[7] small quantities on deserving[8] officials who may happen to be in failing[9] health.

Popular superstition[10] says that after three centuries the ginseng plant changes[11] into a man with white blood, which is the veritable[12]

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[12]фальсифицировать, [13]льняное сѣмя, [14]матеріалъ, [15]признано, [16]мѣстный, [17]оцѣнка, [18]вдвое, [19]биржевая цѣна, [20]проба, чистота, [21]ниже, [22]потребленіе, [23]главнымъ образомъ, [24]проникать, [25]внутри страны, [26]налогъ, [27]таможенная застава, [28]договорные порты, [29]пошлина, [30]взиматься, [31]макъ.

[1]женьшенъ, [2]иное мѣсто, [3]корень, [4]походить, [5]форма, [6]укрѣпляющій, [7]даровать, [8]достойный, [9]слабый, [10]суевѣріе, [11]мѣнять, [12]истинный.

elixir[13] of immortality[14], a few drops[15] being sufficient[16] to raise a dead man to life.

Ginseng is of two distinct kinds, viz.[17], that which is found wild and commands[18] fancy prices[19], and that which is cultivated for the wholesale[20] trade and is of incomparably[21] less value. The latter fetches[22] from two to twelve taels a catty[23], while the former is sometimes worth as much as one thousand taels a catty. The older the plant the more it is valued; and the age of the wild root may be ascertained[24] by marks[25] upon the stem[26] and other peculiarities[27] of structure[28].

Ordinary ginseng is prepared by simply drying the root in the sun, or over a charcoal[29] fire. To prepare the red or clarified[30] ginseng, the root is placed in wicker[31] baskets[32] which are put in a large earthern[33] vessel with a close-fitting[34] cover and pierced at the bottom[35] with holes. This is set over boiling water, and the roots are steamed[36] according to their age, about four hours being average[37] time.

From: «A Glossary of Reference», by H. Giles.

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113. FANTAN[1].

Is the word for the celebrated method[2] of gambling[3] with cash common in China. A pile[4] of the coins[5] is covered with a bowl[6], and the players stake[7] on what the remainder[8] will be when the heap[9] has been divided by four — namely 1, 2, 3, 0. The croupier[10] then counts[11] the whole rapidly out, deducting[12] eight per cent from the winnings[13] of each player for the good of the house. Fan here means[14] «number of times», and tan «to apportion»[15], in allusion[16] to the

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[13]эликсиръ, [14]безсмертіе, [15]капля, [16]достаточно, [17]а именно, [18]повелѣвать, [19]бѣшеныя деньги, [20]оптовый, [21]несравненно, [22]приносить, [23]китайскій фунтъ, [24]удостовѣрить, [25]замѣтка, [26]стволъ, [27]особенность, [28]построеніе, структура, [29]древесный, [30]очищенный, [31]плести изъ прутьевъ, [32]корзина, [33]глиняный, [34]плотно сидящій, [35]дно, [36]париться, [37]средній.

[1]названіе игры, [2]способъ, [3]азартная игра, [4]куча, [5]монета, [6]чаша, [7]ставить ставку, [8]остатокъ, [9]куча, [10]банкометъ, [11]считать, [12]вычитывать, [13]выигрышъ, [14]значить, [15]распредѣлить, [16]намекъ.

payment[17] of stakes so many times the original amount according to circumstances.

From: «A Glossary of Reference», by H. Giles.

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114. WHITE ANTS[1].

A popular[2] but incorrect[3] name for termites[4], a genus[5] of insect distinct[6] from the ant, though the two are somewhat similar in their habits[7]. Attracted by lights, they fly into houses after nightfall[8] and shed[9] their wings all over the place. By putting a plate of water under the lamp, they may be caught in large numbers; the chief mischief[10] they do is in the larva[11] stage[12], by eating up all the wood that falls in their way, getting into houses and gradually consuming[13] away the largest beams[14] and rafters[15] until at length the building falls with a crash[16]. They will not, however, touch[17] camphor[18] wood; neither do they like the light of day; but all clothes-boxes[19], pianos, etc., should be raised on bricks[20] covered with lime[21] to prevent them crawling[22] up., and should be carefully[23] examined[24] from time to time.

«An American flag-staff[25], the pride[26] of an Oregon forest[27], was soon after its erection[28] honeycombed[29] and prostrated[30] by that omnivorous[31] destroyer[32]. It is commonly believed that wherever poison[33] is found growing[34], an antidote[35] plant will be found not far off. This is paralleled[36] by the noxious[37] insects — the white ant, for example, has an enemy in a small block ant to which it affords support. A singular[38] battle[39] was observed[40] the other day, between two columns[41] of these insects, if that can be called a battle were all the injury[42] that was inflicted[43] was suffered[44] by one side. The black ants

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[17]уплата.

[1]муравей, [2]распространенный, [3]невѣрный, [4]бѣлый муравей, [5]родъ, [6]различный, [7]привычка, [8]вечеръ, [9]ронять, [10]зло, [11]личинка, [12]стадія, [13]уничтожать, [14]бревно, [15]балка, [16]грохотъ, [17]трогать, [18]камфорный, [19]сундукъ для одежды, [20]кирпичъ, [21]известка, [22]ползать, [23]тщательно, [24]разсмотрѣть, [25]флагштокъ, [26]гордость, [27]лѣсъ, [28]постановка, [29]выѣденный, [30]бросать на землю, [31]всепожирающій, [32]разрушитель, [33]ядъ, [34]расти, [35]противоядіе, [36]имѣется параллель, [37]вредный, [38]странный, [39]битва, [40]замѣченъ, [41]колонна, [42]вредъ, [43]наносить, [44]терпѣть.

seized[45] and carried off the white ones, if not without remonstrance[46] on the part of the latter, at any rate[47] without resistance. Tobacco is virulent[48] poison to the white ant. A colony[49] lately invaded[50] a box of cheroots[51], which on being opened shewed that the cigars had proved fatal[52] to them instantaneously[53], as none of them had let go their hold of the tobacco».

«A Glossary of Reference», by H. Giles.

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115. SNAKE[1] CATCHING.

In the wilds[2] of Hu-kuang there is an extraordinary kind of snake, having a body with white rings[3]. Deadly[4] fatal[5] even to the grass and trees it may chance to touch; in man its bite[6] is absolutely incurable[7]. Yet if caught and prepared when dry, in the form of cakes[8], the flesh[9] of this snake will soothe[10] excitement, heal[11] leprous sores[12], remove[13] sloughing[14] flesh, and expel[15] evil spirits[16]. And so it came about that the Court physician, acting under Imperial orders, exacted[17] from each family a return of two of these snakes every year, but as few persons were able to comply with this demand, it was subsequently made known that the return of snakes was to be considered in lieu of the usual taxes[18]. Thereupon there ensued[19] a general stampede[20] among the people of those parts.

However, there was one whose family had lived there for three generations[21]; and from him I obtained the following information: — «My grandfather lost his life in snake-catching. So did my father. And during the twelve years that I have been engaged[22] in the same way, death has several times come very near to me». He was deeply moved during this recital[23]; but when I asked if I should state his

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[45]схватить, [46]противодѣйствіе (возраженіе), [47]во всякомъ случаѣ, [48]сильный, [49]колонія, [50]сдѣлать нашествіе, [51]манильская сигара, [52]смертельный, [53]немедленно.

[1]змѣя, [2]дебри, [3]кольцо, [4]смертельно, [5]опасный, роковой, [6]укусъ, [7]неизлѣчимый, [8]лепешка, [9]мясо, [10]успокоить, [11]исцѣлить, [12]болячка проказы, [13]удалить, [14]струпъ, [15]изгнать, [16]злые духи, [17]потребовать, [18]налогъ, [19]послѣдовать, [20]бѣгство, [21]поколѣніе, [22]занять, [23]разсказъ.

sad case to the authorities[24] and apply for him to be allowed to pay taxes in the regular manner, he burst into tears and said: «Alas[25]! Sir, you would take away my means of livelihood[26] altogether. The misery[27] of this state is as nothing when compared with the misery of that. Formerly, under the ordinary conditions of life, we suffered greatly; but for the past three generations we have been settled in this districts, now some sixty years since.

During that period[28], my fellow-villagers have become more and more impoverished[29]. Their substance[30] has been devoured[31] and in beggary[32] they have gone weeping[33] and wailing away[34]. Exposed to the inclemency of wind and rain, enduring heat and cold, they have fled from the cruel scourge[35], in most cases to die. Of those families that were here in my grandfather's time, there remains not more than one in ten; of those here in my father's time, not more than two or three; and of those still here in my own time, not more than four or five. They are all either dead or gone elsewhere; while we, the snake-catchers, alone survive. Harsh[36] tyrants[37] sweep[38] down upon us, and throw everybody and everything, even to the brute[39] beasts, into paroxysms[40] of terror[41] and disorder. But I — I get up in the morning and look into the jar[42] where my snakes are kept; and if they are still there, I lie down at night in peace. At the appointed[43] time I take care they are fit[44] to be handed in; and when that is done, I retire to enjoy the produce of my farm and complete the allotted[45] span[46] of my existence. Only twice a year have I to risk my life, the rest is peaceful enough and not be compared with the daily round of annoyance[47] which falls to the share of my fellow-villagers. And even though I were to die now in this my employ, I should still have outlived almost all my contemporaries[48]. Can I complain?»

This story gave me food for much sad reflection[49]. I had always doubted the saying of Confucius that «bad government is worse than a tiger», but now I felt its truth. Alas! Who would think that the tax

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[24]власти, [25]увы, [26]существованіе, [27]горе, [28]періодъ, [29]объднѣть, [30]средства къ существованію, [31]пожрать, [32]нищета, [33]плачъ, [34]рыдать, [35]бичъ, [36]грубый, [37]тиранъ, [38]дѣлать набѣгъ, [39]не обладающій разумомъ, [40]пароксизмъ, [41]ужасъ, [42]банка, [43]установленный, [44]пригодны, годятся, [45]предназначенный, [46]періодъ, [47]безпокойство, [48]современникъ, [49]размышленіе.

collector could be more venomous[50] than a snake? I therefore record this for the information of those whom it may concern.

From: «Gems of Chinese Thought», by H. Giles, p. 140.

116. THE LUTE[1] GIRL'S LAMENT.

By night at the riverside, adieu's were spoken: beneath[2] the maple's[3] flower-like leaves, blooming[4] amid autumnal[5] decay[6]. Host[7] had dismounted[8] to speed[9] the parting guest[10], already on board. Then a stirrup-cup[11] went round[12], but no flute[13], no guitar[14], was heard. And so, ere[15] the heart was warmed with wine, came words of cold farewell, beneath the bright moon glittering[16] over the bosom[17] of the broad stream[18] . . . when suddenly[19], across the water, a lute broke forth into sound. Host forgot to go, guest lingered[20] on, wondering[21] whence the music, and asking who the performer[22] might be. At this, all was hushed[23], but no answer given. A boat approached[24] and the musician was asked to join[25] the party. Cups were refilled[26], lamps trimmed[27] again, and preparations for festivity[28] renewed[29]. At length, after much pressing[30], she came forth[31], hiding[32] her face behind her lute; and twice or thrice sweeping[33] the strings[34], betrayed[35] emotion[36] ere her song was sung. Then every note she struck swelled[37] with pathos[38] deep and strong, as though telling the tale[39] of a wrecked[40] and hopeless[41] life, while with bent head and rapid[42] fingers she poured[43] forth her soul[44] in melody. Now softly now slowly, her plectrum[45] sped to and fro[46];

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[50]ядовитый.

[1]лютня, [2]подъ, [3]кленъ, [4]цвѣсти, [5]осенній, [6]разрушеніе, [7]хозяинъ, [8]слѣзть съ лошади, [9]проститься, [10]уѣзжающій гость, [11]прощальный кубокъ, [12]обойти кругомъ, [13]флейта, [14]гитара, [15]прежде чѣмъ, [16]сверкать, [17]грудь, [18]ручей, [19]вдругъ, [20]медлить, [21]удивляться, [22]играющій, [23]тихо, [24]приблизиться, [25]присоединиться, [26]снова наполнить, [27]заправить лампу, [28]пиршество, [29]возобновить, [30]упрашивать, [31]выступить, [32]прятать, [33]ударить, [34]струна, [35]выдать, выказать, [36]волненіе, [37]постепенное усиленіе, а потомъ такое же пониженіе звука, [38]паѳосъ, [39]разсказъ, [40]разрушенный, [41]безнадежный, [42]быстрый, [43]излить, [44]душа, [45]маленькая палочка, которою водятъ по струнамъ, [46]взадъ и впередъ.

now this air[47], now that, loudly, with the crash[48] of falling rain; softly, as the murmur[49] of whispered[50] words; now loud and soft together, like the patter[51] of pearls[52] and pearlets dropping upon[53] a marble[54] dish[55]. Or liquid[56] like the warbling[57] of the mango-bird in the bush[58]; trickling[59], like the streamlet[60] on its downward course. And then like the torrent[61], stilled[62] by the grip[63] of frost[64], so for a moment was the music lulled[65], in a passion[66] too deep for sound. Then as bursts the water from the broken vase, as clash the arms[67] upon a mailed[68] horseman, so fell the plectrum once more upon the strings with a slash[69] like the rent[70] of silk.

Silence on all sides: not a sound stirred[71] the air. The autumn moon shone silver athwart[72] the tide[73], as with a sigh the musician thrust her plectrum beneath the strings and quietly prepared to take leave. «My childhood», she said, «was spent at the capital[74], in my home near the hills. At thirteen I learnt the guitar, and my name was enrolled[75] among the primas[76] of the day. The master himself acknowledged my style; the most beauteous of women envied[77] my lovely face. The youths of the neighbourhood vied[78] with each other to do me honour: a single song brought me I know not how many costly bales[79]. Golden ornaments and silver pins[80] were smashed[81], blood-red[82] skirts[83] of silk were stained[84] with wine, in ofttimes echoing[85] applause[86]. And so I laughed on from year to year, while the spring breeze[87] and autumn moon swept over my careless head.

«Then my brother went to the wars: my mother died. Nights passed and mornings came; and with them my beauty began to fade[88]. My doors were no longer thronged[89]; but few cavaliers remained. So I took a husband and became a trader's wife. He was all for gain[90] and little recked[91] of separation[92] from me. Last month he went off to buy tea, and I remained behind, to wander in my lonely[93] boat on the

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[47]арія, [48]грохотъ, [49]журчаніе, [50]шептать, [51]стукъ, [52]жемчугъ, [53]падать, [54]мраморъ, [55]блюдо, [56]плавно, [57]щебетаніе, [58]кустъ, [59]текущій, [60]ручеекъ, [61]потокъ, [62]успокоить, [63]захватъ, [64]морозъ, [65]утихать, [66]страсть, [67]оружіе, [68]въ доспѣхахъ, [69]ударъ, [70]разрывъ, [71]двигать, [72]поперекъ, [73]теченіе ручья, [74]столица, [75]занести въ списокъ, [76]примадонна, [77]завидывать, [78]соперничать, [79]кипа, тюкъ, [80]булавка, [81]ломать, [82]красный какъ кровь, [83]юбка, [84]запятнать, [85]эхо, [86]аплодисменты, [87]вѣтеръ, [88]увядать, [89]толпиться, [90]барышъ, [91]думать, [92]разлука, [93]одинокій.

moon-lit nights, over the cold wave, thinking of the happy days gone by, my reddened eyes telling of tearful dreams[94]».

The sweet melody of the lute had already moved my soul to pity[95], and now these words pierced[96] me to the heart again. «O lady», I cried, «we are companions in misfortune, and need no ceremony[97] to be friends. Last year I quitted[98] the Imperial city, banished[99] to this fever-stricken[100] spot, where in its desolation[101], from year's end to year's end, no flute nor guitar is heard. I live by the marshy[102] river-bank, surrounded by yellow reeds[103] and stunted[104] bamboos. Day and night no sounds reach my ears save[105] the blood-stained note[106] of the cuckoo[107], the «gibbon's» mournful wail[108]. Hill songs I have, and village pipes with their harsh discordant[109] twang[110]. But now that I listen to thy lute's discourse, methinks[111] 'tis the music of the Gods. Prithee[112] sit down awhile and sing to us yet again, while I commit thy story to writing».

Grateful to me (for she had been standing long) the lute girl sat down and quickly broke forth into another song, sad and soft, unlike the song of just now. Then all her hearers melted[113] into tears unrestrained, and none flowed more freely than mine, until my bosom[114] was wet[115] with weeping.

From: «The Gems of Chinese Literature», by H. Giles, p. 158.

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117. FALSE[1] ESTIMATE[2].

The Prince of Ch'iu held Mêng Ch'ang-Chün a prisoner, and intended to slay[3] him. Meanwhile[4], Mêng Ch'ang-Chün sent word to the prince's favourite lady, asking her to intercede[5] for him; to which the latter replied that if he would give her a certain robe[6] of white fox-skin[7], she would speak on his behalf[8]. Now it chanced[9] that this very robe

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[94]сонъ, [95]сожалѣніе, [96]пронзить, [97]церемонія, [98]покинуть, [99]изгнанный, [100]пораженный лихорадкой, [101]опустошеніе, [102]болотистый, [103]камышъ, [104]малорослый, [105]кромѣ, [106]нота (музыкальная), [107]кукушка, [108]плачъ, [109]грубый, не гармоничный, [110]свистъ, [111]думаю, [112]пожалуйста, [113]таять, [114]грудь, [115]мокрый.

[1]ошибочный, [2]оцѣнка, [3]убить, [4]тѣмъ временемъ, [5]заступиться, [6]платье, [7]лисій мѣхъ, [8]за, [9]случилось.

had already been presented to the prince; but among Mêng Ch'ang-chün's followers was one who could steal[10] like a dog, and this man introduced himself by night into the palace and transferred[11] the robe from the prince to the lady. The consequence was that Mêng Ch'ang-Chün was released[12] and fled[13] at once to the frontier[14]; while the prince soon repented[15] of his clemency[16] and sent off to recapture[17] his prisoner. When Mêng Ch'ang-Chün reached the pass[18], the great gate was closed, not to open until cock-[19]crow[20]; at which he was alarmed[21], fearing pursuit[22], until another of his followers, who possessed[23] the art, began to crow like a cock, and set[24] off all the cocks of the place crowing too. Thereupon the gate was opened and they escaped[25].

From: «The Gems of Chinese Literature», by H. Giles, p. 210.

118. YO FEI.

A famous military commander who was equally successful at home in suppressing[1] rebellion[2], and abroad in resisting the encroachments[3] of the Tartars. However, the intrigues[4] of a rival[5], by whose advice peace with the Tartars was purchased[6] at the price of half the empire, brought him to the sword[7] of the executioner[8]. Posterity[9] has avenged[10] him by adopting[11] the hated name of his betrayer[12] as the common term for a spittoon[13].

From: «The Gems of Chinese Thought», by H. Giles, p. 215.

119. ON SLANDER[1].

The perfect men of old were unsparing[2] in censure[3] of their own faults, but gentle in dealing[4] with the shortcomings[5] of others. Thus

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[10]красть, [11]перенести, [12]освободить, [13]бѣжать, [14]граница, [15]раскаяться, [16]милосердіе, [17]снова схватить, [18]перевалъ, проходъ, [19]пѣтухъ, [20]пѣніе, [21]встревожиться, [22]погоня, [23]обладать, [24]заставить, [25]спастись.

[1]подавлять, [2]возстаніе, [3]захватъ, [4]происки, [5]соперникъ, [6]купить, [7]мечъ, [8]палачъ, [9]потомство, [10]отомстить, [11]принять, [12]предать, [13]плевательница.

[1]клевета, [2]безпощадный, [3]порицаніе, [4]обращеніе, [5]недостатокъ.

they kept up the standard[6] of their own conduct, and stimulated[7] others to the practise of virtue.

Among them were Shun and Chou Kung, both models[8] of charity[9] and duty towards one's neighbour. He who would imitate the lives of these heroes should say to himself, «They were but men after all. Why cannot I do what they did?». And then day and night he should ponder[10] over their story; and while holding fast to all in which he might resemble these models, he should put away all in which he might find himself to differ[11] therefrom. For these were famous sages[12], whose likes have not appeared in after ages. And if a man were to accuse[13] himself in whatsoever he might be their equal, — would he not be eminently[14] unsparing in censure of his own faults?

And then if in regard to others, he would say, «Such an one is but a man; we must not expect too much of him: what he has done is very creditable[15]» and so on taking care to consider only the present, and not rake up[16] past misdeeds[17], would not he be eminently gentle in dealing with the shortcomings[18] of others?

The perfect men of the present day are not constituted[19] thus. They love to be sharp[20] upon the faults of others and lenient[21] towards their own, the result being that no advantage accrues[22] thereby to either. In their own conduct they are satisfied with a minimum[23] of virtue and ability[24], cajoling[25] others as well as themselves into believing this more than it is. But when it comes to estimating anybody else's virtue and ability, nothing seems to be good enough for them. The past is raked up and the present ignored[26], in fear lest those should come to the front instead of themselves. But such men are merely lowering themselves and exalting[27] others thereby, and must necessarily lose their self-respect.

Remissness[28] and envy are at the bottom[29] of all this. Men are often too lazy to push forward, and at the same time horribly[30] jealous[31] of the advance of others. Thus whenever I have purposely taken occasion to praise or censure any one, I have invariably[32] found

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[6]мѣра, [7]поощрять, [8]образецъ, [9]любовь, [10]обдумывать, [11]разниться, [12]мудрецъ, [13]обвинить, [14]въ высшей степени, [15]похвально, [16]откапывать, [17]проступокъ, [18]недостатокъ, [19]составить, [20]суровый, [21]снисходительный, [22]приносить, [23]минимумъ, [24]способность, [25]завлекать лаской, [26]игнорировать, [27]возвышать, [28]нерадивость, [29]основаніе, [30]ужасно, [31]ревнивый, [32]неуклонно.

all who agreed[33] or disagreed respectively[34] were those whose interests were closely bound up with the individual[35] praised or blamed; or those whose interests at any rate did not clash[36] with his, or those who spoke under the influence of fear. For the rest, the bolder[37] ones would angrily[38] differ from my praise, or agree with my censure in words; the weaker by their looks. Hence it is that virtue and merit are sure to be abused[39].

Alas! the times are evil for him who would seek an honest fame[40], and aim at the practice of virtue. Let those about to enter official life digest[41] these words and benefit to the State may result.

From: «The Gems of Chinese Thought», by H. Giles, p. 124.

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120. A RAT'S CUNNING[1].

I was sitting up one night when suddenly a rat began to gnaw[2]. A rap[3] on the couch[4] stopped the noise, which however soon began again. Calling a servant to look round[5] with a light, we noticed[6] an empty[7] sack[8], from the inside of which came a grating[9] sound, and I at once cried out «Ha! the rat has got shut[10] in here and can't get out». So we opened the sack, but there was apparently[11] nothing in it, though when we came to throw in[12] the light, there at the bottom lay a dead rat. «Oh!» exclaimed the servant in a fright[13], «can the animal that has just now gnawed have died so suddenly as this? Or can it have been the rat's ghost[14] that was making the noise?» Meanwhile he turned[15] the rat out on the ground, when — away it went full speed[16], escaping before we had time to do anything. «'Tis passing strange[17]», said I, with a sigh[18], «the cunning of that rat. Shut up in a sack too hard[19] for it to gnaw its way out, it nevertheless gnawed in order to attract[20] attention by the noise; and then it pretended[21] to be dead, in order to save its life under the guise[22] of death.

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[33]соглашаться, [34]соотвѣтственно, [35]лицо, человѣкъ, [36]сталкиваться, [37]болѣе смѣлый, [38]сердито, [39]порицать, [40]слава, [41]переварить.

[1]хитрость, [2]грызть, [3]стукъ, [4]кушетка, [5]посмотрѣть, [6]замѣтить, [7]пустой, [8]мѣшокъ, [9]царапать, [10]запереть, [11]повидимому, [12]бросить, навести, [13]испугъ, [14]духъ, [15]вывернуть, [16]полный ходъ, [17]довольно странно, [18]вздохъ, [19]крѣпкій, [20]обратить, [21]притвориться, [22]видъ.

Now I have always understood that in intelligence[23] man stands first. Man can tame[24] the dragon, subdue[25] the mastodon[26], train[27] the tortoise[28], and carry captive[29] the unicorn[30]. He makes all things subservient[31] to his will; and yet here he is trapped[32] by the guile[33] of a rat, which combined the speed of a flying hare with the repose[34] of a blushing[35] girl. Wherein[36] then lies[37] his superior intelligence?»

Thinking over this with my eyes closed, a voice seemed to say to me: «Your knowledge[38] is the knowledge of books; you gaze[39] towards the truth, but see it not. You do not concentrate[40] your mind within yourself, but allow it to be distracted[41] by external[42] influences. Hence it is that you are deceived by the gnawing of a rat.

A man may voluntarily[43] destroy a priceless gem[44], and yet be unable to restrain[45] his feelings over a broken cooking-pot[46]. Another will bind a fierce[47] tiger, and yet change colour[48] at the sting[49] of a bee[50].

These words are your own; have you forgotten them?» At this I bent[51] my head and laughed; and then opening my eyes, I bade a servant bring me pen and ink and commit[52] the episode[53] to writting.

From: «The Gems of Chinese Thought», by H. Giles, p. 202.

121. JAPANESE PROVERBS.

Proof rather than argument.
Dumplings rather than blossoms.
Breeding rather than birth.
A mended lid to a cracked pot (an assemblage of incapables).
A cheap purchase is money lost.
A bee stinging a weeping face (one misfortune upon another).
Cows herd with cows, horses with horses.
Not to know is to be a Buddha (ignorance is bliss).
A man's heart and an autumn sky are alike fickle.

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[23]умъ, [24]приручить, укротить, [25]покорить, [26]мастодонъ, [27]выучить, [28]черепаха, [29]плѣнникъ, [30]единорогъ, [31]подчинить, [32]пойманный, [33]хитрость, [34]спокойствіе, [35]краснѣющій, [36]въ чемъ, [37]лежать, [38]знаніе, [39]смотрѣть, [40]сосредоточить, [41]развлечь, [42]внѣшній, [43]добровольно, [44]драгоцѣнный камень, [45]удержать, [46]кастрюля, [47]свирѣпый, [48]поблѣднѣть, [49]укусъ, [50]пчела, [51]склонить, [52]передать, [53]эпизодъ.

Hate a priest, and you will hate his very hood.
Never trust a woman, even if she has born you seven children.
Excessive tenderness turns to thousandfold hatred.
To lose is to win.
When folly passes by, reason draws back.

122. SAKÉ.

Saké or saki is: 1) a fermented[1] liquor made from rice, and largely consumed in Japan. It contains from 11 to 17 per cent of alchohol[2]. 2) A wine made from white grapes[3].

Some of the inhabitants of Takasakiu in Joshiu met together lately in order to see who could succeed in drinking the most saké. Those who could drink but one sho[4] (about two imperial[5] quarts[6]) were considered to have «very poor and unhappy brains[7]» and were not permitted to enter the ranks[8] of the competitors[9]. Several drank from two to three sho, but the one who bore[10] away the prize, namely a roll of silk[11], was he who succeeded in putting down[12] five sho in the short space[13] of thirty minutes.

From: «A Glossary of Reference», by H. Giles.

123. PRINCES FIRE-SHINE AND FIRE-SUBSIDE.

Now Prince Fire-Shine was a notable[1] fisherman and Prince Fire-Subside was a hunter[2]. And Prince Fire-Subside said unto his elder brother, «Let us exchange our occupations[3] and try our luck»[4]. And after some hesitation[5] on the part of the elder brother, the exchange was made. But Prince Fire-Subside was not successful and lost the fish-hook[6] in the sea. Then Prince Fire-Shine proposed to his younger

[1]бродить, [2]спиртъ, [3]виноградъ, [4]японская мѣра емкости, [5]имперскій, [6]кварта, [7]мозгъ, [8]ряды, [9]состязующійся, [10]уносить, [11]свитокъ шелку, [12]проглотить, выпить, [13]короткій промежутокъ.

[1]извѣстный, [2]охотникъ, [3]занятіе, [4]счастье, [5]колебаніе, [6]рыболовный крючокъ.

brother to exchange back the implements[7] they had used. But the younger brother said he had no luck and had lost the hook in the sea. But Prince Fire-Shine was angry[8] and demanded[9] his hook. Then Prince Fire-Subside broke his sword[10] into many fragments[11] and made them into fish-hooks which he gave to his brother in place of the one he had lost. But he would not receive them. Then he made a thousand fish-hooks and offered these. But he said, «I want my original hook».

And as Prince Fire-Subside was weeping[12] by the sea-shore, the Deity Salt-Possessor came to him and asked him why he wept. He replied, «I have exchanged a fish-hook with my elder brother and have lost it, and he will not be satisfied[13] with any compensation[14] I can make, but demands the original hook». Then the Deity Salt-Possessor built a boat[15] and set him in it and said to him, «Sail[16] on in this boat along this way, and you will come to a place built of fishes scales[17]. It is the palace of the Deity Ocean-Possessor. There will be a cassia[18] tree by the well[19] near the palace. Sit on the top of that tree, and the daughter of the Ocean-Possessor will come to thee and tell thee what to do».

So he sailed away in the boat and came to the palace of the Ocean-Possessor, and he climbed[20] the cassia tree and sat there. And the maidens[21] of the daughter of the Sea Deity came out to draw[22] water, and saw the beautiful young man sitting in the tree. Then he asked them for some water. And they drew water and gave it to him in a jewelled[23] cup. Without drinking from it, he took the jewel from his neck[24] and put it into his mouth and spat[25] it into the vessel, and it clung[26] to the vessel[27]. So the maidens took the vessel and the jewel clinging to it into the palace to their master. And they told him that a beautiful young man was sitting in the cassia tree by the well. The Deity then went out himself and recognised[28] the young man as Prince Fire-Subside.

He brought him into the palace, and spread[29] rugs[30] for him to sit on, and made a banquet[31] for him. He gave him his daughter in marriage, and he abode[32] there three years.

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[7]инструментъ, [8]сердитый, [9]требовать, [10]сабля, [11]маленькіе куски, [12]плакать, [13]удовлетвориться, [14]возмѣщеніе убытковъ, [15]лодка, [16]плавать на суднѣ, [17]чешуя, [18]акацiя, [19]колодецъ, [20]лазать, [21]дѣвица, [22]тянуть, [23]усыпанный драгоцѣнными каменьями, [24]шея, [25]выплюнуть [26]пристать, [27]сосудъ, [28]узнать, [29]разстилать, [30]коверъ, [31]пиръ, [32]жить.

At last one morning his daughter reported to the Sea Deity that Prince Fire-Subside, although he had passed three years without a sigh[33], yet last night he had heaved one deep[34] sigh. The Sea Deity asked him why he sighed. Then Prince Fire-Subside told him about his difficulty with his brother, and how he would accept no compensation for his fish-hook, but demanded the return of the original.

Thereupon the Sea Deity summoned[35] together all the fishes of the sea and asked them if any one of them had swallowed[36] this hook. And all the fishes said that the tai had complained[37] of something sticking[38] in its throat[39], and doubtless[40] that was the lost hook. The throat of the tai therefore being examined, the hook was found and given to Prince Fire-Subside.

The Sea Deity dismissed[41] him to his own country, and gave him two jewels, a flow-tide[42] jewel and an ebb-tide[43] jewel. And he set[44] him on the head of an immense[45] crocodile[46] and bade[47] the crocodile convey[48] him carefully and come back and make report. And Prince Fire-Subside gave the recovered hook to his brother. But a spirit of animosity[49] dwelt[50] in the brother's heart, and he tried to kill Prince Fire-Subside.

Then Prince Fire-Subside threw out the flow-tide jewel, and the tide came upon the Prince Fire-Shine and was about to drown him. And he cried out to his brother and expressed[51] his repentance[52]. Then Prince Fire-Subside threw out the ebb-tide jewel, and the tide flowed back and left him safe.

Then Prince Fire-Shine bowed his head before his younger brother, and said, «Henceforth[53] I will be thy guard[54] by day and night, and will faithfully serve thee»[55].

And *His-Augustness-Prince-Fire-Subside* succeeded his father and dwelt in the palace of Takachiho five hundred and eighty years. The place of his tomb[56] is still shown[57] on the mount Takachiho in the province of Hynga of the island of Kynshu. And he left as his successor his son, whom the daughter of the Sea Deity had born him. And this son was the father of *His-Augustness-Divine-Yamato-Iware-Prince* who

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[33]вздохъ, [34]глубокій, [35]призвать, [36]проглотить, [37]жаловаться, [38]торчать, [39]горло, [40]безъ сомнѣнія, [41]отпустить, [42]приливъ, [43]отливъ, [44]посадить, [45]громадный, [46]крокодилъ, [47]велѣть, [48]доставить, [49]вражда, [50]жить, [51]выразить, [52]раскаяніе, [53]впредь, [54]охрана, [55]тебѣ, [56]могила, [57]показывать.

is known to posterity[58] by his canonical[59] name of *Jimmu*, the first Emperor of Japan.

From: «Japan», by Murray, p. 148.

124. A STORY OF THE MIRROR[1] AND THE BELL[2].

There was at that time a young woman, a farmer's wife, living at Ungenyama, who presented her mirror to the temple, to use for bell-metal[3]. But afterwards she much regretted[4] her mirror. She remembered things her mother told her about it; and she remembered it had belonged, not only to her mother, but to her mother's mother and grandmother; and she remembered some happy smiles it had reflected[5]. Of course[6] if she could have offered the priest a certain sum of money in place[7] of the mirror, she could have asked them to give back her heirloom[8]. But she had not the money necessary[9]. Whenever she went to the temple, she saw her mirror lying in the court-yard[10], behind a railing[11], among hundreds of other mirrors heaped[12] there together. She knew it by the Sho-Chiku-Bai in relief[13] on the back of it, — those three fortunate emblems[14] of Pine[15], Bamboo and Plumflower[16], which delighted her baby[17] eyes when her mother first showed her the mirror. She longed[18] for some chance to steal the mirror, and hide[19] it, — that she might thereafter[20] treasure[21] it always. But the chance did not come; and she was very unhappy, — felt as if she had foolishly given away part of her life. She thought about the old saying that a mirror is the soul[22] of a woman — (a saying mystically[23] expressed[24] by the Chinese character for soul upon the backs of many bronze[25] mirrors), — and she feared it was true in weirder[26] ways than she had before imagined[27]. But she could not dare[28] to speak of her pain to anybody.

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[58]потомство, [59]канонический.

[1]зеркало, [2]колоколъ, [3]металъ, [4]сожалѣть, [5]отражать, [6]конечно [7]вмѣсто, [8]наслѣдственное имущество, [9]требуемый, [10]дворъ, [11]заборъ, [12]свалить въ кучу, [13]рельефъ, [14]эмблема, [15]сосна, [16]сливовый цвѣтъ, [17]младенческій, [18]сильно хотѣть, [19]спрятать, [20]въ будущемъ, [21]хранить какъ сокровище, [22]душа, [23]мистическій, [24]выражать, [25]бронза, [26]болѣе таинственный, [27]воображать, [28]осмѣлиться.

Now when all the mirrors contributed for the Mugenyama bell had been sent to the foundry[29], the bell-founders[30] discovered that there was one mirror among them which would not melt[31]. Again and again they tried to melt it, but it resisted[32] all their efforts. Evidently[33] the woman who had given the mirror must have regretted the giving. She had not presented her offering with all her heart; and therefore her selfish soul remained attached[34] to the mirror, kept it hard and cold in the midst of the furnace[35].

Of course everybody heard of the matter, and everybody soon knew whose mirror it was that would not melt. And because of this public exposure[36] of her secret fault[37], the poor woman became very much ashamed[38] and very angry. And as she could not bear the shame, she drowned[39] herself, after having written a farewell[40] letter containing[41] the words:

«When I am dead it will not be difficult to melt the mirror and to cast[42] the bell. But to the person who breaks that bell by ringing[43] it, great wealth will be given by the ghost [44] of me».

Day after day they continued ringing the bell furiously[45],—caring nothing[46] whatever for the protests[47] of the priests. So the ringing became an affliction[48]; and the priests could not endure[49] it; and they got rid[50] of the bell by rolling[51] it down the hill into a swamp[52]. The swamp was deep and swallowed[53] it up, and that was the end of the bell.

After the bell had been rolled into the swamp there was of course no chance of ringing it in such wise as to break it. But persons who regretted this loss of opportunity[54] would strike and break objects imaginatively[55] substituted[56] for the bell, — hoping thus to please the spirit[57] of the owner of the mirror that made so much trouble[58].

Among these folk[59] was a desolute[60] farmer who live near Mugenyama, on the bank of the Oïgawa. Having wasted[61] his substance[62] in riotous living[63], this farmer made for himself out of mud in his

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[29]литейный заводъ, [30]литейщикъ, [31]плавиться, [32]противостоять, [33]очевидно, [34]прикрѣпленный, [35]горнъ, [36]обнаруженіе, [37]недостатокъ, [38]стыдиться, [39]утопиться, [40]прощальный, [41]содержать, [42]вылить, [43]звонить, [44]духъ, [45]бѣшено, [46]не обращать вниманія, [47]протестъ, [48]мученіе, [49]выносить, [50]избавиться, [51]катить, [52]болото, [53]проглотить, [54]случай, [55]въ воображеніи, [56]замѣнить, [57]духъ, [58]безпокойство, [59]люди, [60]распутный, [61]расточить, [62]имущество, [63]кутежъ.

garden a clay-model[64] of the bell; and he beat it and he broke it, — crying[65] out the while for great wealth.

Then out of the ground before him rose up the figure[66] a white-robed[67] woman, with long loose[68]-flowing[69] hair, holding a covered[70] jar[71]. And the woman said: «I have come to answer your fervent[72] prayer as it deserves to be answered. Take therefore this jar». So saying she put the jar into his hands and disappeared[73].

Into his house the happy man rushed[74] to tell his wife the good news. He set down in front of her the covered jar — which was heavy — and they opened it together. And they found that it was filled, up to the very brim[75], with . . . .

But, no! — I really cannot tell you with what it was filled.

From: «Kwaidan», by L. Hearn, p. 54.

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125. DAMASCENE[1] ART IN JAPAN.

The damascene work is an other great industry[2] of the country, and is best carried on at Kioto. It consists of the finest gold threads[3] worked into other metals[4]. The vessel is bronze or iron, and after the image has been drawn[5] on it, the lines are engraved[6] upon the metal with a sharp[7] engraving tool[8] in the dove-tail[9] form, and then the incisions[10] are filled[11] with fine gold wires[12]. The industry is of great antiquity and was practised in Rome many centuries ago; shields[13] were then produced with wars depicted[14] on them in gold and silver. The most intricate[15] work is by this means accomplished[16] in Japan. Cases of gun-metal[17] watches receive beautifully worked patterns[18] or initials in gold and silver. At first the manufactured[19] articles[20] looks rough[21], the gold wire protruding[22] far from the incisions, but soon[23],

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[64]модель изъ глины, [65]восклицать, [66]фигура, [67]въ бѣломъ облаченіи, [68]распущенный, [69]развѣвающійся, [70]покрытый, [71]банка, [72]горячій, [73]исчезнуть, [74]броситься, [75]край.

[1]дамасскій, [2]промышленность, [3]нить, [4]металлъ, [5]рисовать, [6]гравировать, [7]острый, [8]инструментъ, [9]лапа (плотничій терминъ), [10]надрѣзы, [11]наполнять, [12]проволока, [13]щитъ, [14]изображать, [15]сложный, [16]совершаться, [17]артиллерійская бронза, [18]узоръ, [19]фабриковать, [20]предметъ, [21]грубый, [22]торчать, [23]скоро.

with a small emery[24] wheel[25], the gold is filed down[26] and polished[27] until the whole is an even[28] surface[29].

I saw a small temple, not more than a few inches high, having finishing touches[30] applied; it had. taken the damascene workers twenty years to complete. The whole was a most wonderful work of art, everything correct in every detail, exactly resembling[31] one of the Shinto temples at Nikkô. Kioto is the chief[32] town for the manufacture of things of art, priceless[33] bronzes, wood carvings so magnificently[34] coloured as to resemble the works of the finest clay[35] workers. The modern[36] carvings, however, cannot, though still beautiful to our eyes, be compared with some of the carvings of former centuries on the temples at Nikkô. It is hard[37] to believe that carvings such as one sees there can be the work of human hands. At one temple the carving is so deep[38] that the birds are depicted[39] life-size[40], one peacock[41] I remember at the temple of Yakushi standing out[42] from the background[43] with his tail[44] forming the most perfect fan, each feather[45] exactly carved, the neck[46] craning[47] forward[48] as if ready to pick[49] up food[50]; the depth of the carving from the beak[51] .of the bird to the background was eight and a half inches. Other smaller birds standing on a ledge[52] or perched[53] on a branch[54], surrounded[55] the centre[56] piece[57], and all most beautifully coloured.

From: «Art in Japan», by Rittner, p. 45.

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126. THE AUGUST[1] DEPARTURE[2].

Crowds[3] came to the house, for everybody that knew anybody knew Takaiyanage Inkiyo. They came in and bowed before the household shrine[4], where his name and the age of such good omen[5] were

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[24]наждакъ, наждачный, [25]колесо, [26]спиливать, [27]полировать, [28]гладкій, [29]поверхность, [30]послѣдняя отдѣлка, [31]походить, [32]главный, [33]весьма цѣнный, [34]великолѣпно, [35]глина, [36]современный, [37]трудно, [38]глубокій, [39]изображенъ, [40]натуральный, [41]павлинъ, [42]выдаваться, [43]задній планъ, [44]хвостъ, [45]перо, [46]шея, [47]вытягиваться, [48]впередъ, [49]поднять, [50]пища, [51]клювъ, [52]выступъ, [53]сидѣть, [54]вѣтка, [55]окружать, [56]центральный, [57]рисунокъ.

[1]величественный, [2]кончина, [3]толпа, [4]алтарь, [5]предзнаменованіе.

inscribed[6]. As they bowed they pressed[7] their hands together as Christians do in prayer[8]. They reverenced[9] his spirit[10], and by their obeisance[11] they implied[12] that they held his memory in high esteem as they had held him when he was a living man. But they did not worship[13], as some folk[14] would wish to have you believe. Then they laid their offerings[15] on the floor[16] below the little image[17] in its gilded[18] case[19], every one brought something. The well-to-do gave money, others cakes or wine, and others bamboo vases full of flowers. Some of these were red and some were white.

Meanwhile the goodwife[20] of the house was busy in the kitchen preparing food for the guests[21]. In neighbouring kitchens, too, the women helped with this. In my house cooking began early in the morning, and the maids[22] kept at it all day long. When cooking was over there was more food than I ever saw: raw[23] fish, sugared fish, cuttle-fish[24], sea-weed[25] soups, cold boiled rice rolled[26] up in sea-weed, with a little of horse-radish[27] in the centre[28].

The feasting lasted till noon next day, when it was time for the ceremony[29] to begin. Priests came from a neighbouring temple and saw the old man's body put away properly[30] in the jar[31], shaped[32] like a huge flowerpot, with fragrant[33] leaves pressed[34] in arount it. Then they placed the jar in the corner for the night, and covered it with a white cloth, so that it looked quite like a bit[35] of furniture sewed[36] up for the summer.

When all was ready for the procession[37] the next day, the mourners put the jar into a white box, and placed the white cloth over it as before (white is the mourning colour in Japan) and some white-robed attendants from the temple carried it off on a stretcher[38] on their shoulders[39].

«Just ahead[40] of the jar walked a company of singers with bells. They were in white also, in fact the whole company was in white.

At the temple the bearers[41] put the jar on the altar, and a

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[6]написать, [7]сжимать, [8]молитва, [9]почитать, [10]духъ, [11]поклоненіе, [12]выражать, [13]поклоняться, молиться, [14]люди, [15]приношеніе, [16]полъ, [17]образокъ, [18]золоченый, [19]футляръ, [20]хозяйка, [21]гость, [22]дѣвушка, [23]сырой, [24]каракатица, [25]морская капуста (водоросль), [26]завертывать, [27]хрѣнъ, [28]середина, [29]церемонія, [30]надлежащимъ образомъ, [31]банка, горшокъ, [32]имѣющій форму, [33]благоухающій, [34]прижатый, [35]кусокъ, [36]зашитый, [37]процессія, [38]носилки, [39]плечи, [40]впередъ, [41]носильщикъ.

dozen priests chanted[42] the service[43]. While the chanting went on, each guest stepped forward in turn, and, after bowing to the priests, knelt[44] before the bier[45], and salaaming[46] quite to the floor, took a pinch[47] of powdered incense[48] from a bowl[49] and dropped it into a charcoal[50] brazier[51], in which a tiny[52] fire burned. Then with another prolonged[53] bow the mourner returned to his seat. This was a sort of «Farewell» to the body and salutation to the spirit of the ancient gentlemen.

After this ceremony the body of the deceased was taken to the crematory. Fire was already burning under the oven[54], and the younger priests were setting[55] a banquet[56] more elaborate[57], if possible, than had been served at the house. At one side stood several tall vases of pure white porcelain[58] full of saké, and, near these, stacks[59] of shallow[60] drinking-cups[61] of red lacquer[62].

We seated ourselves on small cushions laid on the soft matted[63] floor.

Just then the priests took the body from the jar, and, having wrapped[64] it carefully in white, they put it on an iron grating[65] and slid it far back[66] into the furnace[67], though where all could get a good view[68] of it. The flames curled[69] round it fiercely[70] at first and then almost tenderly[71], as though caressing[72] it. Now and then they would lash[73] furiously[74] and tie[75] themselves in fantastic[76] knots[77] about the limbs, which bent[78] and unbent and quivered[79] as though life were not yet extinct[80] and they could feel the terrible heat.

So while the venerable departed writhed[81] and roasted[82] in the flames, we banqueted. It was gruesome[83], I confess[84], especially when one of the old man's family would go to the oven and turn him, over[85] with an iron rod[86], or straighten[87] him out so that the fire could get at him better.

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[42]пѣть, говорить на распѣвъ, [43]служба, [44]стать на колѣни, [45]катафалкъ, [46]кланяться, [47]щепотка, [48]ладанъ въ порошкѣ, [49]чаша, [50]древесный уголь, [51]жаровня, [52]крохотный, [53]продолжительный, [54]печка, [55]раскладывать, [56]угощеніе, [57]изысканный, [58]фаянсъ, [59]сложенныя одна на другую, [60]мелкій, [61]чашка для питья, [62]японскій лакъ, [63]покрытый цыновками, [64]завернуть, [65]рѣшетка, [66]назадъ, [67]печь, [68]видъ, [69]извиваться, [70]свирѣпо, [71]нѣжно, [72]ласкать, [73]хлестать, [74]неистово, [75]завязываться, [76]фантастичный, [77]узелъ, [78]сгибаться, дрожать, [80]угасать, [81]корчиться, [82]жариться, [83]ужасно, [84]признаюсь, [85]перевертывать, [86]прутъ, [87]выпрямить.

I had recourse[88] to saké to steady[89] my nerves. Saké is about the strength of sherry[90], so that if you drink enough of it, especially when hot, you will produce an effect[91]. I produced one in the crematory. Every time one of the guests offered me a cup I took it, and poured[92] the contents into me.

It is the custom to exchange[93] cups. You rinse your cup in a bowl of water provided[94] for that purpose, and offer it to each guest in turn[95]. You must do this once at least to every one present, and you always receive a cup in return. There were twenty-nine of us at the funeral, and I had two drinks with each of them!

From: «The Heart of Japan», by Brownel, p. 36.

127. CHITS[1] AND PERDITION[2].

Public opinion in the Seaports is not pronounced[3] enough to emphasise[4] the line[5] between the use and the abuse[6] of chits. Among old residents there is an opinion against the abuse, of course[7], but there are so many «transients[8]» with homes that are far, far away. Among these latter restraint[9], in a large measure[10], it ineffectual[11], and so it happens that men, particularly young men, do feel freer[12] than is safe[13]. They are a genial[14] lot, fond of out-door life[15], well-travelled generally and well-read, with charming manners[16]; and hospitable[17], with a frank[18] generosity[19] that wins[20] at once. They have leisure[21] beyond the dreams of the toilers[22] of the West. They work harder[23] now, perhaps, than formerly, but their custom was to come down to work at ten a. m. and to finish usually by four. Out of these six hours, one and a half were spent at the clubs or in the great hotels, where chit-signing[24] is indulged[25] in as a liberal[26] art.

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[88]прибѣгнуть, [89]укрѣпить, [90]хересъ, [91]дѣйствіе (результатъ), [92]вливать, [93]обмѣниваться, [94]заготовленный, [95]поочередно.

[1]расписка, [2]гибель, [3]опредѣленный, [4]подчеркнуть, [5]граница, [6]злоупотребленіе, [7]понятно, [8]временный житель, [9]воздержаніе, [10]степень, [11]недостигать цѣли, [12]свободнѣе, [13]чѣмъ слѣдовало бы (безопасно), [14]радушный, [15]развлеченіе на вольномъ воздухѣ, [16]манеры, [17]гостепріимный, [18]прямой, [19]щедрость, [20]располагать къ себѣ, [21]свободное время, [22]труженикъ, [23]больше, [24]подписываніе, [25]предаваться, [26]свободный,

In the races twice a year they rode their own horses, and out of respect to the turf[27], when the races were on, all business, even banking, was at a standstill[28]. Wine flowed[29] as fast as the laws of gravity[30] would permit, but there was little ready money[31] to be seen. The boys who served the drinks did not handle[32] money. They pushed[33] the bottle and a scratch-pad[34] towards you, and someone signed. The chit then went to some hotel.

When a few months latter you wished to pay, you would have some trouble in finding the slip[35] to which you had put your name. Going from one place to another, at each the manager[36] would say —

«I don't know. They may be here. If I find them I shall send them up to you. Let us see, what is your address»? If you were sure he had them, you might pay and he would credit[37] you. Then whatever[38] you bought thereafter he might not charge against you, but would say, «That goes[39] to square[40] us for what you paid against[41] the chits I never found».

It is only globe-trotters[42] that carry much money in their pockets, but they soon stop that, just as they give up eating rice-curry[43] with a fork. Railway people and beggars[44] are the only people that don't take chits, but the railroad, though convenient[45], is not necessary, and if one believes in the doctrine *similia similibus curantur*, one can pass beggars by also and so never know the touch of filthy lucre[46].

If you offer money to the barber[47], he may say, «Oh, wait till the end of the month. We cannot bother[48] making up cash now. Sign a chit».

At the tailor's you are asked: «Shall I send the goods to the club or to your hotel»? If you ask about payment, the reply is: «Oh, we'll send you a memorandum[49] now and then, to let you know how you stand with us[50]. But that is not a bill[51], you know. Just let that run[52] to your convenience, please. Send a chit when you like».

The jin-riki-sha man takes a chit from the hotel to which he has

[27]скачки (ристалище), [28]застой (прекращеніе), [29]литься, [30]тяготеніе, [31]наличныя деньги, [32]брать въ руки, [33]пододвигать, [34]блокъ отрывныхъ листковъ, [35]маленькій кусокъ бумаги, [36]управляющій, [37]кредитовать, [38]что-либо, [39]это пойдетъ, [40]свести счета, [41]по, [42]туристъ, [43]рисовый кери, [44]нищій, [45]удобный, [46]презрѣнный металлъ, [47]цырюльникъ, [48]возиться, [49]замѣтка, [50]состояніе счета, [51]счетъ, [52]пусть это будетъ какъ вамъ удобно.

delivered you, or the hotel pays and you sign a chit. Every public-house[53] in town passes out the little pad[54] with the pencil hanging from one corner[55]. Lodgings[56], meals[57], everything a hotel has to rent[58] or sell to its guests, may be signed for on the chit. Nor is there anything that Satan[59] can furnish to promote[60] delirium[61] or to coax[62] on the coming of old age that a little chit will not settle for.

He who has looked on the wine when it is red, and has studied the mockery[63] of strong drink, need not moan[64] in his first waking[65] thoughts with despair[66] brought on by the recollection[67] that his last penny went the night before, unless[68], alas, he is too shaky[69] to hold the little pencil. But even then a promise to sign later will bring him what he needs.

There are settling days[70], of course, when the residents arm[71] themselves with courage[72] and go forth[73] to pay their chits. Some men do this every two years. Others who consider themselves patterns[74] of regularity[75], square[76] up bravely[77] each first of January. Then there are men who have the names of the places where their chits are held arranged[78] in groups[79] and each group assigned[80] to a particular month of the year. At the first of each month they settle a part of their debts[81].

Besides the annuals[82], bi-annuals[83], and the monthlies[84], there is a class made up, it is said, of those who do not pay until they die. These men have life insurance[85] policies[86], or assurance[87] policies, to speak with local accuracy[88], and being thus assured, they do not bother who holds their chits, or whether the chits were signed ten days or ten years ago. There are few men, however, who have signed chits steadily[89] for ten years. Three years is generally the limit[90]. A man can sign a barrelful[91] in that time. When the assured man dies, his chits appear, and straighway[92] are paid; the first money collected[93] from the policy going for[94] this.

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[53]ресторанъ, [54]блокъ отрывныхъ листковъ, [55]уголъ, [56]квартира, [57]столъ, [58]отдавать въ наемъ, [59]сатана, [60]поощрить, [61]бѣлая горячка, [62]приманить, [63]обольщеніе, [64]вздыхать, [65]пробужденіе, [66]отчаяніе, [67]воспоминаніе, [68]развѣ только, [69]слабый, [70]дни расчета, [71]вооружаться, [72]мужество, [73]отправляться, [74]образецъ, [75]аккуратность, [76]разсчитываться, [77]храбро, [78]собранный (устроенный), [79]группами, [80]предназначенъ, [81]долгъ, [82]ежегодникъ [83]двугодникъ, [84]ежемѣсячникъ, [85]страховой, [86]полисъ, [87]страховой, [88]точностью, [89]безпрерывно, [90]предѣлъ, [91]цѣльная бочка, [92]немедленно, [93]собранный, [94]идутъ на это.

The number of chits not paid is large, though relatively[95] small. It is this fact that is the pennyless[96] man's advantage. He lives on the fringe[97] or ragged[98] edge of the crazy[99] quilt[100] of chits until he «loses his face», or drinks himself into the hereafter[101]. He drifts into the consul's hands and is sent home steerage[102] at his government's expense[103]. He may so dread[104] the thought of home that he flies to the natives, among the disreputable[105] of whom he must have some acquaintance, and in return for a little see-weed, fish and rice-beer, teaches them Peter Parley's History of the world, or possibly the art of mixing cocktails[106].

When he dies, the chances are that the foreign residents will subscribe to bury him decently[107], and others of his class will mourn for him, hoping that some day someone will do the same for them. The class is one that is less in evidence each year.

As the transient[108] population of Yokohama increases[109], chit signing may disappear[110], although the habit is second nature to those who live there now. Here and there a man rebels[111], and swears[112] that he will never sign another chit, but a temptation that is ever present is hard to resist[113] for long. With nothing between a thirsty man and the drink he longs[114] for but the scrawling[115] of his name on a bit of paper, the chances are that the thirst will win. Other things he may crave[116] as keenly[117], things that will do him less good than a drink; the fatal[118] paper makes it all too easy, and reform difficult.

From: «The Heart of Japan», by Brownel, p. 105.

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128. KONO HITO AND THE PRAYER PUMP.

Kono Hito was a farmer, and owned fifty small fields in which he planted swamp[1] rice; a highway[2] separated[3] the paddy[4] fields from

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[95]сравнительно, [96]бѣдный (не имѣющій ни копейки), [97]бахрома, [98]истрепанный, [99]дряхлый, [100]покрывало, [101]на тотъ свѣтъ, [102]третьимъ классомъ, [103]за счетъ, [104]бояться, [105]испорченные, [106]составленіе напитка «cocktail», [107]прилично, [108]проходящій, временный, [109]увеличиваться, [110]исчезать, [111]возставать, [112]клясться, [113]противостоять, [114]сильно хотѣть, [115]подмахнуть, [116]жаждать, [117]сильно, [118]роковой.

[1]болотный, [2]большая дорога, [3]отдѣлять, [4]рисъ на корню.

those of his neighbour Sono Hito and led to a temple beyond[5], where many people offered alms to Amida, the Buddha, and ere they did so they washed themselves. Sono Hito took a bath[6] and the thought[7] struck him that he might make use of the waste[8] water. His rice fields reached[9] quite up to the temple grove[10]. He resolved[11] to build a shrine in honour of the temple's god, near to the road, and sink[12] a well[13] there, Having dug[14] the well he placed a tablet[15] on which was written that he would give the worshipper all the pure water needed[16], only each one must pump[17] it for himself. Inside[18] the building was a broad shallow[19] tank[20], where the worshipper had plenty[21] of room to use his scrubbing[22] towel[23]. Sono Hito might call it a prayer machine and each bather as he sat in the tub[24] might turn Buddha's third arm[25] with vigour[26] and pray fervently[27]. Sono Hito had rigged[28] his pump so as to deliver[29] the water into a tank[30] on the roof[31] of the shrine.

This tank was a distributing[32] reservoir[33]. Part of the water that the worshippers pumped into it poured[34] down in a stream[35] on the head of whoever[36] might be working at the crank[37], as he or she sat in the tub. The greater part, however, flowed[38] away in channels[39] through the rice fields.

Poor Kono Hito worried[40] greatly over the early yellowishness[41] of this fields. He did not understand how Sono Hito managed[42]. But he built a shrine and sank a well, not a cataract[43] bath, nor was the well deep[44], and thought Buddha would take his poverty[45] into account[46] and smile on him. But Buddha did nothing of the sort. He then took to watching[47] the road, and when he saw any worshippers, he slipped[48] quietly into Sono Hito's shrine, sat himself in the tank, turned[49] the crank, and prayed vigorously.

This was a cunning[50] scheme, for pilgrims[51], after waiting long for Kono to finish, would decide[52] that such fervent[53] piety[54] should

[5]дальше, [6]ванна, [7]мысль пришла въ голову, [8]грязный, [9]доходить, [10]роща, [11]рѣшить, [12]вырыть, [13]колодецъ, [14]копать, [15]доска, [16]нужный, [17]накачивать, [18]внутри, [19]мелкій, [20]бассейнъ, [21]много, [22]тереть, [23]полотенце, [24]лоханка, ванна, [25]руки, [26]энергично, [27]ревностно, [28]построить, [29]передать [30]бассейнъ, [31]крыша, [32]распредѣлять, [33]резервуаръ, [34]лить, [35]потокъ, [36]кто-либо, [37]рычагъ, [38]течь, [39]каналъ, [40]безпокоиться, [41]желтизна, [42]справляться, [43]водопадъ, [44]глубокій, [45]бѣдность, [46]расчетъ, [47]караулить, [48]незамѣтно войти, [49]повернуть, [50]хитрый, [51]странникъ, [52]рѣшить, [53]пламенный, [54]набожность.

not be disturbed[55], and leaving the zealot[56] in Sono Hito's tub they would cross[57] over to the other shrine. When they had mundificated[58], they emptied[59] the water on the roadside. Kono ground and ground away, taking twenty or thirty baths a day, chilling[60] himself in the cataract, and pumping three times as much water over Sono Hito's fields as he brought down[61] on his aching[62] head. All this overbathing[63] even with prayers is no good.

When Junsa, the policeman[64], called Isha, the physician to Sono Hito's shrine one evening and let the lantern[65] fall on Kono Hito's face, the man of medicine said: «Water on the brain»[66]. Two days later they buried[67] him, and Sono Hito gave money for a stone column[68] to mark the resting[69] place of the dead man's ashes[70].

Kono Hito really had helped Sono Hito a good deal[71].

From: «The Heart of Japan», by Brownel.

129. COOLIE[1] COSTUME[2] AND RICE[3] CULTURE[4].

Kuruma-runners wear[5] short[6] blue cotton drawers[7], girdles[8] with tobacco[9] pouch[10] and pipe attached[11], short blue cotton shirts with wide sleeves[12] and open in front[13], reaching[14] to their waists[15], and blue cotton handkerchiefs knotted[16] round their heads except when the sun was very hot, when they took their flat[17] flag[18] disks[19] two feet in diameter, which always hang behind Kurumas, and are used either in sun or rain, and tied them on their heads. They wore straw[20] sandals[21], which had to be replaced[22] twice on the way. Blue and white towels[23] hung from their shafts[24] to wipe[25] away the sweat[26], which ran pro-

[55]безпокоить, [56]ревнитель, [57]перейти, [58]очищать, [59]вылить, [60]застудить, [61]навлечь, [62]болѣть, [63]излишнее купаніе, [64]городовой, [65]фонарь, [66]разжиженіе мозга, [67]похоронить, [68]каменная колонна, [69]покой, [70]прахъ, [71]много.

[1]китаецъ чернорабочій, [2]костюмъ, [3]рисъ, [4]культура, [5]носить, [6]короткій, [7]штаны, кальсоны, [8]поясъ, [9]табакъ, [10]кисеть, [11]прикрѣпить, [12]рукавъ, [13]спереди, [14]достигать, [15]талія, [16]завязать въ узелъ, [17]плоскій, [18]тростниковый, [19]дискъ, [20]соломенный, [21]сандалія, [22]перемѣнить, [23]полотенце, [24]оглобля, [25]вытирать, [26]потъ.

fusely[27] down their lean[28], brown bodies. The upper[29] garment[30] always flew behind them, displaying[31] chests[32] and backs elaborately[33] tatooed[3], with dragons and fishes. Tatooing has recently been prohibited[35]; but it was not only a favourable adornment[36] but a substitute[37] for perishable[38] clothing.

Blithely[39], at a merry[40] trot[41], the coolies hurried[42] us away from the kindly group[43] in the Legation porch[44], across the inner[45] moat[46] along the inner drive[47] of the castle past gateways[48] and retaining walls[49] of Cyclopian masonry[50], across the second moat, along miles of streets of sheds[51] and shops all grey, thronged[52] with foot-passengers and Kurumas, with pack-horses[53] loaded[54] two or three feet above their backs, the arches[55] of their saddles[56] red and gilded lacquer, their frontlets[57] of red leather, their «shoes» straw sandals, their heads tied[58] tightly[59] to the saddle-girth[60] on either side, great white cloths figured[61] with mythical[62] beasts in blue hanging loosely[63] under their bodies[64]; with coolies dragging[65] heavy loads to the guttural[66] cry of «Hai! huida!» with children whose heads were shaved in hideous[67] patterns[68]; and now and then as if to point[69] a moral[70] lesson in the midst of the whirling[71] diarama[72], a funeral[73] passed through the throng[74] with a priest in rich robes, mumbling[75] prayers, a covered[76] barrel[77] containing the corpse[78], and a train[79] of mourners in blue dresses with white wings[80]. Then we came to the fringe[81] of Yedo, where the houses cease[82] to be continuous, but all that day there was little interval[83] between them. All had open fronts, so that the occupations[84] of the inmates[85], the «domestic life» in fact, were perfectly visible. Many of these were roadside tea-houses, and nearly all sold sweetmeats[86], dried

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[27]обильно, [28]тощій, [29]верхній, [30]платье, [31]показывать, [32]грудь, [33]тщательно, [34]татуировать, [35]запретить, [36]украшеніе, [37]замѣнять, [38]недолговѣчный, [39]радостно, [40]веселый, [41]рысью, [42]спѣшить, [43]группа, [44]подъѣздъ, [45]внутренній, [46]ровъ, [47]дорога, военная улица, [48]ворота, [49]подпорная стѣна, [50]каменная кладка, [51]навѣсъ, [52]толпиться, [53]вьючная лошадь, [54]нагрузить, [55]лука, [56]сѣдло, [57]лобная повязка, [58]завязать, [59]туго, [60]подпруга, [61]изукрашенный, [62]миѳическій, [63]свободно, [64]туловище, [65]тащить, [66]гортанный, [67]ужасный, [68]узоръ, [69]указать, [70]нравственный, [71]крутящійся, [72]діорама, [73]похороны, [74]толпа, [75]говорить подъ носъ, [76]закрытый, [77]бочка, [78]тѣло, [79]поѣздъ, свита, [80]крылья, [81]окраина, [82]перестать, [83]промежутокъ, [84]занятія, [85]обитатель, [86]сласти.

fish, pickles[87], mochi or uncooked cakes[88] of rice dough[89], dried persimmons[90], rain hats or straw shoes for man or beast. The road, though wide enough for two carriages (of which we saw none) was not good and the ditches[91] on both sides were frequently neither clean nor sweet. Must I write it? The houses were mean[92], poor, shabby[93], often even squalid[94], the smells were bad and the people looked ugly[95], shabby and poor, though all were working at something or other.

The country is dead level[96] and mainly[97] an artificial[98] mud flat or swamp[99], in whose fertile[100] ooze[101] various aquatic[102] birds were wading[103], and in which hundreds of men and women were wading too, above their knees[104] in slush[105]; for this plain of Yedo is mainly a great rice-field, and this is the busy season of rice-planting[106]; for here, in the sense in which we understand it, they do not «cast their bread upon the waters». There are eight or nine varieties[107] of rice grown in Japan, all of which, except the upland[108] species[109], require mud, water, and much puddling[110] and nasty[111] work. Rice is the staple[112] food and the wealth of Japan. Its revenues[113] were estimated in rice. Rice is grown almost wherever irrigation[114] is possible.

The grain[115], after being soaked[116] till it is on the verge[117] of sprouting[118], is sown[119] thickly in small patches[120], which are flooded[121] every night to the depth of two or three inches, and dried during the day. When the seedlings[122] are well up, fish manure[123] or refuse[124] oil is put over them to force[125] them on, and in about fifty days, when the patch is covered with plants about three inches high, whose brilliant[126] green gladdens[127] the eye just now all about Yokohama, the people take them up in bundles[128] of three or four, and plant them in tufts[129] in lines, leaving a foot between each tuft as well as between

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[87]пикули, [88]лепешки, [89]рисовое тѣсто, [90]американская слива, [91]канава, [92]неказистый, [93]жалкій, [94]грязный, [95]некрасивый, [96]совсѣмъ плоскій, [97]главнымъ образомъ, [98]искусственный, [99]болото, [100]плодородный, [101]илъ, [102]водяной, [103]ходить по водѣ, [104]колѣно, [105]мокрая грязь, [106]посадка, [107]разновидность, [108]горный, [109]видъ, [110]мѣсить грязь, [111]непріятный, [112]главный предметъ, [113]государственные доходы, [114]искусственное орошеніе, [115]зерно, [116]намочить, [117]почти (бук. на краю), [118]пускать ростки, [119]сѣять, [120]маленькое поле, [121]затоплять, [122]разсадка, [123]навозъ, [124]отбросы, [125]искусственно выгонять ростъ растенія, [126]яркій, [127]радовать, [128]связки, [129]пучки.

each line. The planting is by no means[130] general yet, and I saw a deal of preliminary[131] operations[132], in which a horse with a straw saddle, to which an instrument composed[133] of several deep teeth[134] is attached, travels up and down in the slush, followed by a man who guides[135] him, not by reins[136], but by a long bamboo attached to the side of his nose. This process tears[137] up the old rice roots[138], disintegrates[139] the soil[140], and mixes up the manure with it; for rice-fields are very heavily manured — as are all Japanese crops — with everything which is supposed to possess fertilising[141] qualities. Where this ploughing[142] was over, a thick bubbly[143] scum[144] lay on the black waters, giving off the smell of a «pestilent fen[145]» under the hot sun.

Rice is commonly planted in fields formed by terracing[146] sloping[147] ground, in which case irrigation is easily obtained; but on this level[148] plain water is laboriously[149] raised from the main canals[150] into narrow ditches at a higher level by means of a portable[151] and very ingenious[152] «treadmill[153]» pump[154], which is made to revolve[155] in a scientifically[156] constructed trough[157], by a man who perpetually[158] ascends its floats[159]. It somewhat resembles a paddle-wheel[160] of eight feet in diameter. When irrigation is wanted at any particular spot, the contrivance[161] is caried to the intersection[162] of the higher with the lower ditch, and fixed there with bamboo uprights[163] on each side, with rail[164] across to give support to the man who works it with his feet, just as the treadmill is worked in prison[165]. When the pump is needed elsewhere, it is only necessary to remove it and bank[166] up the cutting[167] in the dyke[168]. As far as I could see across the slush[169], there were wheels at work, up which copper-skinned[170] men, naked[171] except for the maro or loin-cloth[172], were industriously[173] climbing.

[130]ни въ коемъ случаѣ, [131]предварительный, [132]операція, [133]составлять, [134]глубокіе зубья, [135]управлять, [136]вожжи, [137]разрывать, [138]корень, [139]разрыхлять, [140]почва, [141]удабривать, [142]пахота, [143]пузырчатый, [144]пѣна, [145]зараженное болото, [146]дѣлать террасы, [147]покатый, [148]ровный, [149]съ большимъ трудомъ, [150]каналъ, [151]переносный, [152]хитроумный, [153]колесо, приводимое въ движеніе ногами, [154]насосъ, [155]вращаться, [156]научно, [157]жолобъ, [158]постоянно, [159]лопасть, [160]гребное колесо, [161]механизмъ, [162]перекрестокъ, [163]колъ, [164]перекладина, [165]тюрьма, [166]засыпать, [167]прорѣзъ, [168]плотина, [169]мокрая грязь, [170]съ кожей мѣдно-красного цвѣта, [171]голый, [172]маленькій передникъ, [173]трудолюбиво.

The rice-fields are usually very small and of all shapes. A quarter[174] of an acre[175] is a good-sized[176] field. The rice crop[177] planted in June is not reaped[178] till November, but in the meantime[179] it needs to be «puddled» three times, i. e., for all the people to turn into the slush, and grub[180] out all the weeds[181] and tangled[182] aquatic plants which weave[183] themselves from tuft to tuft, and puddle up the mud[184] afresh[185] around the roots. It grows in water until it is ripe[186], when the fields are dried off. An acre of the best land produces[187] annually[188] about fifty-four bushels[189] of rice, and of the worst about thirty.

From: «Unbeaten Tracks in Japan», by Mrs. Bishop, p. 57.

130. THE SHRINE OF YOSHITSUNÉ.

On the very edge[1] of the cliff[2], at the very top of the zigzag[3], stands the wooden temple or shrine such as one sees in any grove[4] or high place on the main island, obviously[5] of Japanese construction, but concerning[6] which Aino tradition[7] is silent[8].

No European had ever[9] stood where I stood, and there was a solemnity[10] in the knowledge. The sub-chief[11] drew back the sliding doors[12], and all bowed[13] with much reverence[14]. It was a simple shrine of unlacquered[15] wood, with a broad shelf[16] at the back, on which there was a small shrine containing[17] the figure of the historical hero Yoshitsune, in a suit[18] of inlaid[19] brass armour[20], some metal «gohei», a pair tarnished[21] brass candlesticks[22], and a coloured Chinese picture representing[23] a junk. Here then I was introduced[24] to the great god of the mountain Ainos. There is something very pathetic[25] in these

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[174]четверть, [175]акръ = около 1/3 десятины, [176]порядочной величины, [177]посѣвъ, [178]жать, [179]тѣмъ временемъ, [180]раскопать, [181]сорныя травы, [182]спутанный, [183]переплетаться, [184]грязь, илъ, [185]снова, [186]спѣлый, [187]производить, [188]ежегодно, [189]бушелъ (мѣра сыпучихъ тѣлъ).

[1]край, [2]пропасть, [3]зигзагъ, [4]роща, [5]очевидно, [6]касательно, [7]преданіе, [8]молчать, [9]когда-либо, [10]торжественность, [11]помощникъ старшины, [12]выдвижная дверь, [13]поклониться, [14]почтеніе, [15]нелакированный, [16]полка, [17]содержать, [18]костюмъ, [19]инкрустація, [20]доспѣхи, [21]почернѣвшій, [22]подсвѣчникъ, [23]изображать, [24]представленъ, [25]трогательно.

people keeping alive[26] the memory of Yoshitsuné, not on account of his martial[27] exploits[28], but simply because their tradition[29] tells them that he was kind to them.

They pulled[30] the bell[31] three times to attract[32] his attention[33], bowed[34] three times and made three libations[35] of saké, without which ceremony[36] he cannot be approached.

They asked me to worship their god, but when I declined[37] on the ground[38] that I could only worship my own God, the Lord of Earth and Heaven, of the dead and of the living, they were too courteous[39] to press[40] their request.[41]

131. KOREAN PROVERBS.

Worms may eat the heart away, but the prick of a finger calls for immediate attention.

Cut off a wart and it becomes a tumour.

You cannot have a large valley without first having a large mountain.

Even the hedgehog claims that its young are smooth and graceful.

Kill a bullock for a feast when a fowl would suffice.

The man who is insulted in Iongjagi waits till he gets to Sopinggo before he scowls back (Two places on the Han river).

He shelled all his melon seeds and ate them at one mouthful (English: «Fools and their money are soon parted»).

The man who eats the salt must drink the water.

What is the use of shoeing a dog — dogs cannot work (money thrown away).

He is a toad in the well (i. e. uneducated). (Korean wells are very shallow).

The aspen blamed the pine for rustling too loudly in the wind.

You can mend with a trowel a little break in a dyke which you could not mend later with a shovel.

[26]живой, [27]военный, [28]подвигъ, [29]преданіе, [30]тянуть, [31]звонокъ, колоколъ, [32]привлечь, [33]вниманіе, [34]поклониться, [35]возліяніе, [36]церемонія, [37]отказаться, [38]основаніе, [39]вѣжливый, [40]настаивать, [41]просьба.

If you lift a heavy stone, you must expect to get red in the face (nothing great or useful can be done without an effort).

In those districts where there are no tigers, the wild cats play at being tigers (the lower officials always ape the higher ones).

From «The Korean Repository» 1896—1897.

132. KANG, OR THE STRAIGHT HOOK, A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

He was sent to one of the small schools in the village, where under the watchful[1] eye and ear he could learn to read and write.

It is said that it requires from ten to fifteen years of this most monotonous[2] work to learn even the rudiments[3], and often more years are spent.

At last Kang's education was supposed to be complete, and it is to be presumed[4] he knew as much, or as little, as his fellow-scholars[5], and was like them prepared to attend the Quagga. After two or three unsuccessful attempts Kang succeeded in passing the examination and got his diploma[6], which gave him the right to wear under his hat a certain conical[7] cap made of horse-hair and also to hold office, provided he could secure an appointment[8].

His family had no influence[9] in official circles[10] and were too poor to contribute[11] the funds[12] necessary to turn official patronage[13] in his direction, and he at last saw that he must cultivate[14] that most indispensible[15] quality of an office-seeker[16] patience, and to that end concluded[17] to go «a fishing», and to still better learn this lesson of patience, adopted[18] the straight hook[19]. This possibly was not the only reason that induced[20] Kang to select[21] a straight hook, which was probably a short needle strung[22] through the eye[23]; it may be that fearing if by any mischance[24] he should catch a fish it might be suspected[25] he was engaged in a useful pursuit and doing something to contribute to his support and that he would thereby, «lose face»[26] with

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[1]наблюдательный, [2]однообразный, [3]основы (ученія), [4]предположить, [5]ученикъ, [6]аттестатъ, [7]коническій, [8]назначеніе, [9]вліяніе, [10]кругъ, [11]снабдить, [12]денежныя средства, [13]покровительство, [14]развить, [15]необходимый, [16]искатель казеннаго мѣста, [17]рѣшить, [18]избрать, [19]крючокъ, [20]побудить, [21]избрать, [22]нанизанный, [23]ушко, [24]несчастіе, неудача, [25]подозрѣвать, [26]потерять лицо (осрамиться).

his fellows, he used the needle to guard[27] against any such dire[28] catastrophe[29]. At any rate[30] he betook[31] himself to a convenient[32] nook[33] on the eastern bank of the Han river, and seated on a ledge[34] rocks, fished from day to day. The sun each morning as it rose over the mountains in the east found him at his post[35], and when descending[36], its last rays[37] illumined[38] his placid[39] face as he fished. In all seasons — during the many pleasant days that make the Korean climate[40] the best and most glorious[41] in all Asia, as well as in the chilling[42] blasts[43] of winter and in the heavy down-pour[44] of the rainy season, he was there fishing. If in the course of eight or ten years a sportive[45] fish nibbled[46] at his needle, Kang had only to gently move the line and the fish went of uncaught and unharmed. The most moderate[47] and conservative[48] Koreans say Kang thus continued for eighty years; others say for one hundred and forty. At last his fame[49] reached the ears of the reigning king, who, organizing[50] a grand procession to visit Kang, found him on his ledge faithfully fishing, the very embodiment[51] of patience on a rock, and having heard his story, saw at once, with that prescience[52] with which Royalty is sometime endowed[53], that Kang, possessing that greatest of all qualifications[54] for royal officers—unending[55] and ever-enduring[56] patience — was just the man for Prime-Minister, and so appointed[57] him on the spot.

Kang was forthwith[58] removed from his rock to the highest place of honour in the Palace, that of Prime-Minister of the left, and there seated on silken cushions, puffed[59] his pipe[60] in peace. It is said that in those days, and perhaps in much more modern times, the length of an official's pipe was measured[61] by the rank of his office, and that Kang's pipe-stem[62] was considerably longer than the old fishing-pole[63] he had used in the days of his waiting; indeed, that the bowl[64] of the pipe was so far away from the mouthpiece[65] that it was impossible for him to tell that the pipe was lighted, and that the most knotty[66] and

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[27]охранять, [28]ужасный, [29]катастрофа, [30]какъ бы то ни было, [31]удалиться, [32]удобный, [33]уголокъ, [34]выступъ, [35]мѣсто, [36]опускающійся, [37]лучъ, [38]освѣщать, [39]спокойный, [40]климатъ, [41]славный, [42]холодный, [43]вѣтеръ, [44]ливень, [45]игривый, [46]клевать, [47]умѣренный, [48]консервативный, [49]слава, [50]организовать, [51]воплощеніе, [52]предвѣдѣніе, [53]одаренъ, [54]качество, [55]безконечный, [56]все переносящій, [57]назначить, [58]немедленно, [59]потягивать, [60]трубка, [61]измѣряться, [62]мундштукъ, [63]удилище, [64]та часть трубки, въ которой горитъ табакъ, [65]мундштукъ, [66]трудный.

important and only great question of state which he tried to decide from day to day was whether in fact he was smoking.

Never asked for any advice, and never offering[67] any, he gave no bad advice; doing nothing, he never did anything wrong; and interfering[68] with no intrigues[69], opposing no schemes[70] and meddling[71] with nobody, he made no enemies and so he was greatly beloved and was then, and has ever since been universally[72] recognised[73] as the wisest, best and greatest of Prime-Ministers, a shining and a grand example to be followed and if possible emulated[74] by his successors. This grand old man continued for many years to thus efficiently[75] discharge the arduous[76] duties of his high office, until at last death ended his brilliant career, when amidst the tears of the nation he was given a semi-royal[77] burial[78].

From: «Korean Repository», May 1897, p. 175.

133. PYEN SAM, OR PARTY FIGHTING.

«The people who take an active part in the game, are generally among the lower classes. Those who engage[1] in the game always wear broad-brimmed, stiff[2] hats wrapped[3] round on the upper[4] part and crown with heavy straw-cord[5], until it is about three or four inches thick. These protect[6] their heads during the five or six hours combat[7]. The fighters[8] are between[9] five hundred and a thousand in number at different times on each side.

«They hold their arms in a horizontal[10] position in front of their faces, and have in their hand a short, thick oaken[11] club[12]. These clubs, tapering[13] towards each end, are about sixteen inches long and two inches in diameter at the middle. Every man tightens[14] up his loose[15] pantaloons[16]. Each side, at the beginning[17], generally[18] gives a yell[19]

[67]предлагать, [68]вмѣшиваться, [69]интрига, [70]планъ, [71]трогать, [72]повсемѣстно, [73]признанъ, [74]подражать, [75]дѣйствительно, [76]трудный, [77]почти царскій, [78]похороны.

[1]занять, [2]крѣпкій, [3]обернутый, [4]верхній, [5]соломенный жгутъ, [6]защищать, [7]бой, [8]боецъ, [9]между, [10]горизонтальный, [11]дубовый, [12]дубинка, [13]съуживаться, [14]подтягивать, [15]свободный, [16]штаны, [17]сначала, [18]обыкновенно, [19]крикъ.

and the winning[20] side always yells, but the shouting[21] is done more by the spectators[22] than by the actual[23] combatants[24], especially[25] during the combat. What they call a good combatant is one who can knock down about a hundred ordinary persons with his club. This shows how severe a game it is. The worst part for a spectator to watch is towards the end of the game, usually in the evening, because the rear[26] line begins to use their slings[27] in throwing stones. It is quite usual for some spectators to return to their homes with torn[28] clothes, and some either leave their hats in ditches[29] or crush[30] them under someone's feet. If any one is not a good runner, it is far better for him to stay at home[31]. If any one has not sharp eyesight[32] to watch the raining[33] stones, it is very dangerous for him to stay there after they begin to use slings. It is not uncommon that several are killed in the field, either among the fighters or the spectators. The reason for such accident is, that the winning side always rushes[34] into their opponents[35] field to get complete victory[36]. While doing this the spectators of the loosing side try to get away from the dashing[37] clubs, and often some of them fall to the ground without notice[38] of any one.

«When these men get so interested in the game, they wish to continue almost every day during the short season[39] of two weeks. Then the government stops the game by means[40] of the police force. If the police fail[41] to stop them, then the government generally orders the regular[42] army to put it down.

«When this game originated[43] there were a great many small kingdoms in the country. It is rather singular that they have kept up this game through so many centuries[44] to the present day».

From: «The Korean Repository», April 1897, p. 143.



[20]побѣждающій, [21]крикъ, [22]зрители, [23]самый (дѣйствительный), [24]боецъ, [25]въ особенности, [26]заднiй, [27]пращъ, [28]разорванный, [29]канава, [30]раздавить, [31]остаться, [32]острое зрѣніе, [33]падающій, [34]бросаться, [35]противникъ, [36]побѣда, [37]размахивающійся, [38]вниманіе, [39]сезонъ, [40]посредствомъ, [41]упустить, [42]регулярный, [43]возникать, [44]столѣтіе.

IX.

PECULIARITIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE FAR EAST.

134. PIDGIN-ENGLISH.

When the foreigners settled in China, finding the language difficult to learn, and the Chinese finding English nearly as difficult for them to acquire, a middle course was struck, and the outcome was the mongrel talk, called Pidgin-English (i. e. business English). We say a middle course was struck, for the words employed are generally English modified to suit the defective pronunciation of the Chinese. For example the letter «r» is dropped and «l» substituted, while the idiom is Chinese, and in the absence of inflection and declension, the Chinese again copied. The result has been a most wonderfull gibberish, especially when talked in its purity. It is of course not at all like Chinese and so unlike English, that new-comers require to learn it. The difference between it and proper English was once unconsciously and wittily expressed by a Cantonese shopkeeper, who, finding himself at a loss to understand the correct English spoken by a new arrival, turned to his friend an American, and said: «Moh bettah you flen talkee Englishee talk my no sabbee Melican talk».

A very few of the words employed in Pidgin-English are Chinese, so distorted as to be almost past recognition, while Portuguese, Malay, and Indian have also added a few words to the vocabulary. Some residents have occasionally amused a leisure hour by putting a few of the gems of English literature into this jargon, with the result that diamonds of the first water have been changed into ashes. The soliloquy in Hamlet, commencing in Pidgin-English «Can-do no can do,

how fashion», as well as «Excelsior» and other poems, have shared this fate. But very few, if any, of the pieces translated into this lingo represent it as it is really spoken, as bs, gs, ds, and rs, are all left in, letters which, when the Chinese speak it, are not pronounced, but ps, ks, ts, and ls, are used instead. The Pidgin-English, as usually written, represents it as it is pronounced by the foreigners, but not as it is spoken by the majority of Chinese, and the latter we would maintain is the proper Pidgin-English.

Fortunately for all concerned, this dialect of English, which has had an existance of more than a century, seems doomed at last. The extended acquisition of some knowledge of English on the part of the Chinese is superseding its use, we are thankful to say. One very curious feature in the employment of Pidgin-English, is to find the Chinese from different parts of the Empire, who on account of the difference of the language spoken by them, are unable to converse together, occasionally forced to use it, in order to be able to hold any communication with each other.

From: «Things Chinese», by J. Dyer Ball.

In H. Giles' «Glossary of Reference» we find the following remarks on this subject.

— — — —

Pidgin-English is the lingua franca of China, used by foreigners of all nationalities, who do not talk Chinese in speaking to native servants, shopkeepers, chair-coolies, sailors, etc. Also frequently spoken to each other by Chinamen of different parts of the Empire, whose dialects are mutually unfamiliar, and who do not understand their own common medium — Mandarin. The following is a specimen by an anonymous author of a celebrated English poem translated into this strange jargon.

EXCELSIOR.

That nighteytime begin chop-chop
One young man walkey — no can stop,
Maskee snow! Maskee ice!
He carry flag with chop so nice —
Topside-galow!

He too much sorry, one piecey eye
Looksee sharp — so — all same my.
Him talkey largey, talkey strong
To muchey curio — all same gong —
Topside-galow!

Inside that house he looksee light,
And every room got fire all right,
He looksee plenty ice more high,
Inside the mouth he plenty cry —
Topside-galow!

Olo.man talkey «no can walk!
By'mby rain come — welly dark,
«Have got water, welly wide».
«Maskee! My wanchey go topside».
Topside-galow!

«Man-man!» one girley talkey he;
«What for you go topside looksee?»
And one time more he plenty cry,
But all the time walkey plenty high.
Topside-galow!

«Take care! That spoil'um tree, young man.
«Take care that ice! He want man-man!»
That coolie chin-chin he goodnight,
He talky «My can go all right».
Topside-galow!

Joss-pidgin man he soon begin,
Morning time that Joss chin-chin;
He no man can see — he plenty fear,
Cos some man talkey — he can hear!»
Topside-galow!

That young man die one large dog see,
Too muchey bobbery findey he;
He hand belong colo — all same ice.
Have got that flag with chop so nice.
Topside-galow!

MORAL.

You too muchey laugh! What for sing?
I think so you no savey what thing!
Supposey you no b'long clever inside,
More better you go walk top-side!
Topside-galow!

The following is a good prose specimen of Pidgin-English as actually spoken in China. It is supposed to be from the pen of a Nai-ma, or Chinese wet-nurse, disappointed that the colours were not trooped as usual on the Queen's birthday.

Queen's Birthday.

Sir. — Long time my have stop Hong-kong side, any year Queen's bursday have got that soldier play-pidgin City Hall over side. My chin-chin you tluly talkey my what for this year no got — no have got largee lain! How fashion? Some flen talkey my that soldier man belong alla same olo man — two time one day be no can — some man talkey that soldier man taipan he more likey walkey that horse go topside sleep! Spose b'long tlue talkey my so fashion no likey. Too spensee my have catchee that see lick jacket, that bangle, that dimond ling allo that thing. Tluly too muchey truble my long time stop that side waitee, no man talkey my no got.

Spose soldier man b'long so fashion no can take care paople that smalo pigin, more better my chop-chop go Macao — that side have got plenty number one soldier man — no got fear.

My too muchey no likey that foolo pidgin just now Hong kong any time have got chin-chin.

Naai-ma.

Hongkong 27-th May, 1878.
From: «A Glossary of Reference», by H. Giles.

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135. LIST OF WORDS PECULIAR TO THE EAST.

Amah.	A nurse. Indian — wet-nurse.
Amban.	A manchu word for Governor.
Amok, or Amuck	Madman.

Arhan.	Worthy.
Bamboo, or bhow bhow.	A cane.
Bean cake.	Beans after the oil has been pressed out.
Bicho Da Mar.	A large sea-slug.
Boy.	A servant or office boy.
Brick tea.	Large slabs of tea in the form of bricks.
Bund	Quay or front of a river.
Cash.	A square piece of money with a hole in the middle.
China's Sorrow.	The Yellow river or the «Hoang ho».
Chit book.	A receipt book.
Chit.	A letter or note.
Chop-chop.	«Make haste» or «be quick».
Chop-dollar.	A dollar with a stamp to guarantee it.
Chop-sticks.	Sticks used by the Chinese instead of knives and forks.
Chow-Chow.	Food of any kind.
Cloisonné.	Enamel (French).
Compound.	A walled inclosure.
Compradore.	Middleman or negotiator of purchases.
Compradore's order.	A draft payable by the middleman.
Coolie.	The menial of the East.
Cumshaw.	Tip or present.
Empress Dowager.	The mother of the Emperor T'ung Chin.
Extra-territoriality.	Exemption of foreigners residing in China from trial and punishment according to the laws of this country.
Fanqui or Fan kuei tze.	Foreign devils.
Favoured nation Clause.	The article in the treaty of 1858.
Feng Shui.	What cannot be felt or seen.
Fire Crackers.	Fireworks.
Forbidden City.	A part of Peking on which the palace is built, or the Tartar section.
Gongs.	Used for signals or salutes.
Grass Cloth.	Summer cloth or a kind of linen.
Guilds.	Trades unions or meeting-houses.
Hong.	A mercantile house, also a row or riot.
Hong Merchants.	The security merchants of former times.

House boat.	A boat one can sleep and dine in.
I. G.	Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs.
Vermillion Pencil.	A rescript in red ink, nominally by the Emperor himself.
Yüan-ming-yuan.	Round bright garden, formerly a summer residence of the Emperors of China.



X.

ABBREVIATIONS.

136. LIST OF TERMS USED IN BUSINESS.

The following are the terms chiefly used to indicate the tone or state of the market.

Weak, Depressed, Flat.	Meaning usually that there are more sellers than buyers, and the tendency of the prices is downwards.
Dull, Inactive.	Meaning that there are few buyers, and that few transactions are taking place.
Quiet.	Meaning that there is little doing.
Steady.	Meaning that the prices are maintained, and are not likely to recede.
Firm.	Meaning that the prices are firmly maintained, with an upward tendency.
Active.	Meaning that transactions are numerous.
Advancing.	Meaning generally that there are more buyers than sellers, and that prices are advancing.
Strong, Excited.	Same as the preceding, but more marked, with prices advancing rapidly.

Terms used when buying and selling goods.

At station.	Delivered at the railway station.
On rail.	Placed in the railway company's trucks.
Free alongside (f. a. s.)	Signifies that the price includes all charges incurred up to and including placing the goods (in lighters or barges) alongside the vessel, ready to be taken on board.

Free on board (F. O. B.)	Signifies that the price of the goods includes all charges (packing, railway carriage, dock dues or lighterage, cost of bills of lading etc.) up to and including placing of goods on board the vessel.
Cost and freight (C. & F.)	Signifies that the price includes cost of goods, packing, railway carriage to the port of shipment, dock dues, lighterage, and other shipping charges, cost of bills of lading, and freight to the destination of the vessel.
Cost freight and Insurance (C. f. & i. or c. i. f.).	Signifies that the price includes all the items enumerated above under the head of C & F, with marine insurance in addition.
Landed terms (used in the Import trade).	Signifies that the price includes lighterage (if any) dock dues, portage, etc. and all charges incurred in landing the goods at the port of destination.
In bond.	Means that the goods are lying in one of the bonded warehouses, and that the Excise or Customs duties are no paid, and will have to be paid by the buyer.
Duty paid.	Means that the Excise or Customs duties have been paid by the seller, and are included in price.
Ready.	Meaning that the goods are ready to be deli vered.
Prompt delivery.	Meaning that the goods are to be delivered in a few days.
Near delivery.	Meaning that goods are to be delivered within a short time.
Forward delivery.	Meaning that the goods are to be delivered at some future time; for example, goods sold in January for delivery in April.
To arrive.	Meaning that the goods are to be delivered on arrival of the vessel by which they are being conveyed from the foreign port. This term is used chiefly in the import trade. The name of the vessel is usually

declared when the contract is made or shortly afterwards.

Spot. — Means that the goods are actually «on the spot», and ready for delivery, as distinguished from goods «to arrive».

Ex quay. — Means that the buyer has to pay all expenses after the goods are landed on the quay.

A prompt sale. — Means that the goods sold are to be paid for and taken delivery of on a special date, known as the prompt day.

Shipment. — Coupled with the name of a month or a date — thus «March shipment» means that the goods are to be shipped on board the vessel during the month named; «15 May shipment» means shipment on board no later than the 15 May; «March — April shipment» means shipment any time between 1 March and 30 April.

Prompt Shipment, Immediate shipment. — Usually means that goods must be shipped within 14 days after contract.

Sailing. — Is used in the same manner as «shipment», but means that the vessel carrying the goods must actually sail from the foreign port within the time named.

Free overside. — Is a term sometimes used to denote that the buyer has to send lighters alongside to take delivery of goods, the seller's responsibility ceasing as soon as the goods leave the vessel's slings.

From: «Modern Business Methods», by Hooper & Graham.

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137. ABBREVIATIONS.

A.B. Able-bodied seaman.
Abbr. Abbreviation or Abbreviated.
Abp. Archbishop.
A.D. In the year of the Lord.
A.D.C. Aide-de-Camp.
Ad lib. At pleasure.
A.M. Before noon.

A.M. In the year of the world.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ant. Antiquities.
App. Appendix.
A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.R. In the year of the king's reign.
A S. Anglo-Saxon.
Asst. Assistant.
b. Born.
B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
Bart. Baronet.
B.C. Before Christ.
B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.
B.L. Bachelor of Laws.
Br. Bro. Brothers.
Ct. Cent. A hundred.
C. Centigrade.
C. Cap. Chapter.
Cantab. Of Cambridge.
Caps. Capital letters.
Capt Captain.
C.M. Master of Surgery.
& Co. And Company.
Col. Colonel and Column.
Coll. College.
Colloq. Colloquially.
Com. Commander, Commodore, Committee.
Con. Against.
Cong. Congress.
Contr. Contraction.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
C.S. Court of Session.
Cur. This month.
Cwt. A hundredweight.
Ft. Foot, feet.
G. A. General Assembly.
G.B. Great Britain.
Gent. Gentleman.
G.P.O. General Post Office.
H.B.M. His Britanic Majesty.
Hhd. Hogshead.
H.I.H. His Imperial Highness.
H.M.S. His Majesty's Ship.
Hon. Honourable.
H.P. Horse Power.
Id. The same.
I.E. That is.
Imp. Imperial.
Incog. Unknown.
In lim. At the outset.
In loc. In its place.
In trans. In passage.
I O.U. I owe you.
I.Q. The same as.
J.P. Justice of peace.
Jr. Junior.
Knt. Kt. Knight.
Lat. Latitude.
Lb. A pound.
Lib. Book.
Lieut. Lt. Lieutenant.
Lit. Literary.
LLB. Bachelor of Laws.
LLD. Doctor of Laws.
Lon., Long. Longitude.
Loq. Speaks.
L.S. Place of Seal.
L.S.D. Pounds, Shillings, Pence.
Marq. Marquis.
M.B. Bachelor of Medicine.
Mem. Memorandum.
Messrs. Sirs. Gentlemen.
Oxon Oxford.

Oz. Ounce.
P.C. Privy Councillor.
Pd. Paid.
Per An. Per year.
Per cent. By the hundred.
Ph. B. Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D. Doctor of Philosophy.
P.M. After noon.
P.O.C. Peninsular & Oriental Co.
Pop. Population.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Pro tem. For the time being.
Q., Qu. Question.
Q.E, Which is.
Q.E.D. Which is to be demonstrated.
Q.L. As much as you please.
Qr. Quarter.
Q.S. A sufficient quantity.
Qt. Quart.
Q.V. Which see.
R. King or Queen.
Supp. Supplement.
S.V. Under the word or title.
Tex. Rec. Received Text.
U.S.A. United States of America.
V. Against, See.
V.C. Victoria Cross.
V.g. For example.
Vis., Visc. Viscount.
Viz. Namely.
Vol. Volume.
W.C. Water-closet.
Wp., Wfl. Worshipful
X., Xt. Christ.
Y., Yr. Year.
Yd. Yard.
& And.
&c. And so forth.
4to. Quarto.
8vo. Octavo; 12mo. Duodecimo.

Business Abbreviations.

II. A[1]. First class (of ships).
A/c Account.
A/s Account sale.
a at.
Amt Amount.
Bls. Bales.
B.P.B. Bank post bill.
B/E. Bill of exchange.
B/P. Bill payable.
BR. Bill Receivable.
Chq. Cheque.
C/o. Care of.
C.O.D. Collect on delivery.
C/P. Charter party.
Com. Commission.
Cr. Credit, Creditor.
Cs. Cases.
Dft. Draft.
Dsct. Discount.
D/A. Documents attached, or Documents for Acceptance.
d/d. Days after date.
D/D. Demand draft.
d/s. Days after sight.
Dr. Debtor.
D/y. Delivery.
E.E. Errors excepted.
E & OE. Errors and omissions excepted.
Exch. Exchange.

Ex. From, out of.
Fcp. Foolscap.
F'wd. Forward.
F'rt. Freight.
F.P.A. Free of particular average.
G/A. General average.
H.M.C. His Majesty's Customs.
Int. Interest.
Insce. Insurance.
Inv. Invoice.
Kilos. Kilogrammes.
L/C. Letter of Credit.
Meast. Measurement.
Mo. Month.
MS. Manuscript. (*plural.*, MSS).
Nos. Numbers.
Net. Without further reduction.
$^{0}/_{0}$ Per cent.
Pcs. Pieces (of cloth).
P/Av. Particular average.
Per, Pro., pp. Per procuration.
P.N. Promissory note.
P/A. Power of Attorney.
pp. Pages.
Pkgs. Packages.
Per. By.
Pro forma. As a matter of form.
PTO. Please turn over.
Rect. Receipt.
Recd. Received.
Retd. Returned.
Stg. Sterling.
Ship't. Shipment.
Wt. Weight.
XD. Without dividend.
Ult. Last month.
Inst. This month.
Prox. Next month.
Reg. Registered.
P.O. Post Office or Postal Order.
Encl. Enclosed.
do. The same as above.
P.S. Postscript.
P.N. Promissory note.



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ПОДЪ РЕДАКЦІЕЮ И. Д. ПРОФЕССОРА Е. СПАЛЬВИНА.

СОВРЕМЕННАЯ
Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока.

ОСОБОЕ ПРИЛОЖЕНІЕ

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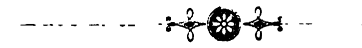
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ОТЪ РЕДАКЦІИ [1]).

Настоящій томъ «Современной Лѣтописи Дальняго Востока» (5-й годъ изданія, обнимающій періодъ времени съ 1-го іюля по 31-е декабря 1904 года) представляетъ собою послѣдній томъ этого изданія.

«Лѣтопись», какъ извѣстно, издавалась Конференціей Восточнаго Института по иниціативѣ бывшаго директора Института А. М. Позднѣева и по предложенію Г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, но, собственно говоря, всецѣло на средства Института, такъ какъ со стороны Генералъ-Губернатора получалась всего лишь субсидія въ 1200 рублей въ годъ въ плату сотрудникамъ за просмотръ восточной прессы и изготовленіе изъ нея извлеченій. Съ прекращеніемъ съ 1905 года указанной субсидіи должно было прекратиться и само существованіе «Лѣтописи», такъ какъ для Института, не говоря уже о сравнительно крупныхъ, почти непосильныхъ для него расходахъ по этому изданію (наборъ, печать и бумага котораго, а равно и вся выписка для котораго восточной прессы оплачивались исключительно изъ скудныхъ средствъ Института), не представлялось возможнымъ ассигновать еще хотя бы такую же ничтожную сумму въ 1200 рублей въ годъ въ плату сотрудникамъ за просмотръ восточной прессы и составленіе подлежащихъ выдержекъ. «Лѣтопись» поглотила за всѣ годы своего существованія немалую долю средствъ Института по издательской части, образовавъ передававшійся изъ года въ годъ дефицитъ или перерасходъ средствъ въ нѣсколько тысячъ рублей. Значительная стоимость ея являлась всегдашнимъ тормазомъ для надлежащей постановки «Извѣстій Восточнаго Института» и лишила Редакцію, съ одной стороны, возможности выполнить свои обѣщанія, возвѣщенныя при самомъ началѣ изданія «Извѣстій» (перечисленныя въ напутственномъ словѣ Редакціи по поводу выпуска 1-го тома сочиненія такъ и остались неизданными), и, съ другой стороны, препятствовала ей даже держаться безусловно своевременнаго выпуска въ свѣтъ самой «Лѣтописи», не говоря, конечно, уже о томъ, что изданіе «Лѣтописи» отрывало причастныя къ ней силы Института отъ болѣе серіозныхъ и дѣйствительно научно-поставленныхъ работъ. Единственнымъ нравственнымъ удовлетвореніемъ для участвовавшихъ въ изданіи «Лѣтописи» членовъ Конференціи можетъ развѣ служить сознаніе, что изданіе это всетаки принесло свою долю

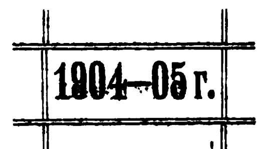
[1]) Заслушано въ засѣданіи Конференціи Восточнаго Института 3 марта 1907 года.

пользы, возбудивъ въ публикѣ извѣстный интересъ къ Дальнему Востоку, о чемъ свидѣтельствуютъ все еще поступающія требованія о высылкѣ «Лѣтописи». Но подобныхъ требованій далеко не такъ много, чтобы возможно было думать о совершенно самостоятельной постановкѣ «Лѣтописи» съ тѣмъ, чтобы она была въ состояніи окупать и расходы и трудъ.

Настоящій томъ запоздалъ выходомъ въ свѣтъ по обстоятельствамъ пережитаго военнаго времени, не позволившаго Институту ни въ концѣ 1904 года, въ бытность его еще во Владивостокѣ, ни въ 1905 году, послѣ перевода его въ г. Верхнеудинскъ, приступить къ печатанію своевременно приготовленной рукописи. Попытка перенести печатаніе Институтскихъ изданій, за невозможностью печатанія ихъ въ Верхнеудинскѣ, въ сосѣднюю Читу не дала ожидаемыхъ результатовъ, и только въ 1906 году, послѣ обратнаго перевода Института во Владивостокъ, размѣстивъ задержавшіяся выходомъ въ свѣтъ изданія по двумъ Владивостокскимъ типографіямъ, явилась возможность приступить къ допечатыванію — правда, крайне медленному и неуспѣшному, — запоздавшихъ изданій и въ томъ числѣ и настоящаго тома «Лѣтописи».

Г. Владивостокъ, мартъ 1907 г.

Содержаніе.



1904—05 г. № 1.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложенiе къ Извѣстiямъ Восточнаго Института

Съ 1-го по 10-е iюля.

Китай.

По свѣдѣнiямъ Синь-вень-бао" китайскiй императоръ заболѣлъ дизентерiей.

Согласно телеграммы „Дзи-дзи-симпо" изъ Шанхая, нанкинскiй вице-король обратился къ китайскому правительству съ ходатайствомъ о разрѣшенiи организовать миноносную флотилiю подъ руководствомъ японскихъ офицеровъ.

Китайское правительство приказало вице-королю Вей Гуанъ-дао послать отрядъ войскъ къ границѣ провинцiй Ху-нань и Гуанъ-си съ цѣлью остановить движенiе бунтовщиковъ, направляющихся къ провинцiи Ху-нань Вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ и Ху-наньскому губернатору приказано отправить войска подъ начальствомъ генерала Хуана для оказанiя помощи въ дѣлѣ подавленiя Гуанъ-си'скаго возстанiя.

(Чжунъ-вай-жи-бао).

Вице-король Цзэнъ и губернаторъ Го донесли по телеграфу въ Пекинъ, что повстанцы въ Люй-чжоу-фу побѣждены и что самъ городъ Люй-чжоу-фу не былъ взятъ повстанцами.

Ху-наньскiй губернаторъ представилъ правительству записку, въ которой ходатайствуетъ объ ассигнованiи изъ средствъ казны 300.000 таэлей на покрытiе расходовъ по открытiю, согласно англо-китайскому коммерческому договору, для иностранной торговли Чанъ-ша.

По свѣдѣнiямъ „Чжунъ-вай-жи-бао", вице-король Юань Ши-кай телеграфировалъ правительству, что русскiе требуютъ съ китайцевъ компенсацiю въ 1.500.000 рублей за уступленныя ими мукденскiя копи. Правительство приказало вице-королю подвергнуть это дѣло тщательному изслѣдованiю.

Предложенія сэра Роберта Харта относительно взиманія податей въ Китаѣ съ цѣлью увеличенія средствъ для введенія европейскихъ реформъ въ китайской арміи и флотѣ сдѣлались предметомъ длинной и интересной докладной записки, поданной Юань Ши-каемъ китайскому правительству. Вице-король Юань Ши-кай не совсѣмъ согласенъ съ мнѣніемъ с. Р. Харта и находитъ, что все пространство доступной культурѣ земли въ Китаѣ въ десять разъ больше указаннаго с. Р. Хартомъ. Въ виду этого вице-король возбуждаетъ вопросъ о желательности назначенія по одному изъ президентовъ или вице-президентовъ отъ подлежащихъ Пекинскихъ министерствъ на должности императорскихъ комиссіонеровъ для переизмѣренія земельныхъ угодій всей имперіи въ видахъ болѣе точнаго выясненія намѣреній правительства въ дѣлѣ осуществленія предложеній главнаго таможеннаго инспектора. Вице-король присовокупляетъ, что ему отлично извѣстно, съ какими значительными трудностями сопряжено дѣло переизмѣренія земельныхъ угодій, но такъ-какъ въ настоящее время государственное казначейство находится въ печальномъ состояніи и потребность въ капиталахъ для введенія европейскихъ реформъ въ странѣ представляется весьма настоятельной, то вице-король полагаетъ, что было бы полезно, при соблюденіи извѣстныхъ правилъ, приступить къ исполненію добрыхъ предположеній главнаго таможеннаго инспектора въ нѣкоторыхъ округахъ имперіи. Хотя и правительство не можетъ надѣяться на выручку такой крупной суммы въ 400.000.000 таэлей, какую вычисляетъ с. Р. Хартъ, но всетаки можно предполагать, что въ случаѣ надлежащаго выполненія его плановъ отвѣтственными чиновниками, указанный источникъ въ состояніи будетъ дать довольно крупную сумму.

Въ общемъ, по свидѣтельству „Peking and Tientsin Times", указанная докладная записка вице-короля Юань Ши-кая производитъ впечатлѣніе весьма сдержанной въ отношеніи согласія на предложенія главнаго таможеннаго инспектора. Далѣе слѣдуетъ изъ записки, что вице-король не питаетъ особеннаго довѣрія къ честности своихъ соотечественниковъ въ отношеніи сбора предполагаемыхъ податей.

Вице-короли Юань Ши-кай, Ли Минъ-линъ и Ши-лянъ подали правительству коллективный протестъ противъ предложеній сэра Роберта Харта по дѣлу объ увеличеніи податей. При этомъ вице-короли ссылаются на то, что въ Китаѣ никогда не было такихъ высокихъ податей, какъ въ настоящее время.

Изъ достовѣрнаго источника сообщаютъ, что въ Ши-наньскомъ уѣздѣ Ху-бэйской губерніи убиты католическій епископъ, священники и нѣсколько человѣкъ обращенныхъ, причемъ одновременно разрушены и всѣ зданія миссіи. Полагаютъ, что жертвами являются бельгійскіе францисканцы.

Въ серединѣ іюля н. ст. въ Лондонѣ будетъ выпущена первая часть займа Шанхай-Нанкинской желѣзной дороги въ суммѣ 2.250.000 ф. стер-

линговъ. Полагаютъ, что заемъ будетъ сразу покрытъ подпиской и что уже въ октябрѣ будетъ приступлено къ постройкѣ желѣзной дороги. Главнымъ инициаторомъ дѣла является Гонконго-Шанхайская банковая корпорація.

Гамбурго-американская линія предполагаетъ устроить правильное пароходное сообщеніе между Шанхаемъ и Чемульпо, черезъ Цинтау. Для начала на эти рейсы будетъ поставленъ пароходъ „Дагмаръ", который въ скоромъ времени совершитъ первый рейсъ.

Тибетъ.

Тибетская экспедиція заняла безъ сопротивленія Джянце, изъ чего заключаютъ на благополучный исходъ экспедиціи для англичанъ.

Японія.

„Henry Clews, L. L. D." помѣстилъ въ „Harpers Weekly" (Jily 16, 1904) письмо маркиза Ито отъ 14 апрѣля н. ст. с. г.; служащее отвѣтомъ на письмо г. Клюсъ къ маркизу отъ 17 февраля с. м. Г. Клюсъ познакомился съ маркизомъ Ито 35 лѣтъ тому назадъ и, начиная съ того времени, ведетъ съ нимъ оживленную переписку. Въ письмѣ отъ 14 апрѣля маркизъ даетъ, съ японской точки зрѣнія, нѣкоторое освѣщеніе настоящей войны, благодаря чему письмо предоставляетъ извѣстный интересъ, и какъ справедливо замѣчаетъ г. Клюсъ, высказываемыя въ немъ мнѣнія какъ проистекающія отъ такого высокопоставленнаго лица какъ маркизъ Ито, должны до нѣкоторой степени считаться какъ бы голосомъ самаго японскаго правительства. Письмо это гласитъ:

Токіо, 14-го апрѣля 1904 г.

Милостивый Государь! Въ отвѣтъ на Ваше письмо отъ 17 февраля позвольте мнѣ первымъ долгомъ искренно благодарить Васъ за постоянную симпатію, съ которой Вы отнеслись къ дѣлу нашей страны. Ваши дружественныя старанія по случаю китайско-японской войны еще свѣжи въ моей памяти и въ памяти всѣхъ тѣхъ, кто о нихъ знаетъ, и вообще говоря, симпатичныя отношенія общественнаго мнѣнія Вашей страны служатъ для насъ великимъ одобреніемъ нашей вѣры въ то, что сражаясь за нашу собственную безопасность и безтревожное наслажденіе плодами цивилизаціи, мы до нѣкоторой степени сражаемся также и за общее дѣло всѣхъ. Вы совершенно справедливо замѣчаете, что преобладаніе Россіи въ Кореѣ означало бы не только постоянную угрозу для самаго существованія нашего островного государства, но означало бы также и совершенное уничтоженіе нашихъ коммерческихъ и промышленныхъ интересовъ, уже законнымъ образомъ обоснованныхъ тамъ въ прошломъ, нечего говорить уже объ утратѣ естественнаго выхода для нашего все расширяющагося народа. Неуклонная политика Россіи въ этой части земного шара

постоянно была направлена къ монополизаціи естественныхъ богатствъ той страны, которою она овладѣваетъ и присоединяетъ къ себѣ. Ея маньчжурская политика представляетъ собою неопровержимое доказательство вышесказаннаго. Такимъ образомъ, сражаясь за наши собственные интересы, мы въ то-же время сражаемся и за принципъ „честнаго соревнованія всѣхъ и всякаго" на всѣхъ новыхъ рынкахъ міра. Я въ самомъ дѣлѣ весьма опечаленъ, что ведшіеся съ нашей стороны съ искреннимъ довѣріемъ (bona fide), переговоры не увѣнчались тѣмъ успѣхомъ, котораго такъ горячо желали. Если бы русское правительство было немного больше проникнуто чувствомъ умѣренности и терпимости въ отношеніи законныхъ интересовъ другихъ, то дѣло не приняло бы такого оборота. При такихъ условіяхъ для насъ не осталось другого исхода, какъ попробовать добиться оружіемъ того, чего мы не смогли добиться никакими доводами. И мы были вынуждены поступить такъ, пока еще не было поздно, ибо Россія постоянно и быстро увеличивала свои военныя силы, имѣющіяся въ ея распоряженіи въ этой части ея государства, такъ что въ скоромъ времени одна масса ея военныхъ силъ сдѣлала бы для насъ безуміемъ всякую попытку противодѣйствовать ея безсовѣстному движенію впередъ. Это былъ только хладнокровно обдуманный шагъ въ дѣлѣ государственной необходимости, и я чувствую себя крайне удовлетвореннымъ что Вы, а равно и общественное мнѣніе Вашей страны, поняли наши побужденія въ ихъ истинномъ освѣщеніи.

Въ надеждѣ, что Вы наслаждаетесь такимъ-же хорошимъ здоровьемъ, какъ тогда, когда я Васъ въ послѣдній разъ видѣлъ въ Нью-Іоркѣ, а равнымъ образомъ въ надеждѣ быть въ состояніи видѣться съ Вами опять въ недалекомъ будущемъ, остаюсь

Преданный Вамъ
Маркизъ X. Ито.

Спеціальный корреспондентъ „Köln. Zeitug" рисуетъ настроеніе Японіи въ настоящее время слѣдующимъ образомъ:

„Въ общемъ японцы съ легкимъ сердцемъ смотрятъ на будущее, у нихъ нѣтъ религіозныхъ настроеній. Серьезный индійскій буддистъ надѣется по окончаніи безупречнаго пути перейти въ нирвану. Японцы удалили изъ буддизма болѣе глубокое содержаніе, или же они постепенно утратили его. На смерть они смотрятъ безразлично. Въ жизни имъ мало чего бояться; ибо когда кто самъ испытываетъ нужду, обязанность родственниковъ ему помогать. Такимъ образомъ получается поддержка внѣ собственнаго существованія и собственныхъ силъ. Потому японцы до сихъ поръ все продолжаютъ быть не хозяйственными, а поэтому у нихъ индивидуальность мало выработана. Съ точки зрѣнія синтоизма дѣло обстоитъ нѣсколько иначе. Синтоизмъ требуетъ поклоненія предкамъ. Въ древней Японіи онъ отражался особенно выгодно именно на господствовавшей кастѣ, умершіе которой часто причислялись къ сонму боговъ. т. н. ками.

Микадо возводилъ умершихъ въ боги, точно также какъ папа объявляетъ усопшихъ святыми. Синтоизмъ, слѣдовательно имѣетъ какъ разъ достаточно средствъ, чтобы дать человѣку возможность съ своей стороны способствовать тому, чтобы заручиться безсмертностью, у современниковъ, такъ и у потомковъ. Какъ древняя религія, синтоизмъ естественно является по существу религіей воиновъ. Какъ европейскій Іегова первоначально былъ лишь племеннымъ и притомъ военнымъ богомъ, къ тому же лишь однимъ изъ цѣлаго ряда себѣ подобныхъ, какъ у грековъ и римлянъ имѣлись Марсъ и Минерва, точно также японцы имѣютъ между прочими богами своего Хацимана и, на общемъ фонѣ феодальнаго развитія Японіи, образованіе особаго рыцарскаго сословія, стоявшаго высоко надъ массою народа и внушавшаго послѣднему уваженіе и благоговѣйный страхъ. Продолжавшійся свыше 800 лѣтъ войны между различными дворянскими партіями и со своей стороны способствовали тому, что воины и война пользуются высокимъ почетомъ. Японцы считаютъ себя безпримѣрно храбрыми смотрятъ на войну какъ на самую пріятную работу, даже какъ на торжественный праздникъ. Война приноситъ странѣ восходящаго солнца ничего кромѣ славы, а отдѣльнымъ личностямъ—почести. Павшему обезпечена безсмертность, и его семья получаетъ какъ бы особый дворянскій дипломъ на гербъ.

Но, посмотримъ, какъ дѣло обстоитъ съ отдѣльными сословіями! О микадо слышно что онъ всѣмъ тѣломъ и душой участвуетъ въ войнѣ. Горячее желаніе его клонится къ тому, чтобы побѣдить Россію и выгнать ее изъ Восточной Азіи. Въ глубинѣ своего сердца, онъ все еще убѣжденъ въ своей божественной природѣ, въ виду чего утверждаютъ, что онъ вообще ненавидитъ парламентскій режимъ, а также и не цѣнитъ больше такъ высоко маркиза Ито, послѣ того какъ послѣдній взялъ на себя предводительство парламентской партіей, отъ котораго онъ впрочемъ отказался лѣтомъ 1903 года. Микадо и Когосама (императрица), а равно и всѣ принцы и принцессы императорскаго дома участвовали въ военномъ займѣ, пожертвовали въ пользу арміи и флота крупныя суммы, дѣлали кромѣ того еще различные подарки и дали вообще всему народу примѣръ щедраго патріотизма. Многіе принцы служатъ въ арміи и флотѣ на театрѣ военныхъ дѣйствій. И дворянство, съ своей стороны, въ особенности бывшее феодальное, участвовало во всевозможныхъ подпискахъ крупными суммами и пришло кромѣ того еще на помощь капиталами дворянскаго банка. Среди банкировъ выдѣлялись въ особенности древній извѣстный родъ фамиліи Мицуи и разбогатѣвшій во время настоящей новой эры правленія Ивасаки. Незначительныя и самыя крохотныя суммы поступаютъ отъ всѣхъ слоевъ населенія вплоть до самыхъ бѣдныхъ. Офицерское сословіе преисполненно увѣренности въ побѣдѣ. Армія не хочетъ отставать отъ флота. Замѣтно, что офицеры проникнуты сознаніемъ предъявляемыхъ имъ задачъ. На ихъ лицахъ читаемъ выраженіе гордой рѣшимости: „Побѣдить и вернуться" или „побѣдить и умереть". Другого исхода нѣтъ. Солдаты смотрятъ съ довѣріемъ на своихъ офи-

церовъ. Они сами японцы и они сражаются подъ начальствомъ людей, представляющихъ собой современныхъ самураевъ Японіи. Мало того, они сами самураи. Пусть женщины плачутъ, пусть матери безпокоятся о жизни своихъ сыновей. Какъ солдаты, такъ и запасные, съ радостными лицами садятся на поѣзда, отвозящіе ихъ въ гарнизонный городъ или на мѣсто посадки на суда. Но и тѣ сотни и тысячи мущинъ и женщинъ, которыя собираются на вокзалахъ, имѣютъ всѣ радостное выраженіе лица. Дѣло идетъ о войнѣ и побѣдѣ надъ Россіей. Въ обыденной жизни война служитъ заурядной и безпрерывной темой разговора. Телеграфные бюллетени, правда, не покупаются уже такъ поспѣшно, какъ въ началѣ войны. Это потому, что убѣдились, что большинство газетъ давало баснословныя извѣстія. Убѣдились въ томъ, что невозможно уничтожить съ одного удара русскій флотъ, что невозможно взять Портъ-Артуръ съ одного взмаха, что мобилизація арміи, перевозка ея въ Корею и передвиженіе ея на мѣсто назначенія не такъ быстро исполнимы, какъ предполагали, что высадка на Ляо-дунѣ не такъ безопасна и легко осуществима и что Россія, благодаря всѣмъ перечисленнымъ обстоятельствамъ, выиграла достаточно времени чтобы пополнить свои вооруженія. Но не смотря на все это, никто не унываетъ и никто не сомнѣвается въ побѣдѣ. Говорятъ напримѣръ: „Каждый русскій въ отдѣльности сильнѣе отдѣльнаго японца, но мы надѣемся что мы въ массѣ окажемся сильнѣе и успѣшнѣе русскихъ войсковыхъ массъ". Въ началѣ войны больше боялись русскаго флота, чѣмъ русской арміи, по всей вѣроятности потому, что русскій флотъ при извѣстныхъ обстоятельствахъ могъ появиться у японскихъ береговъ. Въ настоящее время боязнь сосредоточилась на русской арміи, т. е. опасаются, какъ бы съ ней не пришлось имѣть больше возни, чѣмъ съ флотомъ, трудной, но все таки счастливой и успѣшной работы.

На улицахъ воюетъ маленькій народъ. Послѣ обѣда, по окончаніи школьныхъ занятій собираются въ своихъ участкахъ 6—14 лѣтніе мальчики и жеребіемъ рѣшаютъ кому быть японцемъ, кому русскимъ. Всѣ находятся въ гнетущемъ ожиданіи, пока не раздаются громкіе радостные крики тѣхъ, кому судьба предоставила японскій жеребій, сопровождаемый тупой покорностью или громкими криками сердечной боли со стороны тѣхъ, на чью долю выпали русскіе жеребья. Еще до начала боя, начинается—какъ то предсказывали о русскихъ войскахъ въ Портъ-Артурѣ—бѣгство отъ знамени, которое держитъ въ рукѣ недостойный 14 лѣтній русскій генералъ. Послѣ этого побѣда, конечно, облегчена. Еще не было того случая, чтобъ въ подобныхъ уличныхъ сраженьяхъ побѣду одержали „русскіе". Народъ усматриваетъ въ этомъ благое знаменіе. Даже эти малыши представляютъ собою глубокоубѣжденныхъ бѣшеныхъ патріотовъ. Вся страна, т. е. строго говоря, каждое болѣе значительное мѣсто, каждая болѣе крупная желѣзнодорожная станція, пока еще переполнена войсками. Быть можетъ, еще не посажена даже вся 2-я армія. Непривычная мобилизація въ самомъ дѣлѣ только медленно подвигается впередъ. Для того чтобъ слѣдить за новобранцами поставлена на ноги цѣлая армія

агентовъ тайной полиціи и разнаго рода наблюдателей. Шпіонская боязнь доходитъ до суевѣрія, до нѣвѣроятнаго. Уже въ силу одного этого можно желать, чтобъ война поскорѣе повела къ миру. И кромѣ того, заключаетъ корреспондентъ свою статью, будемъ надѣяться, чтобы на долю японцевъ не выпала худшая доля для того чтобы въ концѣ концовъ намъ иностранцамъ не пришлось страдать".

„Кокуминъ-симбунъ" помѣстила слѣдующую интересную статейку: „Ваша надежда не склоняется къ тому, чтобы сдѣлать Японію Японіей Дальняго Востока, но чтобы сдѣлать ее Японіей всего міра. Японія не выступаетъ противъ цивилизаціи Запада въ качествѣ главы Восточной Азіи, напротивъ Японія желаетъ ввести цивилизацію Запада во всѣхъ странахъ Восточной Азіи, въ качествѣ поборника цивилизаціи. Японія стремится къ упраздненію границы и разницы между Востокомъ и Западомъ, бѣлой и желтой расами; благодаря этому Японія расширитъ предѣлы цивилизаціи во всемъ вообще мірѣ. Японія въ состояніи выполнить все это на основаніи и при помощи того, чему не научилась отъ цивилизаціи Западнаго міра. Точно также Японія приведетъ Западъ и Востокъ къ гармоніи и въ отношеніи религіи, такъ-какъ Японія стоитъ выше точки зрѣнія односторонней религіозности.

„Кокуминъ-симбунъ" распространяется на тему о „благотворительности на войнѣ" слѣдующимъ образомъ; „Участіе націи въ войнѣ должно для всѣхъ слоевъ общества быть совершенно одинаковымъ. Весьма отрадно замѣтить тотъ фактъ, что участіе которое нація принимаетъ въ семьяхъ солдатъ, находящихся на театрѣ военныхъ дѣйствія, и въ остающихся членовъ семействъ бывшихъ воиновъ, сдѣлалось всеобщимъ именно въ настоящее время, когда наша страна, съ напряженіемъ всѣхъ силъ, ведетъ войну съ Россіей. Мы отъ всей души надѣемся, что указанное участіе ни подъ какимъ видомъ не должно ограничиться одними лишь солдатами, находящимися на театрѣ войны, и семействами убитыхъ. Вслѣдствіе общаго упадка дѣлъ, вызваннаго войной, многихъ людей охватила острая забота о пропитаніи себя. И мы обязаны принимать участіе въ облегченіи ихъ участи.

Узнавъ о трудахъ сиротскаго дома въ Окаяма, нашъ императоръ и императрица пожертвовали въ пользу его 2000 енъ. (Сиротскій домъ былъ основанъ г. Исіи Дзудиро, христіанскаго вѣроисповѣданія, 17 лѣтъ тому назадъ. Со дня основанія въ немъ перебывало свыше 700 сиротъ. Сироты здѣсь получаютъ соотвѣтствующее воспитаніе и образованіе, дающее имъ возможность посвятить себя самостоятельной дѣятельности и тѣмъ зарабатывать себѣ хлѣбъ). Почему ихъ Величества пожертвовали указанную сумму этому сиротскому дому? Мы полагаемъ, что они это сдѣлали не только въ знакъ одобренія предшествовавшей дѣятельности этого дома, но и имѣя въ виду, что въ будущемъ въ этотъ домъ поступитъ много „военныхъ" сиротъ.

Какъ всѣмъ извѣстно, зданіе министерства финансовъ строилось въ свое время для того, чтобы такимъ путемъ дать заработокъ и обезпеченіе жизни столярамъ, каменьщикамъ и другимъ ремесленникамъ, лишившимся въ 10-мъ году правленія Мейдзи (1877 г.) во время сайгоскаго возстанія заработка и необходимаго имъ пропитанія. Конечно, не нужно начинать неважныя и безполезныя предпріятія и работы для спасенія бѣдныхъ людей. Но въ то же время намъ непонятно, почему въ настоящее время всѣ вдругъ отказываются отъ постройки тѣхъ домовъ, которые имъ нужны и важны. Если будутъ продолжать въ томъ направленіи, то большинство рабочихъ лишится средствъ къ поддержанію жизни. Потому мы надѣемся, что наши дворяне, милліонеры и богачи не только не пріостановятъ свои работы и начатыя ими постройки, ссылаясь на войну, но что они напротивъ того возьмутся какъ разъ теперь въ военное время за новыя важныя работы, чтобы дать заработокъ рабочимъ. Кромѣ того мы надѣемся, что они расщедрятся и окажутъ помощь, гдѣ въ томъ появится надобность.

Статистика показываетъ, что во время войны число нищихъ увеличивается на $^2/_{10}$—$^3/_{10}$ по сравненію съ мирнымъ временемъ. Поэтому не только дворяне и богатые люди, но и вообще всѣ благородные и милосердные люди должны заниматься дѣлами благотворительности. Въ этомъ заключаются наши обязанности по отношенію къ нашимъ собратьямъ, обязанности не только государства, но всей вообще націи!

Другая статья „Кокуминъ симбунъ“ гласитъ: „Одинъ американскій критикъ недавно замѣтилъ, что варварское состояніе Японіи ясно узнается по двумъ фактамъ. Во-первыхъ, говоритъ онъ, положеніе японской женщины слишкомъ низкое,—и во вторыхъ Японіи не достаетъ—музыки. Что касается послѣдняго пункта, то мы къ нему вернемся въ другой разъ, Относительно же положенія и состоянія японской женщины мы не видимъ никакого повода тосковать по русскимъ женщинамъ. Стоитъ только раскрыть любую книгу графа Толстого, чтобы убѣдиться, какъ ненормально поставлена русская женщина. По тому же источнику можно и въ томъ убѣдиться, что добродѣтель цѣломудрія не можетъ быть отнесена къ выдающимся добродѣтелямъ русской женщины. Мнѣніе, что японская женщина не играетъ въ обществѣ никакой роли, крайне поверхностно. Въ Японіи съ самаго начала исторіи не рѣдко случалось, что женщины играли выдающіяся политическія роли. Мы какъ разъ должны благодарить нашихъ женщинъ за то, что онѣ молча и скромно несутъ тяжелое бремя войны. Наши женщины обладаютъ большимъ духомъ самоотверженія для службы государю и отечеству, чѣмъ русскія женщины. Это представляетъ собою между прочимъ, и одну изъ тѣхъ причинъ, въ силу которыхъ наша армія одерживаетъ побѣды надъ русскими.

„Kobe Herald“, чтобы показать какъ сильно и безразсудно идея

войны охватила японскіе умы, помѣщаетъ слѣдующій „катехизисъ", проходимый въ настоящее время въ Токійскихъ начальныхъ училищахъ:

— Меньше-ли Россія Японіи?—Нѣтъ Россія больше Японіи.

— Почему-же въ такомъ случаѣ Японія бьетъ русскихъ?

— Потому, что русскіе не умны. Русскіе—трусы и не слушаютъ приказаній своихъ начальниковъ.

— Знаешь ли ты, что такое „гогай" (экстренный газетный бюллетень)?—Да, я знаю. Это листки бумаги на которыхъ сообщается о японскихъ побѣдахъ.

— Что такое японскій флотъ?—Японскій флотъ—та сила, которая взорвала русскія военныя суда.

— Не имѣются ли среди васъ дѣвушки, желающія отправиться на театръ войны и сражаться въ качествѣ солдатъ?—Нѣтъ. Мы боимся, какъ бы насъ не убили. (Это отвѣтъ дѣвушекъ).

— Желаете ли вы присутствовать на войнѣ?—Да, даже очень.

— Чѣмъ вы забавляетесь дома?—Играемъ въ войну.

— Исполняли ли вы когда-нибудь въ этой игрѣ роль русскихъ?—Да иногда.

— Какъ вы поступаете, когда вы представляете русскихъ?—Насъ всегда побѣждаютъ, когда мы играемъ роль русскихъ.

— Желаетъ ли кто-нибудь изъ Васъ стать на сторону русскихъ?—Никогда, потому что русскихъ всегда бьютъ.

— Ненавидите ли вы русскихъ?—Да.

Почему вы ненавидите русскихъ?—Потому, что они грабятъ и увозятъ деньги изъ Китая и Японіи.

Извѣстный японскій философъ бывшій ректоръ Токіоскаго университета министръ народнаго просвѣщенія, президентъ академіи наукъ, бунгаку-хакуси (т. е. докторъ литературы, по назначенію японскаго правительства) и Dr. phil. Гейдельбергскаго университета), за особыя заслуги ко дню бракосочетанія японскаго наслѣдника престола пожалованный въ бароны и въ члены Верхней Палаты Парламента Като Хироюки напечаталъ въ журналѣ „Дзиківку-Дзакконъ-Фусоку" слѣдующіе четыре тезиса:

1) Молиться о побѣдѣ. Вся христіанская нація занималась этимъ, занималась этимъ раньше и наша нація. Въ настоящее время императоръ и дворъ его совершенно отказались отъ этого. Только необразованные люди могутъ вѣрить, что близкіе ихъ сердцу на полѣ сраженія могутъ быть охраняемы обращеніемъ къ Божьей помощи.

2) Самоубійство. Христіанскіе народы отвергаютъ его. У насъ оно допускается передъ непріятелемъ, прежде оно даже требовалось, когда не было надежды на спасеніе. Въ настоящее время въ Японіи поднu-

мается все больше голосовъ, рѣшительно отвергающихъ его, какъ напримѣръ газета „Дзи-дзи-симпо“.

3) Помощь неба. Сверхъестественная помощь противъ болѣе сильнаго непріятеля—конечно безсмыслица. Въ войнѣ все сводится къ счастью и случаю, когда мы не въ состояніи разпознавать причины извѣстныхъ событій.

3) Знанія и характеръ. Въ отношеніи первыхъ японцы и русскіе равны, въ отношеніи послѣдняго мы превосходимъ русскихъ. Вотъ мнѣніе Макарова: исходъ этой войны зависитъ больше отъ личностей обѣихъ армій, нежели отъ тактики и оружія. Справедливость этого доказывается въ настоящее время ежедневно.

Принцъ Фусими командовавшій до послѣдняго времени дивизіей въ Ляо-дунѣ. по необъясненной причинѣ вернулся въ Японію.

Принцъ Фусими, какъ оказывается, причисляется къ императорской главной квартирѣ.

18 іюля н. ст. отправилась изъ Токіо на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій партія военныхъ корреспондентовъ.

Находящіеся въ Токіо иностранные офицеры, по всей вѣроятности, 20 іюля н. ст. получатъ разрѣшеніе отправиться на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій.

По поводу побѣды на р. Ялу Японскій Главный Штабъ послалъ бывшему инструктору японскихъ офицеровъ, принимавшихъ участіе въ бояхъ на Ялу, отставному прусскому генералу Меккелю въ Берлинъ—Лихтерфельде слѣдующую поздравительную телеграмму: „Siegreiche Schlacht am Jalufluss unsere Truppen geführt durch die von Jhnen ergogenen offieziere.“ (Побѣдоносное сраженіе на рѣкѣ Ялу, нашими войсками предводительствовали воспитанные Вами офицеры.)

Министерство иностранныхъ дѣлъ намѣрено прикомандировать къ штабу японской арміи, дѣйствующей въ Маньчжуріи, нѣсколько чиновниковъ, которымъ будетъ поручено управленіе японскими консульствами, которыя Японія предполагаетъ при первой-же возможности учредить въ Аньдунѣ и Мукденѣ,

„Japan Times“ сообщаетъ, что тотчасъ послѣ паденія Портъ-Артура одинъ англійскій милліонеръ въ Шанхаѣ въ компаніи съ нѣкоторыми шанхайскими купцами намѣревается на пароходѣ китайской торговой пароходной компаніи отправиться въ Портъ-Артуръ отчасти для увеселительныхъ цѣлей, отчасти по дѣловымъ соображеніямъ.

N. C. D. News“ сообщаетъ, что недружелюбное отношеніе Япон-

скаго правительства къ прессѣ все увеличивается и начинаетъ распространяться на газеты, выходящія на европейскихъ языкахъ. Такъ 8 іюля н. ст. редакторъ газеты „Kobe Herald“ подвергся штрафу въ 25 енъ, а редакторъ газеты „Kobe Cronicle“—штрафу въ 20 енъ.

Японскія власти объявляютъ въ виду распространившихся слуховъ о намѣреніяхъ Японіи заключить подъ обезпеченіе камфорной монополіи новый заграничный заемъ, что согласно одобренному парламентомъ плану японское правительство должно было занять путемъ заключенія займовъ 380 милл. енъ. Изъ этой суммы 200 милл. енъ было собрано двумя внутренними займами и 100 милл. однимъ внѣшнимъ. Такъ какъ кромѣ того правительство вошло уже въ сношенія съ Японскимъ Банкомъ на сумму 60—70 милл. енъ, то въ настоящемъ году не предвидится необходимость въ заключеніи новыхъ займовъ.

Токіоскія газеты сообщаютъ, что нѣмецкій консулъ въ Кобе за послѣднее время обращаетъ особое вниманіе на японскую прессу. Недавно названный консулъ увеличилъ штатъ переводчиковъ. Приготовляемые переводы относятся главнымъ образомъ къ вопросу о настроеніи въ настоящее время японскаго общественнаго мнѣнія.

Выпускъ настоящаго года въ Токіоскомъ университетѣ состоялся 11-го іюля н. ст. Удостоено дипломовъ 474 студента. Японскій императоръ, присутствовавшій на торжественномъ актѣ выпуска, замѣтилъ въ разговорѣ съ министромъ народнаго просвѣщенія, барономъ Кубото, что изъ-за войны дѣло народнаго просвѣщенія не должно быть оставлено на заднемъ планѣ.

Русско-японская война отразилась въ Японіи замѣтнымъ образомъ на школахъ, благодаря недостатку учителей. Въ Японіи существуетъ всего 109.000 народныхъ учителей, изъ которыхъ 36.000 отправилось на войну. Если принять во вниманіе, что указаннаго выше количества учителей никогда не было достаточно для удовлетворенія школьныхъ нуждъ, то не мудрено, что въ настоящее время ощущается въ учителяхъ крайняя нужда. Нѣкоторый исходъ изъ этого положенія найденъ тѣмъ, что однихъ и тѣхъ же учителей заставляютъ преподавать по два раза въ день, до и послѣ обѣда. Эта мѣра влечетъ за собою, однако, серіезныя неудобства и невыгоды, какъ для учителей, такъ и для учениковъ. Поговариваютъ еще о временномъ закрытіи нѣкоторыхъ нормальныхъ школъ (т. е. учительскихъ семинарій) благодаря недостатку въ средствахъ къ содержанію ихъ что, конечно поведетъ, къ самымъ дурнымъ послѣдствіямъ, такъ-какъ въ ближайшемъ будущемъ потребуется особенно усиленное пополненіе порѣдѣвшихъ рядовъ педагогическаго персонала.

Въ городѣ Сага, пров. Сага, одинъ бонза, принадлежащій къ буддійской сектѣ Синъ, основалъ женское благотворительное общество. Означен-

ный бонза былъ во время японско-китайской войны военнымъ проповѣдникомъ и убѣдился тогда въ необходимости ободренія настроенія и мужества солдатъ путемъ призрѣнія ихъ семействъ. Основанное имъ женское благотворительное общество построено на принципѣ германскихъ Kriegswaisch Verei e. (Общества для призрѣнія „военныхъ“ сиротъ), т. е. доходы его получаются отъ продажи всякаго рода собранныхъ ненужныхъ вещей какъ-то: огарки, осколки, куски матеріи, тряпки, окурки и пр. Члены общества въ то же время изготовляютъ еще рубахи, носки и пр. Общество насчитываетъ свыше 3.000 членовъ, среди которыхъ находится свыше 60 семействъ, главы которыхъ находятся на войнѣ. Общество не только въ силахъ оказать поддержку этимъ 60 семействамъ, но оно участвуетъ еще въ денежныхъ пожертвованіяхъ въ пользу другихъ обществъ.

„Осака-асахи-симбунъ“ сообщаетъ, что съ начала войны исключено изъ списковъ японскаго коммерческаго флота 23 парохода, общей вмѣстимостью въ 51,691 тонну. Большинство этихъ пароходовъ потоплено японскимъ флотомъ при попыткахъ запрудить выходъ изъ Портъ-Артура. Съ прибавленіемъ къ указаннымъ пароходамъ пароходовъ „Хитаци-мару“, „Идзуми-мару“ и „Кацуно-мару“ тоннажъ даетъ до 63,703 тоннъ. За время съ января по іюнь иностранными судохозяевами продано Японіи 40 пароходовъ, съ общею вмѣстимостью въ 104,306 тоннъ.

Съ начала войны въ Февралѣ мѣсяцѣ н. ст. и вплоть до конца іюня въ Нагасаки ввезено 224,215 тоннъ кардифскаго угля стоимостью въ 4,455,317 енъ, Вывозъ японскаго угля изъ Нагасаки за тотъ же періодъ времени составлялъ 48,127 тоннъ при объявленной стоимости въ 264,434 ена.

543 японца, проживающихъ въ Сѣверо-Американскихъ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ, пожертвовали въ пользу японскаго военнаго фонда 15,350 енъ

Вся сумма денежныхъ пожертвованій поступившихъ отъ частныхъ лицъ и отправленныхъ по назначенію на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій,—исчислялась въ началѣ іюня н. ст. въ 1,260,000 енъ, число же жертвователей въ 64.000 лицъ.

Иностранная торговля Японіи опредѣляется за первое полугодіе настоящаго года въ 134,889,767 енъ по части вывоза и въ 173,286,921 енъ по части ввоза.

Японская иностранная торговля за первую декаду іюля мѣсяца отличалась меньшей оживленностью, чѣмъ предшествовавшая декада. На долю вывоза приходилось 6,864,730 енъ, на долю же ввоза 6,903,494 енъ.

Сообщаютъ, что японскій чайный рынокъ сильно страдаетъ въ настоящемъ году, благодаря усиленному ввозу въ Сѣверо-Американскіе Соединенные Штаты китайскаго чая. Усиленіе ввоза китайскаго чая приписываютъ частичному закрытію для него, благодаря войнѣ, русскаго рынка.

Не смотря на вспыхнувшую въ февралѣ н. ст., пишетъ „Ost-Asien“ войну торговля между Японіей и Россіей отличалась въ февралѣ и мартѣ с. г. крайней оживленностью и не только превышала обороты соотвѣтствующихъ мѣсяцевъ прошлаго года, но обороты января мѣсяца с. г. Увеличеніе этой торговли приходится исключительно на сторону ввоза въ Японію, что-же касается вывоза изъ Японіи, то онъ значительно сократился. Нагляднѣе всего это видно по нижеслѣдующимъ числамъ:

	Ввозъ въ Японію въ енахъ.		Вывозъ изъ Японіи въ енахъ.		Общій итогъ ввоза и вывоза въ енахъ.	
	въ 1904 г.	въ 1903 г.	въ 1904 г.	въ 1903 г.	въ 1904 г.	въ 1903 г.
I. Европейская Россія.						
Мѣсяцы.						
Январь	337.262	9,568	17,710	13,220	354,872	22,788
Февраль	529,544	54,767	3,682	262,320	533,226	317,087
Мартъ	949,835	10,962	3,312	125,155	953,147	136,127
Итого	1,816,641	75,297	24,704	400.695	1,841,345	475,942
II. Азіатская Россія.						
Январь	47,795	688,373	28,687	151,797	68,482	704,170
Февраль	766,169	250,870	2,769	59,091	768,938	309,961
Мартъ	818,706	93,191	—	91,969	818,706	185,160
Итого	1,632,670	1,032,434	32,456	166,867	1,656,126	1,199,291
Общій итогъ торговли со всей Россіей	3,449,311	1,107,731	57,160	567.562	3,497,471	1,675,233

Въ Осакскомъ монетномъ дварѣ арестовано шесть служащихъ обвиняемыхъ въ чеканкѣ фальшивой монеты для корыстныхъ цѣлей.

По сравненіи съ прошлымъ годомъ сумма депозитовъ въ почтово-сберегательныхъ кассахъ возросла на 3,467,000 енъ, число же вкладчиковъ —на 908,000 лицъ. Аналогичное явленіе наблюдалось во время японско-китайской войны.

Въ срединѣ іюня мѣсяца счета Японскаго Банка представлялись въ слѣдующемъ видѣ: Выпускъ размѣнныхъ знаковъ дошелъ до 229 милл. енъ, что представляетъ собою превышеніе законныхъ предѣловъ на 18 милл.; сумма общихъ ссудъ доходила до 29 милл.. золотая наличность составлялась изъ 90 милл. Ссуды, данныя правительству возросли на 13 милл., при чемъ вся сумма исчисляется въ 78 милл.

По свѣдѣніямъ „Japan Times“, явствуетъ, что въ дѣлѣ поддержки 130-го Банка въ Осакѣ принимаетъ участіе не Японскій Банкъ, а само японское правительство путемъ предоставленія въ распоряженіе названнаго банка ссуды въ 6 милл. енъ изъ 2% годовыхъ при условіи выплаты

капитала въ теченіе 10 лѣтъ по истеченіи 5 лѣтъ со дня заключенія подлежащаго условія. Такая сдѣлка была бы довольно сомнительной уже въ томъ случаѣ, если-бъ она была затѣяна Японскимъ Банкомъ, и газета „Дзи-дзи симпо" не хочетъ вѣрить своимъ ушамъ, что дѣйствительнымъ дѣятелемъ является само правительство. При условіи, если 130-й банкъ реализуетъ 8% барыша, у него въ концѣ концовъ окажется чистый барышъ въ 2½ милл. енъ. На какомъ-же основаніи, спрашиваетъ газета правительство, которое само заключаетъ займы изъ 6 и 7% годовыхъ, оказываетъ такое благодѣяніе 130-му Банку? Токіоская газета вполнѣ сочувствуетъ идеѣ о важности предупрежденія всякихъ финансовыхъ несчастій для денежнаго рынка страны, въ особенности, въ военное время, но въ то-же самое время газета полагаетъ, что указанная жертва со стороны правительства ни съ чѣмъ не сообразна, и настаиваетъ на недозволеніи правительству окончательнаго осуществленія указанной мѣры, потому что, въ случаѣ осуществленія ея, для всѣхъ вообще банковъ, находящихся въ затруднительномъ положеніи, искушеніе прибѣгнуть къ помощи правительства на указанныхъ условіяхъ будетъ слишкомъ большимъ.

Токіоская Биржа объявила за первую половину года чистую прибыль въ 144,400 енъ, опредѣливъ дивидендъ въ 17%.

За истекшее полугодіе японскіе банки объявили слѣдующій дивидендъ Токіоскій—10%, Сибаскій—6%, Асадаскій—10% и Токіоское мѣдное и желѣзное общество—8%.

Токіоскій Коммерческій Банкъ, въ противоположность другимъ банкамъ, болѣе или менѣе пострадавшимъ отъ войны, какъ говорятъ, сдѣлалъ чрезвычайно хорошіе обороты за настоящее первое полугодіе года. Чистая прибыль исчисляется въ 230,509 енъ, изъ которыхъ 186,700 енъ распредѣлено въ качествѣ дивиденда между пайщиками.

Сотый Банкъ представилъ 17 іюня н. ст. на общемъ собраніи пайщиковъ отчетъ за первую половину года. Чистая прибыль опредѣлена въ 152,394 енъ, изъ которыхъ въ резервный фондъ отчислено 15,000 енъ, въ качествѣ дивиденда выплачивается 90,000 енъ и остатки переносятся на слѣдующій счетъ.

Банкъ Кодзима-шико въ Окаяма закрылся на время съ 16-го по 20-е іюля н. ст. благодаря обнаруженной пропажѣ въ 50.000 енъ.

Говорятъ, что Ниппонъ-юсенъ-кайся пришло съ нѣкоторыми иностранными пароходными обществами къ соглашенію по вопросу о возобновленіи европейскихъ рейсовъ прекратившихся съ начала войны. Для этой цѣли на означенные рейсы будутъ поставлены три парохода, при чемъ японская компанія беретъ на себя до извѣстнаго предѣла гарантію за фрахтъ.

Часть электрической желѣзной дороги Токіо-Іокохама, строящейся одновременно съ обоихъ концовъ, въ скоромъ времени будетъ открыта для

движенія на протяженіи участка Іокохама—Канагава. Плата опредѣлена въ 3 сена. Отъ 5—6 часовъ утра и вечера рабочіе пользуются удешевленной таксой въ 2 сена.

Чистая прибыль Токіоской электрической желѣзно-дорожной компаніи за первую половину настоящаго года исчисляется въ 371,703 енъ. Изъ этой суммы 289,086 енъ было уплочено пайщикамъ въ качествѣ временнаго дивидента изъ расчета въ 7%. Названной компаніи принадлежитъ вся линія между Синагавой, Уено и Асакусой, причемъ плата съ одного конца до другого составляетъ 3 сена.

Общее собраніе пайщиковъ пароходнаго общества Осака-сіосенъ-кайся состоится 22 Іюля н. ст. Дивидендъ будетъ объявленъ въ 10%, а капиталъ общества будетъ увеличенъ до 5,300,000 енъ.

Въ рыбачьихъ деревняхъ недалеко отъ Іокосука началась эпидемія девинтеріи. Всего, по послѣднимъ свѣдѣніямъ, наблюдался 201 случай заболѣваній.

Въ Такамацу 8-го Іюля н. ст. наблюдался холерный случай. Заболѣвшая холерой женщина умерла еще до отправленія въ госпиталь.

Сахалинъ.

Сообщаютъ изъ Токіо, что японское правительство, въ случаѣ, если Россія попроситъ о мирѣ, потребуетъ уступки о. Сахалина. принадлежавшаго раньше въ южной своей части Японіи.

Одинъ японскій знатокъ Сахалина выразился слѣдующимъ образомъ: Отнюдь не трудно завоевать Сахалинъ. Для этой цѣли мы совсѣмъ не нуждаемся въ содѣйствіи войскъ. Рыбаки сами въ состояніи справиться съ этимъ дѣломъ, такъ-какъ русскій гарнизонъ малочисленъ и. большинство мѣстныхъ жителей принадлежитъ къ числу русскихъ каторжныхъ—враговъ русскаго правительства. Поэтому они смотрятъ на насъ какъ на своихъ друзей, и мы можемъ расчитывать на ихъ помощь. Крайне желательно, чтобы японцы овладѣли Сахалиномъ, и положительно можно надѣяться на помощь въ этомъ дѣлѣ со стороны русскихъ преступниковъ, представляющихъ собою безъ исключенія истинныхъ русскихъ патріотовъ

Извѣстное число богатыхъ гражданъ города Тояма собралось 10 Іюля н. ст. въ мѣстномъ госпиталѣ для обсужденія вопроса объ учрежденіи ассоціаціи для поощрѣнія сахалинскаго рыболовства. Указанныя лица убѣждены, что о. Сахалинъ послѣ войны достанется Японіи.

Рыболовная ассоціація въ Отару, члены котерой ежедневно занимаются на о. Сахалинѣ рыбной ловлей, обратилась въ Кабинетъ, а также и въ Верхнюю и Нижнюю Палату Парламента съ петиціей о немедленной посылкѣ войскъ на о. Сахалинъ для того, чтобъ дать возможность приступить къ рыбной ловлѣ. Въ случаѣ если правительство нашло-бы невозможнымъ удовлетворить этой просьбѣ, члены ассоціаціи просятъ разрѣшить имъ самимъ взяться за исполненіе этого дѣла.

Одинъ изъ японскихъ тюремныхъ директоровъ вошелъ въ Министерство Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ съ ходатайствомъ о разрѣшеніи ему во главѣ 1,000 человѣкъ преступниковъ, надлежашимъ образомъ вооруженныхъ и снабженныхъ аммуниціей предпринять съ завоевательными цѣлями походъ на о. Сахалинъ. Онъ ручается за то, что ему и безъ помощи солдатъ удастся завоевать этотъ островъ и обезпечить японцамъ на немъ спокойное производство рыбной ловли.

Корея.

Корейскій министръ народнаго просвѣщенія пригласилъ корейскихъ правительственныхъ чиновниковъ представить списокъ своихъ сыновей для выбора изъ нихъ подходящихъ молодыхъ людей для отправленія въ Японію, съ цѣлью довершенія образованія.

Японскій посланникъ въ Сеулѣ г. Хаяси прибылъ изъ Токіо въ Чемульпо 18 іюля н. ст. На аудіенціи состоявшейся черезъ нѣсколько дней у корейскаго императора, онъ вручилъ императору поздравительное письмо отъ японскаго императора.

Иностранные военные агенты отправившіеся изъ Японіи на пароходѣ „Мансю-мару" на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій находятся въ настоящее времы въ Пэнъ-янѣ, гдѣ имъ былъ предложенъ обѣдъ японскимъ консуломъ г. Синдзіо. На обѣдѣ присутствовали корейскіе чиновники и мѣстные японскіе резиденты въ количествѣ 100 чел. Для развлеченія гостей демонстрировались образцы корейскихъ произведеній.

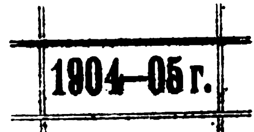
По послѣднимъ извѣстіямъ, полученнымъ изъ Японіи пишетъ China маркизъ Ито, повидимому собирается еще разъ съѣздить въ Корею, потому-что тамъ исполненіе японскихъ плановъ не такъ быстро прогрессируетъ, какъ того желали въ Токіо. Опасаются, что въ скоромъ времени придется отказаться отъ разыгрываемаго въ настоящее время фарса о поддержаніи корейской „неприкосновенности", „независимости" и равенства правъ въ Кореѣ для всѣхъ націй и прибѣгнуть къ менѣе благовидной мѣрѣ смѣлаго захвата несчастной страны „Утренняго спокойствія"

Японскій Первый Банкъ въ связи съ другими японскими банками намѣревается учредить въ Кореѣ Банкъ съ основнымъ капиталомъ въ 1 милл. енъ для эксплуатаціи земледѣльческихъ и промышленныхъ предпріятій Кореи.

Сеуло-Фузанская желѣзнодорожная компанія выпустила 12 іюля н. ст. оставшіяся обязательства на 3 милл. енъ, которые были пріобрѣтены депозитнымъ бюро министерства финансовъ.

Желѣзная дорога между Сеуломъ и Ы-чжю закончена постройкой до извѣстнаго мѣста въ 6 миляхъ къ сѣверу отъ Іонъ-сана.

Между Пинъ-яномъ и Чиннампо строится желѣзная дорога.



1904—05 г. № 2.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложеніе къ Извѣстіямъ Восточнаго Института

Съ 10-го по 20-е іюля.

Китай.

Спеціальный корреспондентъ парижской газеты „Times" имѣлъ по пути между Шанхаемъ и Гонконгомъ бесѣду съ главой иностранныхъ католическихъ миссій о. Робертомъ. О. Робертъ распространялся въ этой бесѣдѣ насчетъ опасной японской агитаціи въ предѣлахъ Китая. По мнѣнію о. Роберта антирусская агитація японцевъ въ Китаѣ угрожаетъ чрезвычайно серьезными послѣдствіями для христіанъ вообще и для христіанскихъ миссій въ частности. Вся Срединная Имперія въ настоящее время наводняется брошюрами и прокламаціями съ лживыми и преувеличенными описаніями успѣховъ японскаго флота. Китайская чернь собирается массами для чтенія этихъ произведеній. Въ цѣляхъ крайняго возбужденія и воздѣйствія на умы читающей китайской публики, японцы разсылаютъ свои брошюры, снабженныя каррикатурными приложеніями, въ самыя отдаленныя китайскія деревни. Подобнаго рода брошюры распространяются японцами не только въ самомъ Китаѣ, но и въ прилегающихъ къ нему странахъ съ китайскимъ переселенческимъ элементомъ. Цѣль этихъ писаній—поднятіе японскаго престижа въ глазахъ желтолицаго населенія міра. Помимо распространенія указанныхъ произведеній печати, японцы прибѣгаютъ еще ко всякаго рода ухищреніямъ, чтобы завлечь въ свои сѣти вліятельныхъ китайскихъ чиновниковъ. Посланцы японцевъ проповѣдываютъ по всему лицу китайской земли идею паназіатизма, обѣщая при этомъ китайцамъ могущественную защиту Японіи противъ всѣхъ вообще европейцевъ. По мнѣнію о. Роберта, побѣда японцевъ надъ русскими нанесетъ престижу европейцевъ въ Восточной Азіи смертельный ударъ.

Кокуминъ-Симбунъ получилъ телеграмму изъ Пекина, что сэръ Робертъ Хартъ намѣревается выйти въ отставку. Въ качествѣ преемниковъ его указывается три лица.

Императорская китайская почта издала новый тарифъ, который всту-

питъ въ силу съ 1-го сентября н. ст. Новымъ тарифомъ вводятся двѣ шкалы для оплаты почтовой корреспонденціи, одна для мѣстной корреспонденціи, а другая для внутренней. Почтовая такса по новому тарифу значительно повышена, и Китай уже не можетъ хвастаться тѣмъ, что у него самый дешевый почтовый тарифъ во всемъ мірѣ, какъ это было до сихъ поръ.

Китайскія власти хлопочатъ о закрытіи телефоннаго сообщенія между Пекиномъ и Тянь-цзиномъ, принадлежащему иностранному синдикату, намѣреваясь открыть свое собственное телефонное сообщеніе.

Такъ какъ китайское правительство за послѣднее время убѣдилось въ томъ, что въ китайской арміи имѣется сравнительно весьма незначительное число офицеровъ, получившихъ современное образованіе, то Пекинскій Комитетъ по реорганизаціи китайской арміи отправилъ всѣмъ вице-королямъ и губернаторамъ отдѣльныхъ провинцій Китая предписаніе—безъ всякаго замедленія выбрать и отправить въ Японію молодыхъ людей для изученія въ японскихъ военныхъ учебныхъ заведеніяхъ современнаго военнаго искусства. По полученнымъ изъ Нанкина свѣдѣніямъ мѣстный вице-король уже выбралъ 10 молодыхъ людей для этой цѣли и вице-король Чжанъ-Чжи-дунъ намѣревается сдѣлать то же самое.

Китайскій посланникъ въ Токіо увѣдомилъ вмѣстѣ съ спеціальнымъ китайскимъ комиссаромъ, слѣдящимъ въ Японіи за находящимися тамъ китайскими студентами, Ку-наньскаго губернатора о томъ, что многіе изъ откомандированныхъ изъ Китая въ Японію китайскихъ студентовъ вовсе не являются въ Японію, а посылаютъ вмѣсто себя своихъ замѣстителей Во избѣжаніе въ будущемъ подобныхъ злоупотребленій, посланникъ вмѣстѣ съ комиссаромъ просятъ ввести обязательное фотографированіе отправляемыхъ въ Японію студентовъ, съ тѣмъ, чтобы одна засвидѣтельствованная карточка направлялась въ посольство, другая же была оставлена въ Китаѣ въ министерствѣ народнаго просвѣщенія.

По приказанію Чжи-лискаго вице-короля, отправляется въ Японію 40 молодыхъ людей, половина которыхъ поступитъ на одинъ годъ въ японскія нормальныя школы, какъ въ Японіи называются учительскіе институты, чтобы потомъ служить въ Китаѣ профессіональными учителями. Другая половина поступитъ въ техническія заведенія, въ которыхъ она будетъ обучаться въ теченіи 5 лѣтъ. Содержаніе каждаго студента исчислено въ 400 таэлей въ годъ, каковыя деньги должны быть уплачены изъ общественныхъ средствъ тѣхъ уѣздовъ, изъ которыхъ родомъ названные студенты.

Шанъ-дунскій губернаторъ выбралъ 20 молодыхъ китайцевъ для откомандированія ихъ въ Японію съ цѣлью изученія тамъ агрономическихъ наукъ.

Возстаніе въ провинціи Гуанъ-си продолжается по прежнему. Повидимому, попытки китайскихъ властей, направленныя къ подавленію его, не отличаются успѣшностью.

Вся сумма таможенныхъ пошлинъ, вырученная въ Императорской Китайской Таможнѣ въ Цинъ-дао за 2-ю четверть текущаго года, составляла 99,036,72 там. таэл. противъ 75,068,18 там. таэл. за тотъ же періодъ времени въ прошломъ году. Приведенныя числа свидѣтельствуютъ о значительномъ ростѣ транзитной торговли черезъ Цинъ-тау.

Говорятъ, что окончательное упраздненіе ли-цзиня послѣдуетъ съ 1-го января 1905 года, когда будутъ обезпечены мѣры къ взиманію соотвѣтствующихъ дополнительныхъ пошлинъ.

„Deutsche Japan Post" содержитъ слѣдующее сообщеніе о распространеніи дѣятельности нѣмецкаго пароходнаго общества линіи Гамбургъ-Америка въ восточно-азіатскихъ водахъ. Изъ Шанхая, гдѣ начинаются всѣ линіи означеннаго общества, начиная съ 1901 года совершаютъ рейсы вверхъ по Янъ-цзы-цзяну два парохода вплоть до самаго Ханькоу. Пароходы эти несутъ названія Суйанъ и Суйтай и имѣютъ каждый вмѣстимость въ 1651 тонну. Въ теченіе 1903 года на указанныхъ пароходахъ было зарегистровано 9048 пассажировъ-китайцевъ и 318 пассажировъ-европейцевъ. Большая часть пассажировъ направляется вверхъ по рѣкѣ. Разстояніе между Шанхаемъ и Ханькоу составляетъ 586 морскихъ миль, и чтобы пройти его, потребовалось бы при непрерывномъ плаваніи по 10 м. м. въ часъ 2½ дня, но благодаря тому обстоятельству, что по дорогѣ пароходы заходятъ во многіе рѣчные порты, общая продолжительность путешествія составляетъ 8 дней. Промежуточныхъ станцій всего 13, а именно: Тунъ чжоу, Цзянъ-инъ, Тай-синъ чжоу, Чжэнь-цзянъ, И-чжэнъ, Нанкинъ, У-ху, Да-тунъ, Ань-цинъ, Цзю-цзянъ, У-сюэ, Вэнъ-ша-гунъ и Хуанъ чжоу.

Что касается товарнаго движенія, то въ 1903 году означенными пароходами были переправлены 22,888 англійскихъ тоннъ по емкости и кромѣ того еще 43,126 тоннъ по вѣсу. Послѣднее количество относится къ китайскимъ товарамъ, первое же къ иностраннымъ. Китайскіе товары по преимуществу направлялись внизъ по теченію (34,846 тоннъ) между тѣмъ какъ иностранные товары направлялись вверхъ по теченію (13,622 тоннъ. Въ связи съ тѣмъ слѣдуетъ замѣтить, что иностранная торговля, идущая въ обратномъ направленіи, находитъ довольно значительное выраженіе въ данныхъ Сѣверогерманскаго Ллойда, работающаго совмѣстно съ Гамбурго-Американской линіей. Участіе Германіи въ Ханькоуской торговлѣ отличается перевѣсомъ вывоза надъ ввозомъ: по показаніямъ нѣмецкихъ консульскихъ отчетовъ за 1901 годъ, нѣмецкій вывозъ доходилъ до 12 милл. марокъ, между тѣмъ какъ ввозъ доходилъ только до 4 милл. мар.

Предполагается устройство новой кабельной линіи отъ Менадо на сѣверной оконечности о. Целебесъ въ Нидерландской Индіи черезъ Гуамъ (самый южный изъ Маріаннскихъ острововъ) въ Шанхай. Стоимость устройства опредѣляется въ 14 слишкомъ милл. марокъ. Финансовая сторона дѣла находится въ рукахъ нѣмецко-голландскаго синдиката, въ составъ котораго входятъ нѣмецкое учетное общество, Дармштадскій Банкъ, Дрезденскій Банкъ, Шаффгаузенское Банковское Общество, Амстердамскій Банкъ, и Нидерландскій Торговый Союзъ. Указанныя банковыя учрежденія выпустятъ на 7 милл. марокъ акцій и въ то же время заключаетъ заемъ на 9¼ милл. мар. изъ 4% годовыхъ. Со стороны нѣмецкаго и голландскаго правительствъ ожидается субсидія. Талимъ образомъ, благодаря црисоединенію этой кабельной линіи къ американской линіи въ Гуамѣ, получится новая линія, идущая съ Дальняго Востока въ западномъ направленіи въ Европу и находящаяся внѣ зависимости отъ Россіи и линій компаніи Southern Extension Co. (D. F. P.).

Долголѣтній редакторъ-издатель Шанхайской газеты „Ostasiatischer Lloyd“ г. Финкъ рѣшился приступить къ изданію нѣмецкой газеты въ Тянь цзинѣ подъ названіемъ „Tageblatt für Nordchina“. Газета основывается для содѣйствія нѣмецкимъ торговымъ и политическимъ интересамъ въ сѣверномъ Китаѣ. Издательство газеты взяла на себя Тяньцзинская нѣмецкая фирма Е. Лее. Первый номеръ газеты появится въ концѣ августа мѣсяца н. ст.

Маньчжурія.

„Чжунъ-вай-жи-бао“ сообщаетъ, что Китай послѣ эвакуаціи русскихъ изъ Маньчжуріи намѣревается назначить одного изъ настоящихъ китайскихъ губернаторовъ вице-королемъ Маньчжуріи, а одного изъ Пекинскихъ министровъ маньчжурскимъ губернаторомъ. Когда японскій посланникъ въ Пекинѣ въ связи съ этимъ сдѣлалъ запросъ,—будетъ ли китайское правительство въ дѣлѣ управленія Маньчжуріей считаться съ голосомъ Японіи, то со стороны китайскаго правительства послѣдовалъ утвердительный отвѣтъ.

Японія.

Лѣтопись войны съ 18-го іюня по 5-е іюля.

18-го іюня.	Японская эскадра безрезультатно преслѣдуетъ Владивостокскую эскадру.
12-го іюня.	Стычка при Ся-ма-дунѣ къ юго-востоку отъ Ляояна
20-го и 21-го іюня.	Бой позади Портъ-Артура.
21-го іюня.	Русскіе безуспѣшно аттакуютъ Мо-тянь-линскій перевалъ.

22-го іюня. Японская канонерка „Кайменъ“ наскакиваетъ у Дальняго на русскую мину и погибаетъ. Японцы отражаютъ аттаку русскаго коннаго отряда въ 1300 чел. у Фынь-чжоу-лина въ Маньчжуріи.

23-го іюня. Русскіе занимаютъ перевалъ Лунъ-ва-данъ позади Портъ-Артура. Японцы послѣ боя берутъ Сяньчанъ въ 30 миляхъ отъ Сай-ма-цзы въ Маньчжуріи.

23-го, 24-го, 25-го и 26-го іюня. Японцы завладѣваютъ послѣ боя Кайпиномъ.

26-го іюня. Въ 5 часовъ 30 минутъ японскіе миноносцы аттакуютъ русскій крейсеръ „Аскольдъ“ близъ Портъ-Артура. Схватка между частями японскаго и русскаго флота у Портъ-Артура.

27-го іюня. Японскіе миноносцы аттакуютъ русское охраненное судно „Діана“ у Портъ-Артура. Русскій вспомогательный крейсеръ „Петербургъ“ осматриваетъ и отпускаетъ въ Красномъ морѣ пароходы „Менелаусъ“ и „Крю-Холлъ“.

1-го іюля. Японскій вспомогательный крейсеръ „Хонконъ-мару“ захватываетъ пароходъ „Си-пинъ“ недалеко отъ Вей-хай-вея. Русскій вспомогательный крейсеръ „Петербургъ“ захватываетъ англійскій пароходъ „Малакка“ въ Красномъ морѣ.

2-го іюля. Русскіе отпускаютъ послѣ осмотра англійскій пароходъ „Драгоманъ“ въ Красномъ морѣ. Русскій крейсеръ „Смоленскъ“ останавливаетъ германскій пароходъ „Принцъ Генрихъ“ и отпускаетъ его, отобравъ японскую почту.

3-го іюля. Пароходъ „Хипсангъ“ пускается въ Голубиной бухтѣ русскимъ миноносцемъ ко дну, на обратномъ пути въ Ньючжуанъ.

4-го іюля. Японцы захватываютъ пароходъ „Пейпинъ“ близъ Вэй-хай-вея. Русскіе безуспѣшно аттакуютъ Мо-тянь-линъ, причемъ теряютъ 1000 чел. Японскія потери 300 чел. Русскій вспомогательный крейсеръ останавливаетъ въ Красномъ морѣ пароходъ „Вайпара“. Русскіе крейсера задерживаютъ на три часа въ Красномъ морѣ пароходы „Вудкокъ“ и „Далмація“.

5-го іюля. Русскій крейсеръ „Смоленскъ“ останавливаетъ и отпускаетъ пароходъ „Персія“, передавъ ему снятую съ германскаго парохода „Принцъ Генрихъ“ японскую почту за исключеніемъ двухъ мѣшковъ.

Японскій императоръ пожаловалъ 18 іюля н. ст. знамена 5 вновь сформированнымъ полкамъ.

„Синь-вэнь-бао“ сообщаетъ, что въ Іокохаму отправлено три англійскихъ миноносца.

1-го апрѣля японское правительства объявило, что по истеченіи 6 мѣсяцевъ ввозная пошлина на табакъ, ввозимый въ Японію, будетъ повышена до 100% со стоимости. Въ тотъ же самый день японская табачная монополія объявила, что японское правительство по истеченіи трехъ мѣсяцевъ удерживаетъ за собою право ввоза иностраннаго табака.

Японскій торговецъ купилъ у японскаго правительства русскую канонерскую лодку „Кореецъ“ взорванную въ Чемульпо.

Война вызвала въ Японіи небывалый наплывъ въ морской кадетскій корпусъ. Для поступленія подано 2300 прошеній, изъ которыхъ всѣ, за исключеніемъ 150, отклонены.

Сотый Японскій Банкъ показалъ по своимъ отчетамъ за первую половину 1904 года чистую прибыль въ 152,894 енъ, изъ которыхъ было отчислено въ резервный фондъ 15,000 енъ, выдано въ награды служащимъ 11,800 енъ и въ диведендъ акціонерамъ 15% т. е. 90,000 енъ.

По свѣдѣніямъ „Цюгай-сіогіо-симпо“ табакопромышленники провинціи Ециго намѣреваются образовать трестъ для монополизаціи продажи японскаго правительственно-монопольнаго табака въ Кореѣ. Для осуществленія этого намѣренія будетъ подана петиція правительству. Въ связи съ этимъ намѣреваются учредить въ Фузанѣ табачную факторію, въ которой работать и служить будутъ исключительно только японцы.

Японское женское общество въ Ситлѣ пожертвовало въ японскій военный фондъ 1700 енъ.

Корея.

Сообщаютъ, что маркизъ Ито намѣревается сдѣлать второй визитъ корейскому двору. Утверждаютъ, что въ этомъ случаѣ корейскій императоръ вмѣстѣ съ маркизомъ поѣдетъ въ Японію въ качествѣ гостя японскаго императора.

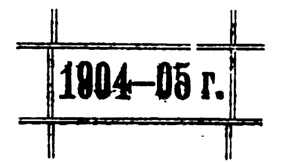
Японскій посланникъ въ Кореѣ предъявилъ корейскому правительству слѣдующія требованія: 1) о немедленномъ исправленіи главной большой дороги, ведущей изъ Сеула въ Ыйчжю; 2) объ уступкѣ участка земли въ Чемульпо для постройки на немъ метеорологической станціи и 3) объ упраздненіи управленія сѣверо-восточной желѣзной дороги, учреж-

денной одновременно съ первоначальнымъ возникновеніемъ идеи постройки означенной желѣзной дороги. Благодаря тому. что со дня предъявленія этихъ требованій прошло нѣкоторое время безъ того, чтобы корейское правительство сдѣлало видъ удовлетворенія имъ, японскій посланникъ снова обратился къ корейскому правительству съ самымъ рѣшительнымъ повтореніемъ объ удовлетвореніи своихъ требованій въ кратчайшій срокъ.

Командующій японской арміей въ Кореѣ объявилъ корейскому правительству что Японія учредила въ Сеулѣ военную полицію.

Корейское правительство заключило заемъ въ 10 милл. енъ изъ 5% годовыхъ. Заемъ осуществленъ японскими капиталистами при посредничествѣ Перваго Банка. Въ видѣ обезпеченія корейское правительство дало различныя подати. Заемъ заключенъ на 13 лѣтъ.

Антияпонская часть корейскаго населенія продолжаетъ свою агитацію противъ японцевъ. 22 іюля н. ст. въ Сеулѣ состоялось собраніе сторонниковъ этой партіи, гдѣ произносились рѣчи, другая же часть на улицѣ, гдѣ также произносились рѣчи. Оба собранія привлекли много публики, но были въ концѣ концовъ прекращены вмѣшательствомъ японской полиціи. Другой разъ неутомимые агитаторы партіи обратились съ циркулярной нотой къ иностраннымъ дипломатическимъ представителямъ въ Сеулѣ, прося ихъ защитить Корею противъ японскихъ насилій.



№ 3.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложеніе
къ
Извѣстіямъ Восточнаго Института.

Съ 21-го по 31-е іюля

Китай.

Китайская вдовствующая императрица пожертвовала содержимому въ Пекинѣ протестантскими миссіями Союзному Медицинскому Колледжу Union Medical College) 10,000 таелей.

Ванъ Вэнь-шао подалъ китайскому правительству прошеніе объ отставкѣ ссылаясь на то, что онъ вслѣдствіе все усиливающейся глухоты и слабости ногъ въ настоящее время болѣе не въ состояніи нести тягости службы.

Одинъ изъ сыновей покойнаго Ли Хунъ-чжана, проведшій довольно продолжительное время въ Японіи, предлагается подлежащими сферами какъ подходящій преемникъ для У Динъ-фана по министерству иностранныхъ дѣлъ.

Верховный совѣтъ предписалъ всѣмъ вице-королямъ и губернаторамъ Китая представлять въ будущемъ всѣ подати и казенные доходы въ непосредственное распоряженіе Министерства финансовъ, гдѣ поступающія суммы будутъ храниться для надобностей Комитета, занятаго реорганизаціей китайской арміи.

Министерство иностранныхъ дѣлъ намѣревается учредить посольство въ Лиссабонѣ, поручивъ общее веденіе дѣлъ его китайскому посланнику въ Италіи или же китайскому посланнику въ Сѣверо-Американслихъ Штатахъ и ввѣривъ мѣстное дѣлопроизводство повѣренному въ дѣлахъ, спеціально аккредитованному при Лиссабонскомъ дворѣ.

Японскій посланникъ въ Пекинѣ увѣдомилъ китайское правительство что японское правительство намѣревается, въ цѣляхъ поощренія японской

торговли, учредить въ Чжэнь-цзянѣ въ провинціи Цзянъ-су консульство.

Инженерный корпусъ Первой Постоянной Чжилиской арміи закончилъ постройку образцовой дороги по европейскому образцу между Ваияномъ и Шанъ-хай-гуанемъ. Дорога эта достаточно широка для слѣдованія по ней двухъ повозокъ рядомъ.

Вице-король Вэй намѣревается учредить у устья Цзянъ-инь станцію для миноносной флотиліи. Вице-король уже назначилъ чиновника для обслѣдованія этого вопроса на мѣстѣ.

„Осака-сіосенъ-кайся“ намѣревается подвинуть свои рейсы по Янъ-цзы-цзяну еще далѣе вверхъ по теченію.

~~Возстаніе въ провинціи Гуань-си распространяется, и повстанцы забираютъ въ свои руки все новыя и новыя области.~~

Вице-король Чжанъ Чжи-дунъ объявляетъ во всеобщее свѣдѣніе о состоявшейся казни предводители Краснаго Общества, имѣющаго близкое отношеніе къ партіи Канъ Ю-вея.

Лянъ-Гуанъ-скій вице-король обратился по телеграфу къ своему правительству съ просьбой о разрѣшеніи ему прибѣгнуть для финансовыхъ надобностей провинціи Гуанъ-си къ системѣ продажи должностей и оффиціальныхъ ранговъ, указывая на то, что въ случаѣ неразрѣшенія этой мѣры ему придется прибѣгнуть къ иностраннымъ капиталамъ.

Комитетъ для реорганизаціи китайской арміи рѣшилъ отправить въ Японію въ концѣ сентября мѣсяца большое число военныхъ кадетъ, обучающихся въ различныхъ китайскихъ военно-учебныхъ заведеніяхъ. При выборѣ будутъ руководствоваться общей военной выправкой, успѣхами въ наукахъ и поведеніемъ подлежащихъ молодыхъ людей. Первая командировка распространится на 60 слишкомъ человѣкъ. Предположено не ограничиться одной только подобной командировкой, но создать цѣльную систему командировокъ, регулярно осуществляемыхъ каждый годъ. Молодые люди будутъ совершенствоваться въ японскихъ военныхъ учебныхъ заведеніяхъ, изъ которыхъ они выйдутъ не раньше полученія подлежащихъ полныхъ дипломовъ по изучаемымъ наукамъ.

27-го іюля н. ст. китайское правительство получило телеграмму отъ своего посланника въ Токіо, въ которой сообщалось, что состоялся третій выпускъ китайскихъ студентовъ, слушающихъ лекціи въ японскихъ военно-учебныхъ заведеніяхъ. Посланникъ просилъ правительство пожаловать по этому случаю японскому военному, министру, а также и профессорамъ подлежащихъ японскихъ учебныхъ заведеній ордена.

Китайскій посланникъ въ Японіи представилъ своему правительству

отчетъ, въ качествѣ главнаго наблюдателя за командированными въ Японію китайскими студентами. Изъ этого отчета усматривается, что въ настоящее время въ Японіи обучается около 1,350 студентовъ, находящихся въ Токіо и другихъ крупныхъ пунктахъ страны. 1,000 человѣкъ изъ нихъ обучается въ гражданскихъ учебныхъ заведеніяхъ; остальные же въ военныхъ. Посланникъ хорошо отзывается о поведеніи и успѣхахъ студентовъ и въ заключеніе своего отчета предлагаетъ нѣкоторое усиленіе числа командируемыхъ въ Японію для изученія военнаго дѣла молодыхъ людей, для того чтобы въ ближайшемъ будущемъ имѣть извѣстный контингентъ хорошо подготовленныхъ офицеровъ для реорганизуемой китайской арміи. По мнѣнію посланника, Китай только при условіи хорошо обученной арміи избѣгнетъ печальной участи раздѣла.

Въ Пекинское Промышленное училище подано 2,500 прошеній о допущеніи къ конкурсному экзамену для поступленія въ это учебное заведеніе.

Около мѣсяца тому назадъ происходили пріемные экзамены въ Tukien'скую военную академію. Принято было всего 50 человѣкъ, а экзаменовалось свыше 2000.

Дянъ-Цзянскій вице-король доноситъ о состоявшемся открытіи въ Кантонѣ высшей формальной школы для приготовленія учителей для провинціальныхъ школъ. Содержаніе школы исчисляется въ годъ въ 40,000 таэлей каковыя деньги цѣликомъ ассигнуются мѣстнымъ Присутствіемъ народнаго просвѣщенія.

Цзянъ-суській губернаторъ ходатайствуетъ о разрѣшеніи открыть въ Су-чжоу промышленное заведеніе для обученія и наставленія въ ремеслахъ бѣдныхъ мущинъ и женщинъ. Подъ помѣщеніе для новаго заведенія предназначается старый хлѣбный амбаръ въ Су-чжоу, составляющій правительственную собственность. Амбаръ въ настоящее время уже отремонтированъ и предполагается его раздѣлить на четыре обширныхъ рабочихъ зала. Разнаго рода машины, на общую сумму 20,000 таэлей, уже пріобрѣтены въ Японіи. Содержаніе проектируемаго промышленнаго заведенія исчисляется въ 45.000 таэлей въ годъ.

Цзянъ-суській губернаторъ ходатайствуетъ передъ правительствомъ о пріобрѣтеніи у одной иностранной фирмы въ Шанхаѣ машины для чеканки монетъ. Стоимость машины 20,000 таэлей, и машину предположено пріобрѣсти для проектируемаго въ Су-чжоу монетнаго двора. Машина въ состояніи вычеканить въ теченіе 24 часовъ 300,000 монетъ. Доходы, ожидаемые съ этого новаго монетнаго двора, предположено употребить на веденіе разнаго рода реформъ въ провинціи Цзянъ-цу.

Министръ торговли представилъ императору докладъ, въ которомъ

онъ снова возвращается къ вопросу о необходимости учрежденія правительственной писчебумажной фабрики. Директоромъ новой фабрики уже назначенъ чиновникъ 4-го ранга Пань Юань-чжи, намѣревающійся прежде оборудованія фабрики отправиться въ Японію для ознакомленія съ постановкой бумажнаго дѣла въ этой странѣ и для заимствованія японскихъ методовъ. Обычныя правила для новой фабрики уже составлены. Сама фабрика будетъ находиться въ Шанхаѣ, отдѣленіе же ея будетъ устроено въ Пекинѣ. Капиталъ фабрики опредѣленъ въ 360,000 таэлей, изъ которыхъ 300,000 таэлей подпишутъ китайскіе торговцы и промышленники остатокъ же будетъ внесенъ министерствомъ торговли для нѣкотораго поощренія всего дѣла на глазахъ китайскаго коммерческаго міра. Всѣ чиновники китайской имперіи обязуются пользоваться исключительно бумагой, выдѣлываемой на новой правительственной фабрикѣ. Правительство намѣрено примѣнять эту бумагу и въ банкнотахъ Китайскаго Національнаго Банка. Такъ какъ въ этомъ предпріятіи участвуютъ правительственныя деньги, то правительство будетъ пользоваться правомъ назначенія директоровъ фабрики. Фабрика будетъ открыта тотчасъ по возвращеніи вновь назначеннаго директора изъ Японіи.

Одинъ высокопоставленный китаецъ обратился къ своему правительству съ докладной запиской, въ которой онъ указываетъ на крайнюю необходимость обосновать въ Пекинѣ правительственную газету. Въ проектированной газетѣ должны помѣщаться всѣ важнѣйшія докладныя записки подаваемыя правительству, отчеты о ходѣ дипломатическихъ сношеній Китая съ иностранными правительствами, подробные отчеты о финансовомъ состояніи Китая и о расходахъ отдѣльныхъ провинцій, обзоры торговли отдѣльныхъ областей и провинцій Китая. Говорятъ, что для осуществленія этого проекта уже изысканы необходимыя средства, такъ что для окончательнаго оборудованія дѣла остается только составить подробную программу газеты и правила для изданія ея, а также и отвести участокъ земли для возведенія на немъ необходимыхъ построекъ.

„Синь-вэнь-бао" сообщаетъ, что нѣсколько китайскихъ капиталистовъ обратилось къ китайскому правительству съ ходатайствомъ о разрѣшеніи имъ построить желѣзную дорогу изъ Пекина въ Калганъ. Ходатайство это было отклонено, такъ какъ само китайское правительство рѣшило осуществить этотъ планъ, для каковой цѣли оно для обслѣдованія дѣла назначило одного чиновника, къ которому былъ прикомандировнъ иностранный инженеръ. Работы этихъ двухъ лицъ выяснили, что предпріятіе окажется убыточнымъ, вслѣдствіе чего правительство отказалось отъ своего намѣренія.

„Синь-вэнь-бао" сообщаетъ, что съ начала военныхъ дѣйствій между Россіей и Японіей китайскій чай, отправляемый въ Россію, транспортируется сухимъ путемъ, причемъ 30—40% его проходитъ черезъ провинцію Шань-си, а остальная часть черезъ Калганъ. Такъ какъ отъ Чахара

дорога не хорошо защищена, то отдѣленіе министерства иностранныхъ дѣлъ въ Калганѣ наняло 200 конныхъ солдатъ для охраны дороги. Солдаты эти получаютъ свое содержаніе отъ заинтересованныхъ торговцевъ. Въ настоящее время возбуждено ходатайство объ увеличеніи указанной охраны еще на 250 человѣкъ, но министерство финансовъ, на обсужденіе котораго поступило это дѣло, пока еще не пришло ни къ какому окончательному рѣшенію.

Маньчжурія.

Пекинское правительство рѣшило командировать бывшаго Ху-наньскаго губернатора Чжао-Эрлъ-шуня въ Маньчжурію для наблюденія за административнымъ управленіемъ этой страной. Оно однако должно было отказаться отъ этого намѣренія, такъ какъ назначеніе было опротестовано японскимъ правительствомъ. (Eastern Time)

Японское правительство намѣревается учредить въ Дальнемъ консульство. Какъ сообщаютъ, одинъ изъ чиновниковъ японскаго консульства въ Чифу уже прибылъ въ Дальній для принятія предварительныхъ мѣръ по дѣлу устройства консульства. Консулъ еще не назначенъ. Предполагаютъ, что временное исполненіе обязанностей будетъ возложено на г. Мидзуно, японскаго консула въ Чифу, съ оставленіемъ его въ занимемой имъ должности.

Японская почтовая контора, закрытая до начала войны, въ настоящее время возобновила свои операціи.

Китайское правительство иностранныхъ дѣлъ обратилось къ генералу Ма съ предложеніемъ обслѣдовать вопросъ о томъ, въ дѣйствительности ли Россія посылаетъ войска въ Монголію. Генералъ Ма отвѣтилъ, что по тщательномъ разслѣдованіи этого вопроса оказалось, что рѣчь идетъ только о слухахъ ни на чемъ не основанныхъ.

Тибетъ.

Англійская экспедиція достигла 3-го августа н. ст. Лхасы.

Японія.

Японскій главнокомандующій, маршалъ Ояма, прибылъ въ Кайпингъ и отправится оттуда на сѣверъ въ направленіи къ Ляо-яну.

Генералъ принцъ Фусими, командовавшій до сихъ поръ подъ Портъ-Артуромъ дивизіей, вернулся въ Токіо, откуда онъ, какъ говорятъ въ скоромъ времени. по порученію японскаго императора, поѣдетъ въ Америку, а именно въ С.-Луи.

Въ сентябрѣ ожидается въ Токіо родственникъ германскаго императора принцъ Карлъ-Антонъ Гогенцоллернскій. По поводу этого событія

одинъ высокопоставленный японскій государственный дѣятель выразился слѣдующимъ образомъ: „Миссія принца доказываетъ, что въ Германіи всѣ безъ исключенія, не взирая ни на рангъ, ни на происхожденіе, обязаны исполнять свой долгъ, и что также и принцы подлежатъ отбыванію общей воинской повинности. Но миссія эта кромѣ того еще доказываетъ, что та часть японской прессы, которая все время только старалась о возбужденіи недовѣрія между Японіей и Германіей, находится въ крайнемъ заблужденіи. Японское правительство и всѣ разсудительные японцы совершенно свободны отъ всякаго подозрѣнія. Въ Японіи относятся къ германскому нейтралитету съ полнымъ довѣріемъ. Въ противномъ случаѣ германскій императоръ не рѣшился бы на командированіе принца въ Японію, и съ другой стороны, японскій императоръ не согласился бы съ такимъ удовольствіемъ на осуществленіе этого визита".

Японское правительство выпустило 4-го августа н. ст. оффиціальныхъ обязательствъ на 10 милл. енъ. Срокъ обязательства назначенъ на 15-е декабря с. г. Деньги не предназначаются для пополненія военнаго фонда, а для пополненія общаго дефицита казны. Правительство платитъ по обязательствамъ 1,7 сена со 100 въ день.

Политическій Комитетъ партіи прогрессистовъ, занимавшійся за последнее время разслѣдованіемъ вопроса о способахъ поддержанія японскаго военнаго фонда въ должной полнотѣ, закончилъ недавно свои работы и пришелъ ко слѣдующимъ выводамъ. Въ основаніи расчетовъ положено то предположеніе, что война будетъ продолжаться весь будущій годъ. Комитетъ полагаетъ, что на будущій годъ потребуется для военныхъ цѣлей всего 500 милл. енъ, изъ которыхъ 60 милл. поступитъ отъ увеличенныхъ податей, и около 40 милл. изъ остатковъ по общему бюджету текущаго года. Такимъ образомъ военному фонду обезпечено около 100 милл. енъ. Что касается недостающихъ по этому расчету 400 милл. енъ, то Комитетъ предлагаетъ правительству достать 30 милл. путемъ новаго дополнительнаго увеличенія податей и пріостановки нѣкоторыхъ общественныхъ работъ. Остальная часть потребной суммы, согласно предположеніямъ Комитета, должна быть получена путемъ выпуска государственныхъ обязательствъ и займовъ. Что касается податей, подлежащихъ увеличенію въ связи съ этимъ проэктомъ, то Комитетъ выработаетъ въ самомъ непродолжительномъ времени свои точныя соображенія. Сообщаютъ, что среди разныхъ проектовъ и плановъ, обсуждающихся партіей прогрессистовъ, обращаетъ на себя вниманіе монополизація производства и торговли солью.

Говорятъ, что въ Осакѣ образовался трестъ маслодѣлательныхъ фабрикъ.

Чистый доходъ 100-го Банка за первую половину текущего года исчисляется въ 141,094 енъ 40 сенъ. Банкъ объявилъ дивидендъ въ 15%

Говорятъ, что это въ настоящее время необычайный для Японіи банковскій результатъ.

Въ Осакѣ состоялась реорганизація 130-го Банка. Въ президенты его избранъ банкиръ Ясуда, оказавшій свое содѣйствіе при возобновленіи дѣятельности банка, въ директора же распбрядители г. Такахаси. Все имущество бывшаго директора г. Мацумото опечатано.

На опытной фермѣ Нисигахара близъ Одзи недалеко отъ Токіо въ настоящее время устраивается образцовая чайная факторія съ совершенно новыми машинами.

Въ п. Итоигава въ пров. Ециго пожаромъ уничтожено свыше 600 домовъ, въ томъ числѣ губернское присутствіе, полицейское управленіе и др.

Говорятъ, что многіе изъ русскихъ плѣнныхъ польскаго и еврейскаго происхожденія обращаются къ японскимъ властямъ съ ходатайствомъ о разрѣшеніи имъ принять японское подданство.

Содержательница публичнаго дома „Дзимпу-ро" въ Канигавѣ, недалеко отъ Іокохамы, г-жа Ямагуци, предложила свой домъ военному министерству для помѣщенія въ немъ раненыхъ и больныхъ солдатъ. Надѣятся, что министерство приметъ это предложеніе и превратитъ домъ въ военный госпиталь. Домъ этотъ въ состояніи помѣстить до 400 солдатъ.

Сообщаютъ, что корейское правительство пригласило въ качествѣ главнаго иностраннаго совѣтника барона Ито Міодзи, который и изъявилъ свое согласіе. Раньше должность эта была предложена маркизу Ито. (Баронъ Ито не есть родственникъ маркиза Ито; слогъ то въ ихъ фамиліяхъ пишется различными іероглифами. Прим. ред.).

Корея.

Корейское правительство согласилось на уступку японцу Нагамори испрашиваемой имъ концессіи.

Японскій и корейскій посланники въ Пекинѣ извѣстили 28-го іюля н. ст. китайское министерство иностранныхъ дѣлъ, что корейцы, проживающіе въ Тань-цзинѣ, находятся подъ покровительствомъ японского генеральнаго консула.

Японцы арестовали въ Кореѣ главарей направленной противъ Японіи агитаціи.

1-го августа въ Сеулѣ учреждена Корейско-Американская электрическая компанія. Главными акціонерами являются корейскій дворъ и группа американцевъ. Корейскій дворъ подписался на акціи въ размѣрѣ 750,000 енъ, на такую же сумму подписалась и американская группа.

Сеуло-Фузанская желѣзнодорожная компанія обратилась къ японскому правительству съ протестомъ противъ разрѣшенія концессіи на постройку желѣзныхъ дорогъ между Яончжю и Мокпо и между Чиксанъ и Кунсанъ, испрашиваемой однимъ изъ Сеульскихъ транспортныхъ обществъ, ссылаясь на то, что проектируемыя желѣзныя дороги входятъ въ раіонъ вѣтвей Сеуло-Фузанской линіи.

Итальянскіе и бельгійскіе капиталисты обратились къ корейскому правительству съ ходатайствомъ о дарованіи имъ горной концессіи.

Сообщаютъ, что одинъ Кіотосскій торговецъ предлагаетъ корейскому правительству 10 милліоновъ енъ, подъ условіемъ возвращенія ихъ въ 30-ти лѣтній срокъ. Въ качествѣ залога торговецъ требуетъ всѣ корейскіе подати.

Пароходное общество Осака-сіосенъ-кайся получило разрѣшеніе на доведеніе корейской линіи до Іонампо. Общество вслѣдствіе этого учредитъ новое сообщеніе между Чемульпо и Аньтуньсянемъ, черезъ Чиннампо и Іонампо, поставивъ на указанную линію два парохода въ 200 тоннъ каждый. Сообщеніе будетъ еженедѣльно.

Въ Сеулѣ начала издаваться газета на англійскомъ языкѣ подъ названіемъ „Korea Daily News" Подписная цѣна 25 енъ въ годъ.

Англійское министерство иностранныхъ дѣлъ получило отъ своего посланника въ Сеулѣ пространныя донесенія о торговлѣ Кореи и о таможенныхъ доходахъ этой страны за послѣднія пять лѣтъ. Согласно извлеченію изъ этихъ донесеній, попавшихъ въ англійскую прессу, торговый оборотъ Кореи за прошлый годъ показываетъ самыя высокія цифры когда-либо достигнутыя этой страной. Страна, внѣшняя торговля которой дошла до $3^1/_2$ милл. фунтовъ стерлинговъ, причемъ замѣчается удвоеніе оборотной суммы торговли за послѣднія пять лѣтъ, не можетъ быть разсматриваемая, какъ ничтожная единица. Съ другой стороны оказывается, что и участіе Англіи въ этой торговлѣ занимаетъ отнюдь не послѣднее мѣсто.

Ввозная торговля, въ которой прежде всего заинтересована Англія, возросла съ 1,382,351 ф. ст. въ 1902 году до 1,859,875 ф. ст. въ 1903 г. Въ этой суммѣ ввозъ хлопка, половина котораго англійскаго происхожденія, представлялъ собой 590,000 ф. ст. противъ 346.000 ф. ст. въ предшествовавшемъ году; другими словами, замѣчается ростъ на 44,000 ф. ст. Таможенные отчеты не всегда въ точности указываютъ на происхожденіе товаровъ, тѣмъ не менѣе отдѣльные отчеты различныхъ корейскихъ портовъ производятъ то впечатлѣніе, что не смотря на серіозную конкурренцію японскихъ товаровъ, англійскіе товары все еще удерживаютъ за собой корейскій рынокъ.

Развитіе въ Кореѣ желѣзнодорожнаго дѣла подъ руководствомъ Японіи усилило для Англіи интересъ въ ввозной торговлѣ. Такъ въ 1904 году было ввезено желѣзнодорожныхъ матеріаловъ на 1,748,439 енъ, изъ которыхъ 1 милл. енъ приходился исключительно на англійскіе матеріалы.

Что торговля Кореи способна на значительное расширеніе, это доказывается прогрессомъ, сдѣзаннымъ за послѣднее время при наличности даже чрезвычайно тяжелыхъ обстоятельствъ и неблагопріятныхъ условій среди которыхъ въ особенности выдѣлялись негодная денежная система и отсутствіе удовлетворительныхъ внутреннихъ сообщеній.

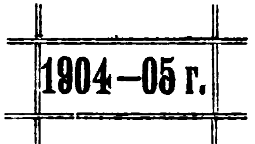
Корея до сихъ поръ, собственно говоря, не имѣетъ никакихъ собственныхъ мануфактурныхъ издѣлій и зависитъ поэтому цѣликомъ отъ земледѣлія, которое впрочемъ занимаетъ весьмя высокое положеніе. Наврядъ ла существуетъ во всей Азіи еще другая страна, которая такъ облагодѣтельствуется природой и исключительно свободна отъ землетрясеній засухъ и другихъ естественныхъ бѣдствій, посѣщающихъ страны азіатскаго материка.

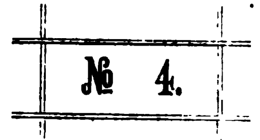
Ввозъ золота все увеличивается и превосходитъ въ настоящее время $^{1}/_{2}$ милл. ф. ст. Въ отношеніи развитія минеральныхъ богатствъ, при помощи иностранныхъ методовъ, Корея обѣщаетъ блестящее будущее.

Начиная съ мая 1901 года потрачено 123,520 енъ на сооруженіе маяковъ, и въ этой области замѣчается вообще замѣчательный прогрессъ благодаря стараніямъ таможенныхъ коммисаровъ.

Къ указаннымъ ниже даннымъ слѣдуетъ добавить, что весь таможенный доходъ выразился бы еще въ болѣе крупныхъ цифрахъ, если бы желѣзнодорожные матеріалы, горнозаводскія принадлежности и множество предметовъ, выписываемыхъ корейскимъ правительствомъ, не ввозились бы безпошлинно.

Съ начала года замѣчается въ Чемульпо значительное увеличеніе англійскаго судоходства. Еще въ началѣ года было зарегистровано 14 пароходовъ съ общимъ тоннажемъ въ 22,702 тоннъ, каковая цифра значительно превосходитъ цифру всего предшествовавшаго года. На пяти изъ этихъ пароходовъ пришли желѣзнодорожные матеріалы для Сеуло-Фузанской линіи. Остальные пароходы, за исключеніемъ одного, нагруженнаго керосиномъ, привезли обычные товары. Англійскій вице-консулъ въ Чемульпо замѣчаетъ, что окончаніе Сеуло-Фузанской желѣзной дороги должно повести къ дальнѣйшему развитію торговли. Въ ближайшемъ будущемъ надо думать, Чемульпо разовьется въ крупный судоходственный пунктъ, тѣмъ болѣе что Чемульпо пользуется тѣмъ преимуществомъ, что онъ представляетъ собой самый сѣверный изъ всѣхъ никогда не замерзающихъ корейскихъ портовъ, открытыхъ для иностранной торговли.


1904—05 г.


№ 4.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложеніе къ Извѣстіямъ Восточнаго Института.

Съ 1-го по 10-е августа.

Китай.

По свѣдѣніямъ китайскихъ газетъ, сэръ Робертъ Хартъ издалъ приказъ, которымъ вывозная пошлина на чай устанавливается въ 5% со стоимости.

Португальскій губернаторъ и министръ-резидентъ въ Макао велъ уже довольно продолжительное время переговоры съ китайскимъ министерствомъ иностранныхъ дѣлъ о предоставленіи Португаліи концессіи на постройку желѣзнодорожной линіи Кантонъ-Макао. Какъ сообщаютъ свѣдущіе китайцы, на дняхъ будетъ подписанъ по этому дѣлу предварительный договоръ между португальскимъ министръ-резидентомъ и На-Дуномъ. Невыясненнымъ остается одинъ только пунктъ объ учрежденіи спеціальной таможни для взиманія пошлины съ опіума, такъ какъ на проведеніе этого пункта требуется согласіе португальскаго парламента.

Фу-чжоускій генералъ-губернаторъ уничтожилъ приказомъ своимъ камфорную монополію, предоставленную въ свое время японцамъ.

„Ostasiaticher Lloyd" напечатала коррепсонденцію изъ Гонконга въ которой дается извѣстное освѣщеніе происходящимъ въ настоящее время въ южномъ Китаѣ безпорядкамъ. Возстаніе въ Гуанъ-си, пишетъ корреспондентъ, продолжается, и правительственная власть совершенно безсильна уничтожить безпокойные элементы населенія. Такое положеніе дѣлъ, однако, отнюдь не означаетъ, чтобы повсюду царили преступленія и беззаконія. Напротивъ того, болѣе крупныя нарушенія общественной безопасности наблюдаются только тогда, когда чиновники прибѣгаютъ къ помощи находящихся въ ихъ распоряженіи насильственныхъ мѣръ. Такъ, напримѣръ, вымогательства, преслѣдованія и казни въ злополучномъ уѣздѣ Цзинь-чжоу, на границѣ Тонкина и Гуанъ-си, приняли, благодаря насиль-

ственному вмѣшательству новыхъ чиновниковъ такіе размѣры, что даже терпѣливое китайское населеніе не выдержало. Населеніе поднялось, и нѣсколько человѣкъ пойманныхъ имъ мандариновъ поплатилось мучительной смертью за причиненныя народу несправедливости. Столкновенія съ правительственными войсками кончаются нерѣдко отступленіемъ послѣднихъ, послѣ значительныхъ потерь людьми на обѣихъ сторонахъ, такъ какъ повстанцы вооружены новыми, хорошими ружьями. Прибывающія на мѣсто происшествія правительственныя подкрѣпленія находятъ обыкновенно вмѣсто бунтовщиковъ одно лишь мирное населеніе.

Нѣкоторое вліяніе на движеніе имѣетъ извѣстное у иностранцевъ подъ названіемъ общества Тріады общество Сань-тянь-хуй, къ которому принадлежитъ значительная часть населенія и солдатъ, если не въ качествѣ активныхъ членовъ, то по крайней мѣрѣ въ качествѣ единомышленниковъ. Что же касается чиновниковъ, то большинство ихъ старается съ нимъ по возможности жить въ мирѣ. Общество это представляетъ собою ежедневную тему для разговоровъ, и молодые европейцы забавляются на своихъ загородныхъ прогулкахъ тѣмъ, что дѣлаютъ подозрительнымъ личностямъ секретные знаки общества, служащіе признакомъ принадлежности къ обществу. При всемъ томъ было бы, однако, ошибочно думать, чтобы это далеко распространенное общество представляло собою анархистическое общество.

Явленія, наблюдаемыя въ современной экономической жизни Европы, встрѣчаются и въ Китаѣ. Безпокойство и недовольство встрѣчаются по преимуществу въ мѣстностяхъ со скученнымъ населеніемъ, между тѣмъ какъ привязанный къ своей землѣ земледѣлецъ только исполненъ желанія кончить въ мирѣ и спокойствіи свою дневную работу. При всемъ томъ, однако, именно крестьянская часть населенія пополняетъ ряды повстанцевъ. Крестьянинъ находится подъ гнетомъ постоянныхъ безпокойствъ съ ихъ стороны: онъ вынуждается снабжать ихъ съѣстными припасами давать имъ убѣжище и оказывать имъ разныя услуги. Благодаря этому онъ подвергается разнаго рода обвиненіямъ и преслѣдованіямъ со стороны властей. Въ случаѣ, если ему не удается путемъ подкупа отдѣлаться отъ голодной стаи правительственныхъ сыскныхъ войскъ, отъ него отбирается то ничтожное добро, которое ему оставили бунтовщики. Тогда ему только и остается „отправиться въ горы", и такимъ образомъ крестьянинъ присоединяется къ стоящимъ внѣ закона людямъ. Многія деревни лишаются такимъ образомъ своихъ жителей.

Положеніе мѣстныхъ иностранцевъ пока не страдаетъ отъ такого положенія дѣлъ, по крайней мѣрѣ ничего неизвѣстно о враждебномъ отношеніи къ европейцамъ именно бунтующей части населенія. Правда, встрѣчались воровство и грабежи, учиненныя по отношенію къ купцамъ и миссіонерамъ, но всѣ эти случаи представляли собою обыкновенныя преступленія, не имѣвшія никакого отношенія къ возстанію .Нерѣдко они во

время своихъ экскурсій встрѣчаются съ шайками вооруженныхъ людей. Подобныя встрѣчи въ большинттвѣ случаевъ кончаются, однако, невинно, подчасъ даже забавно. Иногда нѣсколько выстрѣловъ, произведенныхъ незримой рукой, служатъ знакомъ для остановки. Миссіонеръ сообщаетъ свое званіе, происхожденіе и цѣль пути, и остановившій его китаецъ удовлетворенъ. Когда послѣ этого миссіонеръ съ своей стороны начинаетъ доросъ и объявляетъ прямо въ глаза своему собесѣднику, что тотъ бунтовщикъ, то послѣдній, сопровождая свои слова безчисленными поклонами, увѣряетъ, что онъ безвиненъ, и исчезаетъ.

О мѣстномъ хозяйничаньѣ чиновниковъ иностранцу трудно себѣ составить истинное представленіе. Нѣсколькократная въ теченіе одного года полная смѣна всѣхъ чиновниковъ и замѣна ихъ новыми не представляетъ собою ничего необычайнаго. Преемники не берутъ на себя никакой отвѣтственности за начатыя предшественниками дѣла. Часто слышны изъ устъ чиновниковъ извиненія того рода, что данное дѣло ихъ не касается такъ какъ оно было начато при ихъ предшественникахъ. И такое весьма распространенное въ Китаѣ отношеніе къ дѣлу находитъ себѣ отчасти даже извѣстное оправданіе въ законодательствѣ; во всякомъ случаѣ вся государственная служба въ Китаѣ построена на совершенно иныхъ началахъ, чѣмъ въ Европѣ. Всякій чиновникъ старается за то короткое время, которое онъ состоитъ на должности, собрать въ своемъ карманѣ, какъ можно больше: для этой цѣли не гнушаются никакими средствами. Никто не знаетъ, сколько времени ему суждено пробыть на данной должности, и иной чиновникъ чувствуетъ, что положеніе его не изъ твердыхъ. Часто должность продается чуть не съ аукціона на нѣсколько мѣсяцевъ.

Вотъ какую картину представляетъ собою въ настояшее время безпокойная провинція Гуанъ-си. Можно смѣло утверждать, что у многихъ чиновниковъ есть потаенное желаніе, чтобы возстаніе, съ одной стороны, не разрасталось въ слишкомъ крупное возстаніе, и чтобы оно вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ, съ другой стороны, и не прекратилось и тѣмъ лишило ихъ благодарной почвы для всякаго рода интригъ и о самообогащенія.

Маньчжурія.

На-Дуну предписано выработать планъ управленія Маньчжуріей въ будущемъ.

Японія.

Лѣтопись войны съ 5-го по 18-е Іюля.

5-го и 6-го іюля. Японцы занимаютъ Си-хэ-юань и Гао-цзя-бао въ Мяньчжуріи.

7-го Іюля. Владивостокская эскадра пускаетъ ко дну японское судно Такасима-мару.

9-го Іюля. **Японцы занимаютъ Пан-линъ.**

10-го (?) Іюля. Пароходъ „Скандія" останавливается въ Средиземномъ морѣ русскимъ крейсеромъ, но отпускается. Русскіе крейсера останавливаютъ въ Красномъ морѣ и берутъ съ собой пароходъ „Ардова".

10-го іюля. Владивостокская эскадра пускаетъ ко дну пароходъ общества Ниппонъ-юсенъ-кайся „Хіого-мару" (1438 т.). Владивостокская эскадра топитъ англійскій пароходъ „Knight Kommander" (2716 т.) Японскіе миноносцы аттакуютъ русскіе миноносцы въ бухтѣ Та-хэ и топятъ русскій миноносецъ „Лейтенантъ Бураковъ".

12—19 (?) іюля. Владивостокская эскадра топитъ германскій пароходъ „Теа" и захватываетъ пароходъ „Арабія".

10-го, 11-го, 12-го, 13 го и 14-го іюля. Сраженія у Тэшицяо; японцы занимаютъ Ташицяо.

12-го Іюля. Японцы занимаютъ Инкоу. Русскій крейсеръ „Смоленскъ" захватываетъ англійскій пароходъ „Формоза".

13-го Іюля. Схватка канонерскихъ лодокъ у Портъ-Артура

10-го, 11-го, 13-го 14-го и 15-го іюля. Японцы производятъ ожесточенный штурмъ на первую линію сухопутныхъ укрѣпленій Портъ-Артура. Штурмъ отбитъ. Потери японцевъ 15.000 чел. Русскіе эвакуируютъ свои позиціи.

17-го Іюля. Русскіе эвакуируютъ Волчьи горы, позади Портъ-Артура.

18-го іюля. Первый день боя у Янъ-цзы-лина и Юй-чжоулинъ-цзы въ Маньчжуріи. Японцы послѣ боя занимаютъ Дэ-моу-чэнъ.

Принцъ Канъ-инъ выѣхалъ изъ Токіо на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій.

Принцъ Фусими-но-мія Хираясу, командовавшій на адмиральскомъ броненосцѣ „Микаса" 12-ти дюймовой пушкой, раненъ въ морскомъ бою 19-го августа.

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12 августа н. ст. скончался адмиралъ графъ Кавамура, бывшій воспитатель внуковъ японскаго императора. Графъ родился въ 1836 году и былъ во время реставраціонныхъ войнъ преданнымъ приверженцемъ императора. На поприщѣ государственной дѣятельности онъ послѣдовательно занималъ высокія должности военнаго министра, морского министра, члена Верховнаго Совѣта и пр.

Въ виду появленія Владивостокскаго крейсернаго отряда подъ Іокохамой иностранные резиденты этого порта, заинтересованные въ судоходствѣ, обратились къ японскому правительству съ ходатайствомъ объ оказаніи полной охраны и защиты иностраннымъ пароходствамъ, поддерживающимъ рейсы съ Іокохамой.

Японское Морское Общество (Тейкоку-кадзи-кіокай) приняло рѣшеніе организовать японскій добровольный флотъ. Для этой цѣли намѣреваются построить вспомогательные крейсера въ 5,000 и больше тоннъ водоизмѣщенія. На покрытіе расходовъ будетъ открыта публичная подписка.

Японцы начинаютъ уже теперь, пишетъ „Ostasiatischer Lloyd", заниматься предварительными работами по выясненію мирныхъ условій, которыя они намѣрены предъявить русскимъ. Для этой цѣли они образовываютъ общества, первѣйшей задачей которыхъ является соотвѣтственное заблаговременное воздѣйствіе на народъ, чтобы впослѣдстіе быть въ состояніи ссылаться на народное настроеніе и на народную волю. Издающаяся въ Берлинѣ, при поддержкѣ японскаго правительства, газета „Ostasien" пишетъ по этому поводу слѣдующее:

Въ Японіи образовалось общество, носящее названіе Карафуто-кай-фуку-домей-кай, т. е. Общество длл осуществленія возвращенія о. Сахалина. Къ основателямъ общества принадлежатъ теперешніе и прежніе члены парламента и другіе дѣятели, какъ напримѣръ, Ои Кентаро, Тояма Манъ, Коно Хиронака, и др. О своихъ цѣляхъ общество обнародовало слѣдующій циркуляръ:

Къ сѣверу отъ нашего государства расположена великая сокровищница, называемая Сахалинъ. Прежде она составляла нашу собственность и ключъ къ нашимъ сѣвернымъ владѣніямъ. Когда Токугавское правительство приходило въ упадокъ, въ странѣ возникли безпорядки, и въ сѣверной части Сахалина со временемъ поселилось много русскихъ. Въ годы правленія Каей (1848—1853) и правленія Ансей (1854—1859) изъ-за Сахалина возникли недоразумѣнія съ Россіей; мы командировали на Сахалинъ многихъ чиновниковъ, но мы не были въ состояніи воспрепятствовать тому, что русскіе все больше и больше утверждались на островѣ и что островъ наконецъ въ 1875 году перешелъ въ русскія руки. Для насъ было очень невыгодно, что мы оказались вынужденными это допустить. Въ настоящую войну съ Россіей господство на Желтомъ морѣ перешло въ наши руки, и мы твердо убѣждены, что мы и на сушѣ побѣдимъ русскихъ. Послѣ побѣдоносной борьбы насъ ожидаетъ очень много надеждъ, а именно:

1) Аренда Портъ-Артура.

2) Открытіе всей Маньчжуріи для иностранцевъ (политика открытыхъ дверей).

3) Протекторатъ надъ Кореей.

4) Право постройки желѣзной дороги изъ Ый-чжю въ Нючжуанъ.

5) Уступка намъ Владивостока и Приморской области.

6) Совмѣстное владѣніе Сибирской желѣзной дорогой всеміными державами. (Должно быть, вѣроятно, Маньчжурской ж. д. Прим. ред.).

7) Военная контрибуція и пр.

8) Возвращеніе острова Сахалина, о чемъ мы уже давно мечтаемъ.

Корея.

Сообщаютъ изъ Сеула, что корейское правительство рѣшило немедленно же приступить къ радикальнымъ реформамъ въ гражданскомъ управленіи страной путемъ реорганизаціи Кабинета и уничтоженія ненужныхъ оффиціальныхъ учрежденій. Что касается вопроса о приглашеніи иностранныхъ совѣтниковъ, то, по слухамъ, корейское правительство рѣшило пока воздержаться отъ приглашенія таковыхъ, за исключеніемъ совѣтниковъ для министерства иностранныхъ дѣсъ и министерства финансовъ.

Японскій посланникъ въ Сеулѣ, г. Хаяси, представилъ корейскому правительству ноту съ требованіемъ ввести самыя необходимыя, по мнѣнію японскаго правительства, реформы, а именно; отвѣтственность министровъ и учрежденіе должностей совѣтниковъ при министерствахъ финансовъ и иностранныхъ дѣлъ. Въ совѣтники при министерствѣ финансовъ посланникъ, какъ говорятъ, рекомендовалъ г. Мегата.

На одномъ изъ послѣднихъ засѣданій японскаго Кабинета было принято рѣшеніе асси новать въ распоряженіе Сеуло-Фузанской желѣзнодорожной компаніи изъ казны дальнѣйшіе 1,500,000 енъ для увеличенія строительнаго капитала компаніи. Правительство уже раньше оказало помощь компаніи въ размѣрѣ 2,200,000 енъ, но такъ какъ измѣненное положеніе вещей въ Кореѣ создало для компаніи дефицитъ въ 4,500,000 енъ, то указанная новая помощь со стороны правительства была признана необходимой.

Глава католической церкви въ Кореѣ, епископъ Мютель, пишетъ въ послѣднемъ своемъ отчетѣ о положеніи дѣлъ въ Кореѣ слѣдующее:

Послѣ первыхъ высадокъ японцевъ на западномъ берегу Кореи прибрежныя провинціи наводнялись японскими войсками и испытывали разныя стѣсненія. Въ общемъ въ японскомъ войскѣ царитъ удовлетворительная дисциплина, и японскіе офицеры не допускаютъ никакихъ нарушеній ея. Тѣмъ не менѣе передвиженіе массы войскъ черезъ такую бѣдную страну должно было дѣйствовать стѣснительно и пугающе. Хорошее представленіе о положеніи дѣлъ въ подлежащихъ мѣстностяхъ даетъ отчетъ губернатора южной провинціи Пэнъ-ань-до, посланнаго по порученію корейскаго правительства въ пострадавшія мѣстности. Отчетъ его гласитъ: „Я посѣтилъ 12 округовъ въ Пэнъ-анѣ и Часанѣ и разслѣдовалъ повсюду положеніе населенія. При этомъ я убѣдился въ томъ, что населеніе съ начала первой луны (середины февраля) разсѣевается во всѣ стороны, такъ то изъ 10 городовъ и деревень 8—9 оказываются покинутыми и вся мѣстность похожа на пустыню. Возбужденіе все продолжается, и такъ какъ

земледѣльческія работы не выполнены въ срокъ, то ожидается голодъ со всѣми его ужасами. Поставки японской арміи хлѣба, корма, съѣстныхъ припасовъ, носильщиковъ и вьючнаго скота тяжело отразились на населеніи. Не говоря уже о томъ, что нормировка цѣнъ вызвала много шума, пропало безъ вѣсти много лошадей и скота. Подобное несчастье постигло всѣ мѣстности, расположенныя по пути прохожденія японскихъ войскъ. Но тѣ мѣстности, въ которыхъ въ то время отсутствовали мѣстныя чиновники, пострадали больше всѣхъ, такъ такъ въ нихъ распредѣленіе повинностей происходило безъ всякаго опредѣленнаго порядка. Ни солдаты, ни народъ не знали, къ кому слѣдовало обращаться, и благодаря этому имѣли мѣсто многочисленныя несправедливости. Болѣе отдаленныя отъ пути японскихъ войскъ мѣстности не испытали такихъ невзгодъ, но за то въ нихъ орудовали тонхаки и нарушали общественный порядокъ. Кромѣ того развиваютъ свою дѣятельность еще различныя секты, и простой народъ, благодаря своей неразвитости, убѣжденъ что участіе въ дѣятельности этихъ сектъ его избавитъ отъ ужасовъ войны. Народъ продаетъ свои дома и все имущество вплоть до послѣдняго котла и отдается всецѣло дѣлу сектъ. Когда же наши солдаты или полиція, а равно и японскія военныя власти принимаютъ мѣры къ поимкѣ главарей повстанцевъ, то негодные субъекты пользуются этимъ для дачи ложныхъ показаній, благодаря чему страдаетъ много невинныхъ людей. Къ этому присоединяется еще то обтоятельство, что японцы выселяютъ нашихъ солдатъ изъ собственныхъ ихъ казармъ, въ которыхъ они сами поселяются. Благодаря этому наши солдаты разсѣеваются по деревнямъ и заимаются тамъ разбоемъ".

1904—05 г.

№ 5.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложеніе
къ
Извѣстіямъ Восточнаго Института.

Съ 11-го по 20-е августа.

Японія.

Японскій императоръ назначилъ 13 новыхъ членовъ для Верней палаты парламента. Къ болѣе извѣстнымъ лицамъ изъ этихъ вновь назначенныхъ пэровъ принадлежатъ: генералъ-лейтенантъ Накамура, директоръ правительственныхъ сталелитейныхъ заводовъ въ Вакамацу; профессоръ Ямакава, ректоръ Токіоскаго университета; бывшій оберъ-прокуроръ Харуки; директоръ податного департамента въ министерствѣ финансовъ Мегата; бывшій товарищъ министра народнаго просвѣщенія Окада и бывшій директоръ высшаго коммерческаго училища Яно.

Военное министерство объявило землевладѣльцамъ Токіоской и сосѣднихъ губерній, что оно намѣрено скупить весь сборъ ячменя по цѣнѣ 7,30, 7 и 6,80 енъ, смотря по качеству.

Въ иностранной прессѣ много писалось объ одной публичной лекціи графа Окума, произнесенной имъ на тему подъ слѣдующимъ заглавіемъ: „Прогрессъ Японіи не представляетъ собой ничего неожиданнаго". Мнѣніе, господствовавшее среди иностранцевъ, говорилъ графъ, въ теченіе многихъ лѣтъ послѣ японской реставраціи, что внезапное принятіе Японіей западной цивилизаціи было лишь вспышкой, которая скоро потухнетъ, уже давнымъ давно исчезло подъ давленіемъ нѣкоторыхъ фактовъ. Развитіе и благосостояніе японской имперіи за послѣднее время не представляютъ собой, по словамъ графа Окума, неожиданнаго и внезапнаго зрѣлища, представшаго передъ міромъ безъ всякой основательной причины. Они являются естественнымъ результатомъ совокупности извѣстныхъ причинъ, хорошо извѣстныхъ всѣмъ, занимающимся изученіемъ исторіи современной Японіи. Главной причиной является слѣдующая, которую графъ облекаетъ въ форму непреклоннаго правила, отъ котораго не бываетъ никакихъ исключеній. Правило это гласитъ, что всякая нація, безразлично

какую она ни имѣла конституцію или форму правленія, будетъ процвѣтать до тѣхъ поръ, пока она будетъ держаться въ общемъ теченіи обще-человѣческой мысли: пытаться идти противъ теченія неминуемо ведетъ къ національной гибели. Націи подвержены тому же самому закону, которому подвержены и индивиды; тотъ, кто не находится въ теченіи, умеръ въ общественномъ отношеніи.

Положеніе это иллюстрируется графомъ примѣромъ Испаніи, Голландіи и Турціи. Прогрессъ Японіи проистекаетъ изъ того факта, что она теперь почти полвѣка тому назадъ имѣла сонмъ государственныхъ людей и Государя, которые поняли то, что было необходимо для того, чтобы ввести японскую имперію въ кругъ цивилизованныхъ націй, а именно, которые поняли, что для этого требуется принять все наилучшее изъ наличнаго добра каждой данной страны и вступить въ почетное соревнованіе въ культурномъ отношеніи со всѣми націями міра. Конкретное выраженіе этому дано въ императорскомъ указѣ временъ реставраціи:

1. Въ дѣлѣ управленія государственными дѣлами Мы будемъ руководствоваться общественнымъ мнѣніемъ, которое будетъ имѣть возможность находить себѣ выраженіе въ общественномъ представительномъ собраніи.

2. Наше управленіе будетъ совершаться въ интересахъ всего народа и не въ интересахъ одного только какого-нибудь класса нашихъ подданныхъ.

3. Ни оффиціальнымъ, ни частнымъ лицамъ не будетъ поставлено никакихъ препятствій при совершеніи ими законныхъ своихъ занятій.

4. Нехорошіе обычаи минувшихъ вѣковъ должны быть уничтожены и Наше правительство вступитъ на путь цивилизаціи и просвѣщенія.

5. Мы будемъ стараться о поднятіи престижа нашей страны и о поднятіи чести ея путемъ пріобрѣтенія знаній во всѣхъ странахъ міра.

Обѣщанія этого императорскаго указа исполнились, и Японія все время держалась наравнѣ съ всемірнымъ прогрессомъ. Съ самаго начала было распознано, что для того, чтобы пользоваться всѣми благами, обѣщанными этимъ указомъ, слѣдовало заботиться объ образованіи народа, и дѣйствительно правительство въ теченіе тридцати слишкомъ лѣтъ тратило весьма много вниманія и энергіи на образовательные вопросы. Народу предоставлялось лучшее образованіе, имѣвшееся въ распоряженіи. И это было такъ во всѣхъ областяхъ народнаго образованія, какъ въ высшихъ, такъ и въ низшихъ, какъ въ общихъ, такъ и въ спеціальныхъ.

Однимъ изъ великихъ преимуществъ Японіи при введеніи реформъ было, по мнѣнію графа, полное отсутствіе какой бы то ни было тенденціи къ религіозной нетерпимости. Религія всегда пользовалась свободой въ Японіи. Синтоизмъ и буддизмъ существовали рядомъ. Къ христіанству

отнеслись дружелюбно, когда оно появилось въ Японіи въ 16-мъ столѣтіи, и въ теченіе какихъ-нибудь 40 лѣтъ въ Японіи имѣлось уже около 6 милліоновъ христіанъ. Когда великій Токугавскій сіогунъ Іеясу разрушилъ христіанскія миссіи и сталъ преслѣдовать открытое исповѣданіе христіанства, то это было вызвано тѣмъ, что, какъ то часто наблюдается въ католической церкви, испанскіе монахи принялись за политическую пропаганду, угрожавшую независимости имперіи. Судьба Филиппинскихъ острововъ оправдываетъ опасенія Іеясу.

Въ теченіе 216 лѣтъ затворничества отъ міра Японія спокойно развивала свои внутренніе рессурсы и кладъ національной литературы и силы. Такимъ образомъ она съ громаднымъ запасомъ энергіи и дѣеспособности появилась изъ своего затворничества, чтобы дойти до выдающагося своего положенія шагами необычайной быстроты. Графъ Окума думаетъ, что по окончаніи войны съ Россіей, наступитъ періодъ великаго національнаго процвѣтанія. Японія, увѣряетъ графъ, никогда не проповѣдывала войны и никогда не прибѣгнетъ къ мечу, если ее къ тому не принудитъ какая-нибудь иностранная держава. Въ настоящее время Японія сражается ради мира и не ради войны, и когда наконецъ будетъ обезпеченъ миръ, Японія рада будетъ бросить мечъ и посвятить себя развитію высшихъ своихъ интересовъ. Настоящее выдающееся положеніе Японіи не носитъ преходящего характера. Корни его покоятся въ прошломъ, и оно находитъ себѣ объясненіе въ историческихъ причинахъ, которыя понятны каждому умѣющему читать. Въ заключеніе графъ надѣется, что многіе иностранцы обратятъ вниманіе свое на исторію Японіи. Тогда они поймутъ, что настоящая война не есть война одной расы противъ другой или одной религіи противъ другой, но что побѣда Японіи означаетъ сліяніе въ одно гармоничное цѣлое цивилизацій Запада и Востока. Поверхностные наблюдатели находятъ, что успѣхъ Японіи будетъ равносиленъ наступленію „Желтой опасности". Но, по мнѣнію графа, успѣхъ Японіи означаетъ собой въ дѣйствительности исчезновеніе „Желтой опасности":возрожденіе Азіи, если оно вообще произойдетъ, лишится опаснаго своего характера для Запада, такъ оно будетъ совершаться подъ руководствомъ державы, которая въ географическомъ положеніи будучи Восточной, въ интектуальномъ отношеніи является Западной.

Потопленный 8-го февраля н. ст. въ Чемульпоской гавани русскій пароходъ „Сунгари" поднятъ японцами и привезенъ 22-го августа въ Нагасаки.

Подводный кабель между о. Цусима и Фузаномъ поврежденъ большой бурей 20 августа н. ст. Пока телеграммы отправляются на пароходахъ. Уже откомандированы инженеры для разслѣдованія поврежденій, сами же работы по исправленію кабеля будутъ поручены телеграфному бюро въ Шанхаѣ.

Въ Европѣ замѣчается спросъ на всякаго рода простыя машины, годныя для домашнихъ промысловъ, которыми стали заниматься семьи отозванныхъ на войну японскихъ солдатъ.

Полагаютъ, что большинство бумажныхъ фабрикъ въ Японіи закрыты или значительно сократили свое производство, благодаря отсутствію рабочихъ рукъ. Во всякомъ случаѣ, Японія дѣлаетъ за границей, въ особенности въ Гамбургѣ, необычайно значительные заказы печатной бумаги.

Торговля Сѣверо-Американскихъ Штатовъ съ Японіей показываетъ съ 1881 года значительный ростъ. Недавно обнародованная брошюра американскаго министерства торговли проливаетъ на этотъ вопросъ довольно много свѣта. Въ 1881 году американскій ввозъ въ Японію составлялъ 1,8 милл. дол. или 5,7% всего японскаго ввоза, но въ 1902 г. американскій ввозъ дошелъ уже до 17,9% всего японскаго ввоза. Одновременно съ симъ англійскій ввозъ въ Японію упалъ съ 52,5% до 18,5% всего японскаго ввоза. Аналогично выгодное развитіе принялъ и японскій вывозъ въ Америку: въ 1900 году Японія дала общій вывозъ въ 104,3 милл. долл., изъ которыхъ на Соединенные Штаты пришлись 26,8 милл. долл.; въ 1902 г. весь японскій вывозъ достигъ уже 131.7 милл. долл., вывозъ же Японіи въ Американскіе Штаты возросъ до 40,9 милл. долл. Вывозъ Японіи въ Соединенные Штаты состоитъ главнымъ образомъ изъ сырого шелка, шелковыхъ издѣлій, чая, циновокъ и риса, изъ Соединенныхъ же Штатовъ ввозится въ Японію преимущественно хлопокъ и керосинъ. Американскій ввозъ бумажныхъ матерій значительно понизился благодаря сильному развитію за послѣдніе годы бумажнаго производства въ самой Японіи, но за то японскій спросъ на сырой матеріалъ все поднимается. Въ дѣлѣ посредничества въ области прямыхъ торговыхъ сношеній между Японіей и Америкой принимаютъ участіе пароходы обѣихъ странъ: Соединенные Штаты, какъ извѣстно, обращаютъ свое особенное вниманіе на экономическое завоеваніе Тихаго океана. Среди иноземныхъ флаговъ неоднократно встрѣчается германскій; такъ напримѣръ, Гамбурго-Американская линія поддерживаетъ съ 1898 года грузовое сообщеніе между сѣверной Америкой (Нью-Іоркъ, Нью-Портъ, Норфолкъ и пр.) и Японіей (Іокохама, Кобе, Модзи и пр.) черезъ Суэцъ; сообщеніе это поддерживается въ компаніонствѣ съ Гамбургскимъ Пароходствомъ „Уніонъ" и однимъ англійскимъ пароходствомъ; это пароходное сообщеніе носитъ названіе „Пароходная линія между Соединенными Штатами, Китаемъ и Японіей" (United States and China Japan Steamship Line).

За послѣднее время нѣсколько пароходовъ Гамбурго-Американской Линіи зафрахтованы Портландско-Азіатской Пароходной Компаніей (Portland and Asiatic Steamship Co.), такъ что эти германскіе пароходы совершаютъ рейсы съ западнаго прибрежья Соединенныхъ Штатовъ не только въ Китай, но и въ Японію, прямо черезъ Великій Океанъ.

Производство перломутровыхъ пуговицъ наблюдается въ японскихъ рыбачьихъ деревняхъ недалеко отъ мѣста ловли перломутровыхъ раковинъ въ качествѣ кустарнаго производства, издѣлія котораго собираются Осакскими и Кобескими торговцами, которые ими снабжаютъ подлежащіе рынки. Такъ какъ весь сырой матеріалъ разрабатывается на мѣстѣ, то не возникаетъ никакихъ расходовъ по перевозкѣ его, благодаря чему замѣчается значительное удешевленіе издѣлій. Смотря по качеству товара, цѣна бываетъ 3,10— 8,25 енъ за 12 дюжинъ (144 штуки); другой сортъ поступаетъ въ торговлю по цѣнѣ 7,20—17,10 енъ за 12 гроссъ (1728 штукъ). Точныхъ данныхъ о вывозѣ перломутровыхъ пуговицъ изъ Японіи не имѣется, такъ какъ въ подлежащихъ статистическихъ записяхъ о ежегодномъ экспортѣ въ особую графу вынесены только металлическія пуговицы, всѣ же пуговицы, выдѣлываемыя изъ другого матеріала, объединяются въ одной общей графѣ. Въ 1903 году металлическихъ пуговицъ было вывезено изъ Японіи всего на 367,198 енъ. Только съ начала этого года въ оффиціальной регистраціи было произведено измѣненіе, а именно пуговицы, выдѣлываемыя изъ раковинъ, были выдѣлены въ особую рубрику. Согласно показаніямъ этой новой статистики, вывозъ металлическихъ пуговицъ далъ за первые два мѣсяца текущаго года 98,573 гроссъ на сумму 34,395 енъ; вывозъ же пуговицъ, приготовленныхъ изъ раковинь, далъ общее количество въ 332,614 гроссъ на сумму 45,316 енъ; вывозъ пуговицъ остальныхъ сортовъ далъ общую сумму въ 262 ена. Изъ этихъ данныхъ можно вывести, что почти вся сумма 367,198 енъ, приходящаяся на 1903 годъ, представляетъ собой стоимость вывезенныхъ перломутровыхъ пуговицъ. Вывозъ этихъ издѣлій имѣетъ тенденцію постояннаго роста, такъ какъ изъ Японіи преимущественно вывозятся пуговицы неметаллической выдѣлки, а именно перломутровыя, по крайней мѣрѣ въ прежніе годы: въ 1901 году на 134,900 енъ, въ 1902 году на 234,711 енъ и въ 1903 году на 367,199 енъ. Изъ этого можно вывести заключеніе, что названное производство вступило въ фазисъ процвѣтанія и должно быть разсматриваемо какъ серіозный конкуррентъ для соотвѣтствующей отрасли, главнымъ образомъ, въ Австріи.

Японскій посланникъ въ Лондонѣ, виконтъ Хаяси, приписываетъ отсутствіе иностранныхъ путешественниковъ въ этомъ году въ Японіи не войнѣ, а американской выставкѣ въ С.-Луи и плохому состоянію дѣлъ американскихъ трестовъ, члены которыхъ доставляютъ обыкновенно большой контингентъ путешественниковъ по Японіи. Тѣмъ не менѣе посланникъ, очевидно, не потерялъ еще надежды привлечь путешественниковъ, ибо онъ вмѣстѣ съ указаннымъ сообщеніемъ объявляетъ, что онъ разослалъ извѣстный циркуляръ головъ японскихъ городовъ по редакціямъ выдающихся газетъ и просилъ даже редакціи Египетскихъ газетъ о напечатаніи его.

Формоза.

Сборъ риса на о. Формозѣ превышаетъ въ настоящемъ году на 20%

сборъ прошлаго года. Въ Тайпе и Килунѣ учреждено по одному инспекторскому присутствію для предупрежденія вывоза риса низшихъ сортовъ.

Корея.

Корейскій дворъ сдѣлалъ слѣдующія пожертвованія въ пользу японскихъ семействъ, пострадавшихъ отъ войны: корейскій императоръ 5,000 енъ; наслѣдникъ престола 3,000 енъ; принцъ Іонъ 2,000 енъ; лэди Омъ 2,000 енъ и супруга наслѣднаго принца 3,000 енъ. Всего дворъ пожертвовалъ 15,000 енъ, изъ которыхъ японское правительство 10,000 енъ предоставило въ распоряженіе Военной ассоціаціи для оказанія помощи нуждающимся и 5,000 енъ въ распоряженіе Женскаго Патріотическаго Общества.

Корейское правительство рѣшило, по совѣту японцевъ, въ видахъ сокращенія государственныхъ расходовъ уничтожить всѣ свои заграничныя дипломатическія миссіи, агентства и консульства. Кромѣ того предполагается значительное сокращеніе числа иностранныхъ совѣтниковъ, состоящихъ при различныхъ министерствахъ.

Корейское министерство внутреннихъ дѣлъ объявило корейскимъ губернаторамъ, что въ виду предстоящихъ жатвенныхъ работъ потребность японской арміи въ чернорабочихъ должна быть удовлетворена одними лишь добровольцами, причемъ всего ихъ можетъ быть отпущено въ распоряженіе японцевъ не больше 8,000 человѣкъ, а именно 800 чел. изъ сѣверной провинціи Чэнъ-чэнъ-до, и по 1,200 чел. изъ пров. Кынъ-кыйдю, южной Чэнъ-чэнъ-до, обѣихъ Чэлла-до и обѣихъ Кынъ-санъ-до. Поденная плата для каждаго кули опредѣляется въ 1 енъ. Мѣстныя власти подъ строгой отвѣтственностью должны слѣдить за тѣмъ, чтобы нанимались одни только добровольцы.

Военныя власти въ Сеулѣ рѣшили уменьшить число столичныхъ войскъ до 3,000 чел., которымъ будетъ поручено исполненіе полицейскихъ функцій, причемъ, офицеры должны будутъ служить въ качествѣ приставовъ, околоточныхъ и пр.

Корейское правительство получитъ въ скоромъ времени отъ японцевъ иностраннаго совѣтника въ лицѣ г. Stevens, состоявшаго до сихъ поръ совѣтникомъ японскаго посольства въ Вашингтонѣ. По свѣдѣніямъ „Japan Gazette", г. Stevens состоитъ уже 20 лѣтъ совѣтникомъ указаннаго посольства и представляетъ собою по направленію своему американца съ ультра-японскими взглядами.

5-го сентября н. ст. состоится въ Сеулѣ съѣздъ японскихъ консуловъ, находящихся въ Кореѣ, для обсужденія нѣкоторыхъ вопросовъ, предложенныхъ имъ японскимъ правительствомъ.

Педагогическій Комитетъ Корейскаго Общества для распространенія народнаго образованія выработалъ планъ для реформы образовательнаго дѣла въ Кореѣ путемъ перенесенія въ Корею японской образовательной системы. Согласно выработанному плану, будутъ учреждены обшія и техническія учебныя заведенія. Къ разряду первыхъ учебныхъ заведній будутъ принадлежать народныя, среднія и женскія школы, къ разряду же вторыхъ: высшія школы, университеты, политехническіе институты и институты иностранныхъ языковъ. Университеты будутъ состоять изъ 4 факультетовъ: 1. право и политика, 2. литература, 3. медицина и 4. естественныя науки и инженерное искусство.

Китай.

Въ провинціи Чжэ-цзянъ убито три миссіонера.

Маньчжурія.

Сообщаютъ, что китайская вдовствующая императрица спросила принца Цина,—возвратитъ ли Японія Китаю Маньчжурію въ случаѣ одержанія побѣды надъ Россіей, и во вторыхъ въ случаѣ, если она возвратитъ Маньчжурію, то не потребуетъ ли она съ Китая за это возмѣшенія ей военныхъ расходовъ. Принцъ Цинъ на это отвѣтилъ, что Японія не имѣетъ никакого намѣрэнія присвоить себѣ Маньчжурію и, конечно, возвратитъ ее по окончаніи войны Китаю. Что же касается второго вопроса, то принцъ Цинъ отвѣтилъ, что Японія никогда не причинитъ Китаю никакого беспокойства, хотя она можетъ причинить безпокойство Россіи. Японія за возвращеніе Маньчжуріи потребуетъ только коммерческія и промышленныя привиллегіи въ трехъ Маньчжурскихъ провинціяхъ.

Іокохамскій Монетный Банкъ открылъ отдѣленіе въ Дальнемъ и возобновилъ свои операціи въ Нючжуанѣ.

Ниппонъ-юсенъ-кайся возобновитъ въ концѣ августа н. ст. свои Нючжуанскіе рейсы. 31-го августа отправляется первый пароходъ изъ Кобе черезъ Чифу и Таку въ Инкоу. 1-го сентября будетъ отправленъ второй пароходъ, опять изъ Кобе.

Японское агенство новостей сообщаетъ изъ Тянь-цзина, что въ Нючжуанѣ началась чума.

Тибетъ.

Телеграмма изъ Тянь-цзина отъ 28-го августа н. ст. гласитъ: Китайскій правительственный резидентъ въ Тибетѣ телеграфировалъ китайскому правительству изъ Лхассы, что переговоры его съ англійской экспедиціей идутъ удовлетворительно. Такъ какъ Далай-лама бѣжалъ и местопребываніе его неизвѣстно, то слѣдовало бы его уволить и для этой цѣли издать императорскій указъ.

1904—05 г. № 8.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложеніе
къ
Извѣстіямъ Восточнаго Института.

Съ 21-го по 31-е августа.

Китай.

Иностранные посланники въ Пекинѣ заявили протестъ противъ китайской монополіи разработки минъ въ пров. Хэ-нани, требуя допущенія и иностранныхъ капиталовъ. Такъ какъ принцъ Цинъ единолично не въ состояніи рѣшить этотъ вопросъ, то названная монополія пока временно пріостановлена.

Въ Пекинскихъ чайныхъ вывѣшены оффиціальныя объявленія, запрещающія посѣтителямъ обсуждать политическіе вопросы, а равно и вопросъ о временной эмиграціи китайскихъ рабочихъ въ южную Африку.

Съ цѣлью содѣйствовать развитію промышленности въ сѣверномъ Китаѣ Юань Ши-кай разрѣшилъ директору земледѣльческаго бюро въ Бао-динъ-фу учредить въ Вэнь-фынъ-сянѣ близъ Пекина стеклянную фабрику для выдѣлки всякаго рода стеклянныхъ товаровъ по японскимъ методамъ. Юань Ши-кай лично участвуетъ въ предпріятіи съ капиталомъ въ 20,000 таэлей, остальной капиталъ внесутъ китайскіе чиновники и торговцы.

И. д. Ху-наньскаго губернатора послалъ 20 чиновниковъ и офицеровъ въ Японію для изученія современныхъ полицейскихъ методовъ на правительственный счетъ. Расходы по командировкѣ (8,000 таэлей) будутъ покрыты изъ мѣстнаго казначейства. Командируемыя лица уже выѣхали 16-го августа н. ст. въ Іокохаму. Они пробудутъ въ Токіо 2 года.

И. д. Ху-наньскаго губернатора пригласилъ пять японцевъ въ качествѣ преподавателей для нормальныхъ и высшихъ школъ главнаго провинціальнаго города. Преподаватели приглашены черезъ посредство китайскаго посланника въ Токіо на мѣсячное жалованье по 150—200 таэлей при обязательныхъ квартирахъ. Преподаватели ожидаются въ Китаѣ въ началѣ сентября м. н. ст.

Всѣ трибутарные транспорты составятъ отнынѣ впредь монополію ассоціаціи пароходства китайскихъ торговцевъ. Ежегодный доходъ опредѣляется въ 30.000 таэлей.

Токіоская газета Кокуминъ-симбунъ, разсматриваетъ, въ передовой статьѣ 11-го августа н. ст. вопросъ о взаимоотношеніяхъ Японіи и Китая. Разсужденія газеты сводятся къ слѣдующему: „Весьма распространено мнѣніе, что Японія послѣ одержанія побѣды надъ Россіей будетъ оказывать сильное вліяніе на Китай и будетъ содѣйствовать прогрессу этой имперіи. Это мнѣніе выражаетъ собою усиленіе желтой опасности для державъ, къ намъ недружелюбно относящихся, и свѣтъ и надежду на будущность Китая для державъ, намъ дружелюбныхъ. Подобныя воззрѣнія покоятся на той ошибкѣ, что они оставляютъ совершенно въ сторонѣ исторію, и кромѣ того еще на томъ, что недостаточно знакомы съ Японіей и Китаемъ. Японія обладаетъ культурой, начало которой слѣдуетъ отнести къ періоду времени за 3500 лѣтъ до присоединенія ея къ европейской цивилизаціи. Тѣмъ, кто это забываетъ, невозможно объяснить причины настоящаго развитія нашей родины. Японія именно обладала той духовной культурой и тѣми духовными способностями, которыя дали ей возможность практически провести въ жизнь разъ принятую европейскую цивилизацію. Китай на это не въ состояніи. Характеристикой китайцевъ является, во первыхъ, то, что они не отказываются отъ старины, и во вторыхъ, что они не принимаютъ ничего новаго, другими словами, что они не забываютъ и не учатся. Китай имѣетъ свою собственную цивилизацію и не измѣняетъ ее. Онъ цѣпко держится ея и вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ подавляетъ свои духовныя способности. Какъ ни сильно стучалась въ двери новая цивилизація,—она не можетъ войти, потомучто двери остаются запертыми. И если бы даже Японіи хотѣлось сдѣлаться учителемъ Китая, то это всетаки невозможно, такъ какъ Китай не желаетъ учиться. И среди китайцевъ имѣются нѣкоторые, но малочисленные люди, желающіе принести въ свое отечество цивилизацію. Но и эти предтечи и вожаки, дружелюбно относящіеся къ Западной цивилизаціи, желаютъ ввести только одну внѣшнюю форму ея, какъ средство для прогресса Китая. Они думаютъ, что если только реорганизовать армію по примѣру Запада, такъ чтобы китайцы могли быть такими же храбрыми солдатами, какъ солдаты остальныхъ странъ, и если только ввести вообще нѣкоторые Западные порядки, то Китай въ скоромъ времени оказался бы не хуже другихъ цивилизованныхъ странъ. Но введеніе цивилизаціи не представляетъ собою внѣшняго или тѣлеснаго дѣла, а представляетъ собою дѣло внутреннее и духовное. Въ этомъ кроется причина того, что наша страна за эти 30 лѣтъ сдѣлала такіе громадные шаги впередъ, такъ что всѣ остальныя государства поражены. Цивилизація Запада не только введена въ томъ видѣ, въ какомъ она существуетъ, но Японія сдѣлала свой выборъ, опираясь на ту почву, которая имѣлась у нея въ теченіе 2500 лѣтъ, и приняла то, что она должна была принять и отказалось отъ того, отъ чего она должна была отказаться;

она фактически упражнялась въ этой цивилизаціи и переработала ее. Въ Китаѣ же большинство людей крѣпко держится старыхъ обычаевъ, не имѣя никакого намѣренія усвоить себѣ новые. И незначительная часть передовыхъ людей только думаетъ о томъ, какъ имъ подражать внѣшней цивилизаціи Запада, не впитывая въ себя настоящій духъ ея. Если же дѣло обстоитъ такимъ образомъ, какъ же тогда Китай въ состояніи имѣть такое же развитіе, какъ Японія, даже если бы онъ ввелъ новую цивилизацію черезъ открытыя двери? Если на Западѣ думаютъ, что Японія въ состояніи устроить дѣло цивилизаціи Китая, то это мнѣніе покоится на той ошибкѣ, что полагаютъ, что Китай представляетъ собою великую Японію и Японія маленькій Китай,—другими словами, что имѣется дѣло съ тѣмъ же качествомъ, и одно только количество разнится. Но мы должны имѣть въ виду, что разница между Японіей и Китаемъ заключается въ гораздо болѣе значительной мѣрѣ въ качествѣ, чѣмъ въ количествѣ. Различіе духовныхъ задатковъ, духовной культуры въ обѣихъ странахъ представляетъ собою причину того, что Японія сама была въ состояніи подвинуться впередъ, между тѣмъ какъ Китай на это не въ состояніи. Но какъ же въ состояніи помочь другіе тому, кто самъ не въ состояніи на движеніе впередъ? Когда самъ Китай не въ состояніи и не желаетъ провести дѣло цивилизаціи, то какимъ же образомъ въ состояніи на это Японія? Поэтому глупо думать, чтобы Японія послѣ войны взялась за развитіе Китая. Это значило бы слишкомъ презрительно думать о могуществѣ Китая и слишкомъ высоко ставить могущество Японіи, а вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ такое мнѣніе указываетъ и на упущеніе изъ виду исторіи обѣихъ странъ. Исходя изъ такихъ глупыхъ и невѣрныхъ представленій, возбудить еще вопросъ о желтой опасности,—это уже черезчуръ глупо. Мы не должны слишкомъ оптимистически смотрѣть на будущее развитіе Китая".

Японія.

Японское правительство предложитъ слѣдующей сессіи парламента законопроектъ о введеніи потребительнаго налога на чай.

Японское министерство финансовъ собрало матеріалы о стоимости для Японіи настоящей войны, причемъ оказалось, что военные расходы съ начала войны до конца іюля составляли 200 милл. енъ, изъ которыхъ 70% добыты въ Японіи, 30% же за границей.

Предвидится новый японскій заемъ въ 100 милл. енъ. Токіо-Асахи-Симбунъ сообщаетъ, что онъ будетъ выпущенъ внутри страны, и что банкиры, въ случаѣ если правительство согласится на выгодныя для нихъ условія, обѣщали свое содѣйствіе.

Комитетъ прогрессивной партіи, рекомендовавшій включить соль въ число предметовъ, подлежащихъ обложенію для усиленія военнаго фонда,

вычислилъ, что соль при обложеніи каждаго коку налогомъ въ 1 енъ, въ состояніи дать въ годъ 5—6 мил. енъ.

Въ Японіи законченъ постройкой маленькій крейсеръ „Отова" въ 3,000 тоннъ. Крейсеръ строился въ адмиралтействѣ въ Іокосука. Спускъ на воду состоялся въ ноябрѣ 1903 г. Въ настоящее время крейсеръ уже присоединился къ дѣйствующему флоту.

Комитетъ для основанія японскаго добровольнаго флота постановилъ на засѣданіи своемъ, состоявшемся 9-го сентября н. ст. въ помѣщеніи морского общества Кайгунъ-Кіокай, нижеслѣдующее:

1) Расходы добровольнаго флота покрываются добровольными пожертвованіями японскихъ гражданъ обоего пола.

2) Суда строятся согласно указаніямъ подлежащихъ министровъ.

3) Всѣ суда добровольнаго флота строятся въ Японіи, но въ случаѣ необходимости допускается также и покупка судовъ, подходящихъ для цѣлей японскаго добровольнаго флота.

4) Надзоръ за исправнымъ состояніемъ судовъ добровольнаго флота выполняется учредительнымъ комитетомъ.

5) Намѣреваются довести суммы добровольныхъ пожертвованій до 15 мил. енъ.

6) Лица, сдѣлавшія добровольныя пожертвованія, получаютъ, по предложенію главнаго директора, отъ председателя медали, по слѣдующей таксѣ:

а) лица, пожертвовавшія единолично свыше 1,50 ена;
б) „ „ „ „ 15 енъ;
в) „ „ „ „ 30 енъ;
г) „ „ „ „ 200 енъ;
д) „ „ „ „ 500 енъ.

7) Лица, единолично пожертвовавшія свыше 300 енъ, получаютъ, по предложенію главнаго директора, почетный орденъ.

8) Добровольныя пожертвованія не могутъ быть употреблены для другихъ дѣлей.

Временнымъ предсѣдателемъ комитета является вице-адмиралъ Арици. Окончательный выборъ членовъ правленія еще не сдѣланъ.

Въ 1905 году поступятъ въ офицерское училище, согласно свѣдѣніямъ, опубликованнымъ въ японскомъ „Правительственномъ Вѣстникѣ", всего 356 кадетъ, а именно: 275 чел. пѣхотинцевъ, 10 чел. кавалеристовъ, 18 чел. полевыхъ артиллеристовъ, 6 чел. крѣпостныхъ артиллеристовъ, 37 чел. саперныхъ и 10 чел. обозныхъ. Кромѣ того будетъ еще принято около 300 кадетъ изъ центральнаго кадетскаго корпуса. Такимъ образомъ все число будущихъ офицеровъ простирается до 656 чел.

Въ концѣ лѣтняго семестра состоялось въ Токіоскомъ университетѣ обычное празднество по случаю университетскаго выпуска. Празднество состоялось въ послѣдній разъ, такъ какъ въ цѣляхъ экономіи не находятъ больше возможнымъ тратить въ будущемъ деньги на выпускныя празднества. Вмѣстѣ съ выпускными празднествами подлежатъ упраздненію и полугодовые экзамены и обязательная послѣдовательность въ прохожденіи курса. На выпускѣ нынѣшняго года присутствовалъ императоръ и, пользуясь случаемъ, обратился къ ректору университета и къ выпуску со словомъ, въ которомъ онъ указалъ на чрезвычайную важность именно въ настоящую минуту заботиться о народномъ образованіи. Въ отношеніи тратъ на народное образованіе, по словамъ императора, ни подъ какимъ видомъ не должно быть сдѣлано никакой экономіи. Къ сожалѣнію, въ нѣкоторыхъ мѣстностяхъ страны за послѣднее время замѣчается такая неумѣстная экономія, такъ какъ нѣкоторыя провинціальныя управленія значительно сократили расходы по народному образованію.

Газета „Токіо-асахи-симбунъ", привѣтствуя выпускъ нынѣшняго года, говоритъ: „Тотчасъ послѣ рожденія, говоритъ старинная пословица, начинается воспитаніе. Послѣ войны возникнетъ много задачъ разнаго рода, но самой важной изъ всѣхъ является обязанность заботиться о воспитаніи для того, чтобы сдѣлать Японію въ будущемъ цвѣтущей. Памятниками, имѣющими быть воздвигнутыми послѣ войны, являются библіотеки, музеи, школы и другія учрежденія для воспитанія молодежи. Только благодаря начальному образованію нашихъ солдатъ мы одерживаемъ побѣды надъ Россіей. Поэтому нельзя пренебрегать образованіемъ ни во время войны, ни послѣ войнѣ".

Іокохамская газета Eastern World приводитъ слѣдующую цитату изъ статьи S. C. Morning Post:

„Остается фактъ, что будущее для Россіи весьма мрачно, но всетаки не достаточно мрачно, чтобъ заставить ее просить о мирѣ. Напротивъ, постоянныя пораженія, которыя она терпѣла, по всей вѣроятности, заставятъ ее продолжать войну въ надеждѣ довести противника до изнуренія. Въ началѣ войны многія лица, хорошо знакомыя съ внутренней характеристикой обѣихъ національностей, сказали, что эта война, по всей вѣроятности, окажется войной истощенія. Въ модѣ утверждать, что финансовый кредитъ Россіи такъ обезсиленъ, что для Россіи невозможно будетъ продолжать войну такъ же долго, какъ ея противникъ. Съ этимъ мнѣніемъ, однако, расходится такой выдающійся финансовый авторитетъ, какъ лондонскій „Statist", находящій, что кредитъ Россіи совершенно здоровъ. Правда, что Россія въ теченіе осени окажется вынужденной заключить снова заемъ, но, съ другой стороны, достовѣрно, что она не встрѣтитъ никакихъ затрудненій при заключеніи этого займа. Франція какъ разъ въ настоящее время страдаетъ отъ избытка денегъ и съ удовольствіемъ согласится на заемъ подъ хорошіе проценты. Кромѣ того существуетъ еще

Германія для дальнѣйшихъ займовъ, и въ случаѣ, если Россія согласится на выгодный для своей сосѣдки торговый договоръ, не можетъ быть никакого сомнѣнія, что она получитъ отъ Германіи необходимыя ей деньги. Что касается Японіи, то ея кредитъ точно также хорошъ, кромѣ того, она сражается еще за свое существованіе, и она готова итти на всякую крайность и терпѣть всякаго рода лишенія для того, чтобы только исполнить свои намѣренія. Поэтому всѣ обстоятельства указываютъ на продолжительность войны. Обѣ страны слишкомъ много теряютъ, чтобы теперь мечтать о мирѣ. Онѣ положили слишкомъ много на карту, чтобы быть въ состояніи отступить раньше, чѣмъ онѣ окажутся абсолютно вынужденными на это. Когда этотъ моментъ настанетъ, никто не знаетъ; но онъ пока еще не скоро настанетъ".

„Eastern World" замѣчаетъ по поводу этого слѣдующее: „Мы совершенно согласны съ нашимъ Гонконгскимъ коллегой, но что касается утвержденія, что Японія" готова пойти на всякую крайность и терпѣть всякаго рода лишенія, для того чтобъ только исполнить свои намѣренія," то будетъ полезно имѣть въ виду слѣдующее:

1) Что японскій народъ не имѣлъ рѣшительно никакого отношенія къ объявленію этой войны.

2) Что японскій народъ держался въ совершенномъ невѣдѣніи относительно хода переговоровъ съ Россіей, которые повели, а можетъ быть, которые предназначались для того, чтобы повести къ войнѣ.

3) Что министры и предводители арміи и флота пользуются такой самостоятельной и не поддающейся никакому контролю власти, что японскій парламентъ не осмѣлился бы отвергнуть ихъ требованія.

4) „Японія", поэтому, въ данномъ случаѣ не однозначно съ японскимъ народомъ, у котораго нѣтъ никакого средства защитить себя отъ тѣхъ лишеній, которымъ его подвергаетъ война, который надѣется и жаждетъ скорѣйшаго окончанія войны, но у котораго нѣтъ голоса въ рѣшеніи этого вопроса, ибо всякое публичное выраженіе его желаній было бы облаяно, какъ непатріотичное, прессой, для которой война означаетъ крупное увеличеніе доходовъ, благодаря чему у прессы война, повидимому, всегда будетъ популярной".

„Deutsch-Asiatische Warte" посвящаетъ настоящему экономическому положенію Японіи маленькую замѣтку, въ которой она указываетъ, что большинство англійскихъ, а равно и континентальныхъ газетъ за послѣдній мѣсяцъ занимались разборомъ тѣхъ печальныхъ послѣдствій, которыя русско-японская война влечетъ за собою для экономической жизни Россіи; о Японіи та же пресса всегда только писала, что тамъ весь народъ проявляетъ громадное воодушевленіе по поводу войны, и что даже жертвы едва-ли даже могутъ быть приняты въ расчетъ. Золото—такъ утверждала пресса—имѣется въ такомъ изобиліи, что Японія не только въ состояніи съ удобствомъ покрыть свои собственные военные расходы, но что она

даже въ состояніи разрѣшить русскому правительству заключить заемъ въ Токіо.

Что касается воодушевленія, то это, быть можетъ, и такъ, и даже что касается того, что всѣ жертвы приносятся радостно, но съ другой стороны, не можетъ быть никакого сомнѣнія, что эти жертвы очень тяжелы, не только въ отношеніи крови и жизней, но и въ матеріальномъ отношеніи, выражающемся въ ущербѣ для торговли и промышленности.

Въ японской соціалистической газетѣ „Хи-но-хасира" (огненный столбъ), пишущей, какъ всѣ соціалистическія газеты по экономическимъ вопросамъ весьма откровенно и ясно, мы читаемъ, что бѣдствіе въ Японіи достаточно велико, чтобы оказать свое вліяніе на военное воодушевленіе. Во всякомъ случаѣ фактъ, что не смотря на противоположныя увѣренія англійскихъ газетъ, экономическая жизнь Японіи пришла въ совершенный застой. Ткацкія фабрики въ Токіо, на которыхъ въ обыкновенное время работаютъ тысячи рабочихъ, всѣ безъ исключенія значительно сократили свое производство, многія же изъ нихъ даже совершенно прекратили свою дѣятельность. Такимъ образомъ въ одномъ только г. Осака и въ одной только этой отрасли труда осталось безъ работы свыше 10,000 рабочихъ.

Шелковыя фабрики почти всѣ закрыты, и въ другихъ отрасляхъ промышленности наблюдается та же картина. Исключеніе составляетъ одно лишь газетное дѣло. Вмѣстѣ съ этимъ цѣны на съѣстные припасы изо дня въ день все повышаются, и тысячи семействъ страдаютъ отъ голода. Понятно, что при пустомъ желудкѣ терпитъ ущербъ и военное воодушевленіе.

„China Gazette" (3-го сентября н. ст.) напечатала слѣдующую корреспонденцію своего спеціальнаго корреспондента въ Японіи, не попавшую въ японскую военную цензуру: „Въ Японіи продолжается мобилизація территоріальной арміи или другими словами четвертаго резерва, вызываемаго въ настоящее время на дѣйствительную службу и состоящаго изъ лицъ 37—40-лѣтняго возраста. Солдатъ этихъ обучаютъ день и ночь, чтобы въ самомъ непродолжительномъ времени изъ нихъ сдѣлать хорошія войска. До сихъ поръ правительству удавалось держать въ совершенномъ секретѣ японскія потери подъ Портъ-Артуромъ, тѣмъ не менѣе извѣстно, что потери эти громадны и что погибли цѣлые отряды.

Нѣсколько времени тому назадъ послали на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій принца Канъ-ина, числящагося генераломъ кавалеріи, для того чтобы хоть немного поднять японскую кавалерію, опустившуюся на весьма низкій уровень. Бросалось въ глаза, что отправленіе его на войну вызвало лишь очень мало энтузіазма и чрезвычайно разнилось отъ отправленія войскъ 3—4 мѣсяца тому назадъ, когда подобныя событія служили удобными случаями для громовыхъ взрывовъ народнаго воодушевленія. Но когда принцъ Канъ-инъ третьяго дня уѣзжалъ, наблюдалась громадная разница. Съ каждымъ днемъ все болѣе и болѣе становится очевиднымъ,

что народу война уже порядочно надоѣла, и что пылъ его почти совсѣмъ угасъ.

Японскія власти стараются, гдѣ только возможно, скупать лошадей; онѣ не отказываются ни отъ чего, лишь бы животное имѣло четыре ноги, чтобы ступать. Ремонтъ лошадей составляетъ, очевидно, въ настоящее время больной вопросъ для Японіи.

Война доставляетъ постоянно раненыхъ и показываетъ тѣмъ, что помимо славной стороны имѣется еще другая. Съ 13-го по 24-е августа н. ст. изъ-подъ Портъ-Артура привезено въ одинъ только г. Хиросима не менѣе 5,600 раненыхъ.

Что касается хода операцій подъ Портъ-Артуромъ, то изъ газетъ ничего нельзя узнать. Слѣдствіемъ выхода русской эскадры между 26-мъ іюля и 9-мъ августа было болѣе или менѣе значительное поврежденіе 6 японскихъ военныхъ судовъ. „Ицукусима" и „Ціода" пострадали болѣе всѣхъ. Эти суда поэтому и не принимали никакого участія въ маневрахъ 10-го августа, и эксперты говорятъ, что они такъ сильно пострадали, что они въ настоящей войнѣ болѣе участвовать не будутъ, или во всякомъ случаѣ участіе ихъ будетъ самое слабое.

Во время морскихъ операцій съ 26-го іюля по 9-е августа, какъ оффиціально объявлено, японскій флотъ имѣлъ 46 чел. убитыми, въ томъ числѣ 5 офицеровъ (одинъ изъ нихъ флагъ-капитанъ) и 75 чел. тяжело ранеными. Достопримѣчателенъ тотъ фактъ, что японцы больше не показываютъ числа легко раненыхъ и включаютъ въ списки исключительно однихъ только тяжело раненыхъ.

Морской бой 10-го августа далъ 14 офицеровъ и 82 матросовъ убитыми, 10 офицеровъ и 152 матросовъ тяжело ранеными. Изъ всѣхъ судовъ, участвовавшихъ въ сраженіи, больше всего пострадали флагманское судно „Микаса" и крейсера „Ниссинъ" и „Якумо". На одномъ флагманскомъ суднѣ было убито 4 офицера и 43 матроса и тяжело ранено 3 офицера и 89 матросовъ. Среди тяжело раненыхъ находилось 3 капитана 1-го ранга. Сообщаютъ, что потребуется нѣсколько недѣль, чтобы исправить флагманское судно, и адмиралъ Того поднялъ свой флагъ пока на „Асахи".

На „Якумо" было убито и ранено всего 41 человѣкъ,—всѣ они находились въ машинномъ отдѣленіи, въ которомъ разорвался одинъ попавшій снарядъ.

На контръ-миноносцѣ „Асагири" было убито 12 человѣкъ, опять-таки въ машинномъ отдѣленіи, а теперь сообщаютъ, что контръ-миноносецъ пошелъ ко дну.

Что касается сраженія эскадры адмирала Камимура съ Владивостокскимъ отрядомъ, то на „Ивате" было 45 чел. убитыми и 28 тяжело ранеными. На другихъ судахъ эскадры было, согласно оффиціальному отчету, 144 потери людьми. „Идзумо" и „Ивате" пострадали больше всѣхъ, и

японскіе офицеры объявляютъ, что въ каждое изъ этихъ судовъ попало свыше 100 снарядовъ. Эти же офицеры сообщили также, что только благодаря тому обстоятельству, что русскіе снаряды начинены пироксилиномъ, вмѣсто пороха Симосе или мелинита, японскія суда не пострадали еще больше; вообще взрывчатая сила русскихъ снарядовъ, по словамъ этихъ офицеровъ, не велика.

Послѣдній бой между маленькимъ русскимъ крейсеромъ „Новикъ“ и гораздо болѣе сильными японскими крейсерами „Цитосе“ и „Цусима“ не былъ доведенъ до конца: японскіе крейсера поспѣшно вышли изъ Корсаковской бухты благодаря тому, что на „Цитосе“ испортилась машина; а на „Цусима“ образовалась течь. Поврежденіе это было вызвано снарядами „Новика“.

Въ настоящее время правительство дѣятельно занято вопросомъ объ отысканіи путей и способовъ для финансоваго обезпеченія продолженія этой страшной борьбы, въ которую правительство пустилось, въ будущемъ году. Правительство остановилось на двухъ проектахъ. Одинъ изъ нихъ состоитъ въ увеличеніи таможенныхъ пошлинъ, а другой въ заключеніи внѣшняго займа. Для поддержки этихъ проектовъ, безъ сомнѣнія, постоянно афишируется взятіе Ляо-яна и Портъ-Артура. Правительство приходитъ къ убѣжденію, что иностранный заемъ, чтобы быть успѣшнымъ, долженъ обладать слѣдующими условіями: подданные иностранныхъ державъ, участвовавшіе въ займѣ, должны имѣть право пріобрѣтать въ Японіи недвижимую собственность (землю), а равно имѣть право разрабатывать японскія горныя богатства и пользоваться еще иными привиллегіями.

Эти два проекта ясно показываютъ, до чего Японія дошла въ финансовомъ отношеніи только послѣ 6 мѣсяцевъ войны. Каково же будетъ положеніе ея, когда война продолжится 2 или 3 года? Японскіе банки не ссужаютъ больше денегъ частнымъ лицамъ, не смотря ни на какія высокіе проценты или обширныя обезпеченія. Правительство забираетъ всѣ капиталы, чтобы только продолжать войну. Всѣ отрасли промышленности, за исключеніемъ чайной, шелковой и рисовой, совершенно пріостановились. Почти всѣ фабрики закрыты, и народъ погружается въ глубокое бѣдствіе. Однимъ слѣдствіемъ такого положенія дѣлъ является большое увеличеніе числа самоубійствъ. Самоубійства дошли до такихъ размѣровъ, что полиція не разрѣшаетъ бѣдно одѣтымъ людямъ подходить близко къ водѣ, когда она не убѣждена въ томъ, что данное лицо не намѣрено броситься въ воду.

Въ случаѣ, если Японіи не удастся заключить этой зимой иностранный заемъ, внутреннее ея состояніе будетъ ужаснымъ и разореніе народа неминуемымъ.

Командиръ 1-й дивизіи, принцъ Фусими, отозванъ съ театра войны и назначенъ императоромъ представителемъ на выставку въ С.-Луи, но дѣйствительная цѣль его американскаго путешествія состоитъ въ приготов-

леніи почвы для займа. Японцы знаютъ слабость американцевъ по отношенію къ высокоставленнымъ лицамъ, и можно думать, что они съ хитростью воспользуются этой слабостью. Такимъ образомъ желтая раса вступаетъ въ конкурренцію съ Европой даже въ области торговли „знатными лицами" на американскомъ рынкѣ. Смѣтливости ихъ нѣтъ границъ.

Покушенія на желѣзнодорожные поѣзда и разрушеніе желѣзнодорожныхъ линій все продолжается. Они, конечно, поведутъ къ тому, что окончательно вытѣснятъ изъ страны иностранныхъ туристовъ, несмотря на то, что гибнущіе содержатели гостинницъ жаждатъ ихъ присутствія. 12-го августа была сдѣлана попытка взорвать поѣздъ на Санъіодоской жел. дорогѣ. Этотъ симптомъ народнаго недовольства прѣписывали въ началѣ подстрекательству русскихъ агентовъ, но за послѣднее время было такъ много покушеній, что это объясненіе больше не вяжется.

Послѣднее обращеніе къ добровольнымъ пожертвованіямъ съ цѣлью пополненія военнаго фонда вызвало лишь слабый откликъ: богатый и многолюдный городъ Осака далъ только 124,000 енъ. И не смотря на все это, взятіе Портъ-Артура такъ засѣло въ японскія головы, что вся нація ни о чемъ другомъ думать не въ состояніи. Это сдѣлалось настоящей idée fixe, которая въ состояніи свести народъ съ ума, если только скоро не наступитъ осуществленіе желанія. Правительству придется плохо, если въ народѣ вспыхнетъ общее недовольство.

Издающаяся въ Іокохамѣ нѣмецкая газета „Deutsche Japan-Post" помѣстила характерную статью подъ заглавіемъ „Водоворотъ японской прессы". По словамъ нѣмецкой газеты, Токіоская газета „Токіо-нициницисимбунъ" сравниваетъ состояніе промышленности и торговли въ Японіи и Россіи во время настоящей войны и находитъ на японской сторонѣ даже извѣстный прогрессъ по сравненію съ предшествовавшимъ годомъ, а на русской сторонѣ регрессъ. Въ рубрику увеличившагося японскаго вывоза японская газета, вѣроятно, включила также и вывозъ золотой монеты, а въ рубрику ввоза во всякомъ случаѣ и всѣ безплодныя потребности войны. По поводу утвержденія японской газеты, что русская промышленность существуетъ только благодаря государственной субсидіи, между тѣмъ какъ въ Японіи промышленность и торговля поддерживаются капиталомъ и трудомъ народа, возможны точно также кое-какія замѣчанія. По показаніямъ японскаго бюджета, самыя разнородныя предпріятія пользуются правительственной поддержкой. Чаепромышленники и торговцы недавно еще просили объ увеличеніи субсидіи. Компанія Сеуло-Фузанской желѣзной дороги, которая при предварительномъ своемъ расчетѣ, какъ говорятъ, ошиблась на 8 милл. енъ, получила уже или получитъ въ скоромъ будущемъ 3 милл. енъ. Самое большое японское морское пароходное общество, Ниппонъ-юсенъ-кайся, даетъ какъ-разъ столько дивиденда, сколько оно получаетъ казенныхъ субсидій, работаетъ слѣдовательно безъ единаго ена барыша и существуетъ цѣликомъ при поддержкѣ государства; народъ уплачиваетъ такимъ образомъ акціонерамъ 10-%-ный дивидендъ!

Такимъ образомъ, заключаетъ нѣмецкая газета, „Токіо-ницинициенибунъ“ сдѣлано нѣсколько ариѳметическихъ ошибокъ. Помимо сего названная японская газета, очевидно, совсѣмъ упускаетъ изъ виду, что все среднее и мелкое купеческое сословіе страны жаждетъ мира.

Другая газета „Дзидзи-симпо“ печатаетъ, по словамъ нѣмецкой газеты, относительно экономическаго положенія Японіи въ настоящемъ и въ „послѣдующихъ военныхъ годахъ“ крайне поверхностныя статьи, явно доказывающія, что „Дзидзи-симпо“ въ своихъ передовыхъ статьяхъ исключительно руководствуется потребностями и настроеніями минуты, что оно совершенно оставляетъ безъ вниманія статистику, этотъ фундаментъ для оцѣнки хозяйственныхъ вопросовъ, и только слѣдуетъ правилу: цѣль оправдываетъ средства.

„Дзидзи-симпо“ объявила 25-го августа н. ст.: „Даже въ томъ случаѣ, если Японія и Россія и въ будущемъ будутъ уважать нейтралитетъ Китая, такъ что война останется локализованной, нельзя будетъ избѣжать того, чтобы обширные коммерческіе интересы державъ не страдали отъ настоящаго военнаго положенія, такъ какъ пока невозможно помѣщать капиталы въ Китаѣ и Кореѣ и основать тамъ предпріятія. Особенно сильно сказывается вліяніе войны на денежныхъ знакахъ Лондона и Парижа“.

Если такимъ образомъ оказывается, комментируетъ нѣмецкая газета, что даже нейтральныя государства благодаря войнѣ терпятъ экономическіе убытки и оставляютъ свои капиталы неиспользованными, во сколько же разъ больше должны быть въ такомъ случаѣ убытки воюющихъ державъ, занимающихъ даже заграницей подъ высокіе проценты капиталы, отвлекающихъ отъ земледѣлія и промышленности лучшія силы и даже вынужденныхъ лишиться уже завоеванныхъ ими экономическихъ рынковъ! Авторитетъ Дзидзи-симпо, пишущей черезъ два дня послѣ этого: „Такимъ образомъ война лишь въ незначительной степени въ состояніи повліять на нашу торговлю и промышленность“, переворачиваетъ вещи вверхъ дномъ. Неужели именно воюющіе находятся въ самомъ выгодномъ положеніи? Неужели допустимо, чтобы газета вращалась въ такихъ противорѣчіяхъ? Неужели читатели ея таковы, что имъ дозволено преподнести все, что угодно?

Такіе же бараньи скачки замѣчаются и въ оцѣнкѣ нѣмецкой политики со стороны японской прессы. Дзидзи-симпо пишетъ въ этой же статьѣ, что Германія будто желаетъ, чтобы война продолжалась, какъ можно дольше, для того, чтобы Германія въ концѣ концовъ была въ состояніи насильно навязать свое посредничество и забрать въ свой карманъ барыши. Въ противоположность этому Іоміури-симбунъ 28-го августа повѣрила въ слухъ, будто „Германія сдѣлала Японіи предложеніе посредничать по дѣлу о капитуляціи Портъ-Артура при почетныхъ для обѣихъ сторонъ условіяхъ; Германія держится той точки зрѣнія, что кровопролитіе подъ Портъ-Артуромъ является насмѣшкой надъ гуманностью, и что она поэтому дальше не въ состояніи на это смотрѣть“.

Далѣе нѣмецкая газета указываетъ на то противорѣчіе, которое кроется въ слѣдующихъ увѣреніяхъ Дзиджи-симпо: 1) одна держава старается о наивозможной продолжительности войны, чтобы въ концѣ концовъ, когда воюющія стороны дойдутъ до крайнихъ границъ своихъ военныхъ и финансовыхъ силъ, имъ насильно навязать посредничество, и 2) Мы въ состояніи выдержать войну въ теченіе цѣлыхъ годовъ, наша торговля только мало страдаетъ, между тѣмъ какъ Россія находится въ гораздо худшемъ положеніи.

Въ заключеніе нѣмецкая газета указываетъ на то противорѣчіе, которое кроется въ томъ, что японская пресса все снова распространяется относительно одиночества и безсилія Германіи и вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ боится германскаго вмѣшательства, такъ какъ Германія даже желаетъ „насильственно навязать" это посредничество.

Все приведенное представляетъ собою только нѣсколько примѣровъ изъ дикаго водоворота противорѣчій, въ которомъ очутилась японская пресса.

Hongong Weekly Press резюмируетъ торгово-промышленный прогрессъ Японіи за послѣднія 10 лѣтъ слѣдующимъ образомъ: Японскій вывозъ больше чѣмъ удвоился, причемъ одинъ вывозъ шелка и шелковыхъ издѣлій за одинъ только 1903 годъ превышаетъ всю сумму вывоза 1893 года. Судоходство увеличилось въ 4 раза. Стоимость вывоза бумажныхъ издѣлій возрасла съ незначительной суммы въ 1893 году до 4 милл. ф. стер. въ 1903 г. Ввозная и вывозная торговля съ Азіей и Америкой развилась больше, чѣмъ торговля съ Европой. Ввозъ въ Японію изъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ увеличился почти въ 6 разъ, ввозъ изъ Германіи почти въ 3 раза, ввозъ же изъ Англіи увеличился только на 33%. Англія все еще является страной, изъ которой Японія выписываетъ бумажныя издѣлія, хотя и стоимость этой торговли, благодаря прекращенію торговли пряжей составляетъ въ настояшее время только 70% оборотовъ 1893 г. Что касается машинъ, то хотя стоимость торговли съ Англіей въ этой отрасли въ настоящее время значительно больше, чѣмъ въ 1893 году, но за Англіей осталось въ настоящее время только 50% изъ всего машиннаго ввоза, противъ 79% въ 1893 году, между тѣмъ какъ онъ для Соединенныхъ Штатовъ возросъ съ 9 до 36%. Въ области металловъ и металлическихъ издѣлій процентное участіе Соединенныхъ Штатовъ упало подъ давленіемъ конкурренціи Германіи и Бельгіи съ 65 до 47%. Пропорція англійскаго судоходства по отношенію ко всему иностранному судоходству, зарегистрованному въ открытыхъ портахъ, упала только съ 65 до 56%, участіе же германскаго судоходства и судоходства Соединенныхъ Штатовъ возрасло съ 14 и 6% до 15 и 11%. Въ одномъ англійскомъ торговомъ отчетѣ говорится, что въ 1903 году не замѣчалось возрожденія промышленной предпріимчивости, но годъ этотъ далъ крупное увеличеніе по иностранной торговлѣ, причемъ какъ ввозъ, такъ и вывозъ достигли небывалыхъ цифръ.

Въ таблицѣ, показывающей распредѣленіе торговли по главнымъ странамъ, принимающимъ въ ней участіе, Англія занимаетъ первое мѣсто какъ по ввозу, такъ и по общей суммѣ торговыхъ оборотовъ, причемъ на ввозъ приходится 39% всего ввоза, на общую сумму же торговыхъ оборотовъ 31%. Ввозъ бумажной пряжи за 1903 годъ составлялъ меньше половины ввоза ея въ 1902 году, и такъ какъ производство японскихъ фабрикъ ежегодно увеличивается, то нѣтъ основаній предположить существеннаго возрожденія этой торговли. Въ области металлическихъ издѣлій и металловъ въ 1903 г. замѣчался усиленный ввозъ рельсовъ изъ Германіи. Главными предметами вывоза являлись въ 1903 г. шелкъ, бумажная пряжа, чай и уголь. Развитіе желѣзнодорожной сѣти задерживалось въ 1903 г. недостаткомъ капиталовъ: иностранные капиталы не придутъ въ страну раньше измѣненія нѣкоторыхъ пунктовъ законодательства.

Въ виду постановленія, состоявшагося на собраніи соединенныхъ японскихъ палатъ въ Осакѣ въ 1903 году,—ходатайствовать передъ правительствомъ объ энергичной защитѣ для японской промышленности отъ иностранной конкурренціи, какъ на внутреннихъ японскихъ, такъ и на внѣшнихъ иностранныхъ рынкахъ, въ настоящее время Токіоская торговая палата выступила съ представленіемъ, которое она подала правительству и въ которомъ она помѣстила программу для указанныхъ протекціонныхъ стремленій. Среди отдѣльныхъ пунктовъ программы заслуживаютъ вниманія нижеслѣдующіе:

1. Нѣкоторыя отрасли промышленности должны быть освобождены отъ государственныхъ налоговъ и въ случаѣ надобности пользоваться субсидіей со стороны правительства.

2. Правительство по мѣрѣ возможности должно заготовлять свои запасы у японскихъ фабрикантовъ и требовать отъ компаній, пользующихся правительственной поддержкой, чтобы онѣ слѣдовали въ этомъ отношеніи примѣру правительства.

3. Государственныя желѣзныя дороги и субсидируемыя государствомъ желѣзнодорожныя и пароходныя линіи должны ввести преимущественные тарифы для нѣкоторыхъ промышленниковъ.

4. Ввозная пошлина за извѣстные сырые матеріалы должна быть возвращена при вывозѣ изготовленныхъ изъ означеннаго сырья фабрикатовъ.

5. Въ случаѣ если ввозная пошлина съ такихъ товаровъ, которые изготовляются также и въ Японіи, въ силу дѣйствующихъ договорныхъ тарифовъ самовластно не можетъ быть повышена, то всетаки необходимо оказать японской промышленности покровительство путемъ введенія опредѣленныхъ мѣропріятій, въ особенности же путемъ предоставленія вывозныхъ премій.

6. Въ цѣляхъ содѣйствія развитію молодыхъ отраслей промышленности, а равно и для обученія рабочихъ необходимо учрежденіе образцовыхъ фабрикъ.

Примѣру Токiоской торговой палаты послѣдовало большинство другихъ японскихъ торговыхъ палатъ выработкой и представленiемъ правительству, аналогичныхъ приведеннымъ выше, требованiй. Пока еще ничего неизвѣстно, какъ къ этимъ ходатайствамъ отнесется японское правительство.

Японiя надѣется въ настоящемъ году на необычайную рисовую жатву. Оффицiально она предположительно опредѣляется въ 50 слишкомъ милл. коку. Среднiй рисовый урожай въ Японiи составляетъ около 42 милл. коку. Только въ трехъ округахъ (Нагасаки, Фукуока и Кумамото) замѣчается уменьшенiе сбора. Хорошiе результаты предвидятся также и въ области хлѣбныхъ растенiй и шелководства.

Въ губернiи Ивате-кенъ въ пров. Иваки (сѣверная часть главнаго японскаго острова) недавно были открыты золотыя розсыпи.

Пароходное общество Осака-сiосенъ-кайся удваиваетъ свой акцiонерный капиталъ. Оповѣщенiе объ этомъ акцiонеровъ послѣдуетъ 1-го октября н. ст. Въ настоящее время капиталъ общества составляетъ $5^1/_2$ миллiоновъ енъ.

Г. К. Мураи, соучастникъ хорошо извѣстной табачной фирмы Мураи и Ко. въ Токiо, намѣревается основать въ Токiо банкъ съ капиталомъ въ 1 милл. енъ.

Жители уѣзда Ивобара рѣшили въ память побѣдъ Японiи надъ Россiей посадить 250,000 деревьевъ суги и хиноси. Для этой цѣли они ассигновали 2,200 енъ.

Формозскiй банкъ объявилъ дивидендъ въ 9%.

По словамъ одного чиновника, служащаго въ формозскомъ управленiи, въ южной части о. Формоза открыто нѣсколько богатыхъ нефтяныхъ источниковъ. Одинъ изъ этихъ источниковъ въ состоянiи дать ежедневно около 140 галл. нефти.

Корея.

12-го августа н. ст., сообщаетъ токiоская газета Ницинници-симбунъ, японскiй посланникъ въ Кореѣ вручилъ корейскому правительству нижеслѣдующую ноту, состоящую изъ 25 пунктовъ, въ которыхъ подробно перечислены необходимыя, по мнѣнiю Японiи, для Кореи реформы:

1. Корейское министерство финансовъ приглашаетъ для проведенiя фискальныхъ реформъ въ качествѣ главнаго инспектора финансовъ японца.

2. Для того чтобы обезпечить за Кореей возможность проведенiя

указанныхъ реформъ, японское правительство обязуется снабжать Корею необходимыми средствами, ассигнуя для этой цѣли на первый разъ 3 милл. енъ.

3. Договоръ по займу въ 10 милл. енъ, заключенный между Такаги и корейскимъ дворомъ, объявляется недѣйствительнымъ, какъ заключенный безъ разрѣшенія японскаго посланника въ Сеулѣ.

4. Вводится новая монетная система, причемъ обращающаяся въ настоящее время мѣдная монета вынимается изъ обращенія.

5. Между Японіей и Кореей заключается монетная унія. Японскимъ деньгамъ присвояется свободное обращеніе въ Кореѣ.

6. Въ Кореѣ учреждается центральный банкъ для упорядоченія взиманія податей и денежнаго обращенія.

7. Ввиду первоначальной мѣры по введенію внутреннихъ реформъ, новаго мѣстнаго управленія, взиманія податей и пр. учреждается въ столичной провинціи Кэнъ-гый-до образцовое управленіе, имѣющее впослѣдствіи, въ случаѣ если оно оправдаетъ возлагаемыя на него надежды, быть распространеннымъ на всѣ вообще провинціи Кореи.

8. Для улучшенія отношеній съ иностранцами извѣстный американскій гражданинъ назначается совѣтникомъ при министерствѣ иностранныхъ дѣлъ.

9. Какъ только корейское правительство обратится къ японскому правительству съ просьбой заниматься веденіемъ корейскихъ иностранныхъ дѣлъ и принять корейскихъ подданныхъ подъ свое покровительство, состоится отозваніе находящихся за границей корейскихъ посланниковъ и консуловъ.

10. Одновремнно съ отозваніемъ корейскихъ посланниковъ и консуловъ послѣдуетъ и отозваніе изъ Сеула иностранныхъ посланниковъ, иностранные же консула останутся на своихъ мѣстахъ въ различныхъ мѣстностяхъ Кореи.

11. Въ силу денежныхъ соображеній уменьшается корейская армія. Содержимое въ настоящее время войско въ 20,000 чел. сокращается до 1000 чел., гарнизоны въ провинціяхъ упраздняются, оставляется одинъ только Сеульскій гарнизонъ.

12. Вводится военная унія между Японіей и Кореей для проведенія въ Кореѣ японской военной системы.

13. Для реабилитаціи достоинства корейскаго двора удаляются со двора всѣ вѣщатели и прочій сбродъ, дѣлающій себѣ изъ суевѣрія профессію.

14. Часть провинціальныхъ правительственныхъ присутствій упраздняется, другая же часть реорганизуется путемъ объединенія нѣсколькихъ присутствій въ одно.

15. Всѣ лишніе чиновники увольняются.

16. Должности доступны для всѣхъ классовъ народа, не взирая ни на положеніе, ни на происхожденіе.

17. Обычай продавать должности упраздняется; должности замѣщаются лицами, пригодными для занятія ихъ по своему воспитанію и способностямъ.

18. Жалованье министровъ и другихъ чиновниковъ увеличивается въ цѣляхъ поднятія въ нихъ чувства отвѣтственности.

19. Образовательная система подлежитъ упорядоченію. Существующія въ настоящее время различныя школы иностранныхъ языковъ объединяются подъ однимъ общимъ управленіемъ.

20. Для содѣйствія распространенію образованія вводится японская система съ раздѣленіемъ учебныхъ заведеній на университеты, среднія школы и низшія школы.

21. Для поощренія промышленности учреждаются техническія школы.

22. Дворъ и правительство должны быть строго разграничены, и оба должны быть реформированы.

21. Одновременно съ упраздненіемъ и объединеніемъ извѣстныхъ провинціальныхъ учрежденій уменьшается и число иностранныхъ совѣтниковъ, состоящихъ на корейской службѣ.

24. Должность высшаго совѣтника при корейскомъ правительствѣ остается пока вакантной.

25. Должно заботиться о поднятіи земледѣлія, обработкѣ пустырей, и вообще о разработкѣ естественныхъ богатствъ страны.

Какъ замѣчаетъ по поводу этой программы „Deutsche Japan-Post“ японское правительство, очевидно, ее еще не окончательно выработало, такъ какъ иностраннымъ корреспондентамъ пока еще не было разрѣшено телеграфировать своимъ газетамъ извлеченія. Но во всякомъ случаѣ, говорятъ газета, можно быть увѣреннымъ, что въ главныхъ чертахъ своихъ программа правильна. Она дѣйствительно содержитъ все, чего Японія домогалась въ Кореѣ: наряду съ нѣкоторыми полезными реформами имѣется объявленіе формальнаго протектората надъ Кореей, за которымъ впослѣдствіи послѣдуетъ аннексія страны, съ удаленіемъ всякаго иностраннаго вліянія.

Согласно сообщенію японскаго „Правительственнаго Вѣстника“, отъ 22 августа н. ст. въ Сеулѣ подписано новое соглашеніе между Японскимъ и Корейскимъ правительствами, въ силу котораго Корея подводится подъ Японскій протекторатъ. Оффиціально соглашеніе состоитъ только изъ трехъ пунктовъ:

1) Корейское правительство приглашаетъ въ качествѣ финансоваго совѣтника японскаго подданнаго, рекомендованнаго ему японскимъ правительствомъ, и всѣ финансовыя дѣла исполняются только по совѣщаніи съ этимъ совѣтникомъ.

2) Корейское правительство приглашаетъ въ качествѣ дипломатическаго совѣтника для министерства иностранныхъ дѣлъ иностранца, рекомендованнаго ему японскимъ правительствомъ, и всѣ иностранныя дѣла исполняются только по совѣщанiи съ этимъ совѣтникомъ.

3) Корейское правительство обращается къ японскому правительству предварительно за совѣтомъ, когда дѣло идетъ о заключенiи договоровъ и соглашенiй съ иностранными державами или когда подлежатъ упорядоченiю важныя дипломатическiя дѣла, какъ напримѣръ, концессiи или контракты съ иностранцами.

Въ настоящее время Корея имѣетъ четырехъ иностранныхъ совѣтниковъ, назначенныхъ Японiей, а именно японскихъ подданныхъ: Като, въ качествѣ совѣтника при императорскомъ дворѣ, маiора Нодзу, въ качествѣ совѣтника при военномъ министерствѣ, и чиновника Мегата, въ качествѣ совѣтника при министерствѣ финансовъ. Четвертвымъ совѣтникомъ (для министерства иностранныхъ дѣлъ) является американецъ Stevens.

Японскiй подданный Окура, соучастникъ фирмы Окура и Ко въ Токiо, обратился къ корейскому правительству съ ходатайствомъ о предоставленiи ему бывшей русской лѣсной концессiи на р. Ялу. Полагаютъ, что корейское правительство удовлетворитъ просителя.

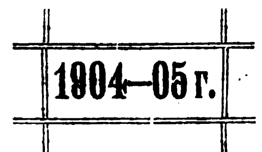
Японскiй спросъ на корейскихъ кули причиняетъ корейскимъ земледѣльцамъ много заботъ, такъ какъ у нихъ не оказывается достаточно рабочихъ рукъ.

На конференцiи японскихъ консуловъ въ Сеулѣ обсуждались, по словамъ Eastern World, вопросы о свободномъ передвиженiи и путешествiи по Кореѣ, о покровительствѣ японской рыболовной промышленности въ корейскихъ водахъ и о введенiи японскихъ полицейскихъ учрежденiй внутри страны.

Около 60% желѣзнодорожныхъ матерiаловъ, ввезенныхъ въ 1903 г. въ Корею, были англiйскаго происхожденiя и представляли цѣнность свыше 100,000 ф. стерл.

Тайфунъ 20-го августа причинилъ въ Фузанѣ крупные убытки. 60 маленькихъ японскихъ парохода потоплено на своихъ якорныхъ стоянкахъ, много домовъ разрушено и погибло нѣкоторое число людей. Сеуло-Фузанская ж. д. потерпѣла убытки благодаря различнаго рода разрушенiямъ и поврежденiямъ въ 100,000 енъ. Пропала безъ вѣсти цѣлая флотилiя рыбачьихъ судовъ.

Японскiй консулъ въ Фузанѣ сообщаетъ, что 5-го сентября н. ст. въ названномъ городѣ заболѣлъ холерой и въ тотъ же день умеръ японскiй подданный.



№ 7.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложенiе
къ
Извѣстiямъ Восточнаго Института

Съ 1-го по 10-е сентября.

Китай.

Китайская имперiя присоединилась 29-го iюня н. ст. къ международродной конвенцiи о Краносмъ Крестѣ.

Японское правительство рѣшило учредить консульство во вновь открытомъ порту Чанъ-ша въ пров. Ху-нань. Новое консульство будетъ подчинено Ханькоускому и будетъ считаться филiальнымъ отдѣленiемъ послѣдняго.

По дѣлу объ открытiи таможни въ Чанъ-ша въ пров. Ху-нань, на основанiи японо-китайскаго коммерческаго договора, Нанкинскiй вице-король послалъ недавно иностраннымъ посланникамъ въ Пекинѣ копiю правилъ для этой таможни, изъ которыхъ усматривается, что она должна быть открыта при исключительномъ наблюденiи японскихъ чиновниковъ служащими императорскихъ китайскихъ таможенъ. Такъ какъ это противорѣчитъ постановленiямъ для другихъ китайскихъ портовъ, то англiйскiй, американскiй и др. посланники заявили китайскому правительству протестъ по этому дѣлу.

Перенесенiе Шанхайскаго Отдѣленiя Главнаго Управленiя Императорскихъ китайскихъ таможенъ въ Пекинъ состоялось.

Лянъ-Цзянскiй вице-король предоставилъ группѣ Кантонскихъ китайцевъ казенную соляную монополiю въ Гуанъ-дунѣ подъ условiемъ представленiя 5,000,000 таэлей для покупки соли у соляныхъ промышленниковъ. Монополiя дана на 10 лѣтъ со дня подписанiя условiя. Одна шестая часть чистой прибыли поступаетъ въ пользу китайскаго правительства. Главная контора управленiя монополiей должна находиться въ Кантонѣ подъ надзоромъ одного чиновника, назначаемаго властью вице-короля.

Основанная японскимъ конусльствомъ въ Чифу метеорологическая обсерваторія начала 12 сентября н. ст. свою дѣятельность. Сѣвернам телеграфная компанія согласилась безплатно отправлять телеграммы съ предсказаніемъ погоды.

Шань-си'скій губернаторъ доложилъ китайскому правительству о состоявшемся основаніи полицейскаго училища въ Тай-юань-фу. Въ училищѣ обучается 60 человѣкъ; инструкторами служатъ три японскихъ полицейскихъ чиновника, получающихъ каждый въ мѣясцъ отъ 120—200 таэлей жалованья, при свободной квартирѣ. Курсъ ученія опредѣленъ въ одинъ годъ, но впослѣдствіи будетъ продолженъ. Расходъ по содержанію училища составляетъ 12,000 таэлей въ годъ,

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„China Gazette" привѣтствуетъ появленіе въ Тянь-цзинѣ новой независимой газеты „China Revie", издающейся подъ редакціей г. Norris Newman. Вся англо-китайская пресса, по словамъ газеты, находится подъ сильнымъ японскимъ вліяніемъ, такъ что иностранцы, проживающіе на Востокѣ, получаютъ весьма одностороннія сообщенія о ходѣ военныхъ дѣйствій и другихъ событіяхъ.

Маньчжурія.

Только-что произведенная въ Инкоу японцами перепись населенія показала, что въ городѣ проживаетъ 130,000 китайцевъ и 250 европейцевъ.

Японскія власти въ Нючжуанѣ превратили русско-китайскую школу въ японско-китайскую для воспитанниковъ 15—25-ти лѣтняго возраста.

Тибетъ.

Новый англо-тибетскій договоръ (По Чжунъ-вай-жи-бао).

1. Тибетъ выяснитъ границы между Тибетомъ и Индіей.

2. Тибетъ откроетъ для иностранной торговли Гянцзы, Чударкъ(?) и Ситунканъ. Въ означенныхъ мѣстахъ разрѣшается проживать и торговать англійксимъ подданнымъ. Полсѣ просмотра стараго договора эти мѣста сразу же откроются. Торговая дорога въ Ся-фынъ(?) остается безъ измѣненій. Въ будущемъ, въ случаѣ если торговля окажется, будутъ открыты и новые рынки.

3. Старый договоръ между Тибетомъ и Великобританіей будетъ просмотрѣнъ.

4. Будетъ объявленъ опредѣленный тарифъ для взиманія пошлины съ товаровъ.

5. На Индійской границѣ и въ новыхъ рынкахъ (Гянцзы, Чударкъ и Ситунканъ) не разрѣшается учреждать ли-цзинскихъ станцій. Тибетъ будетъ содержать торговыя дороги въ хорошемъ порядкѣ. Во вновь откры-

тыхъ для торговли мѣстахъ будутъ назначены тибетскіе чиновники; въ эти же мѣста будутъ назначены и англійскіе чиновники. Всѣ депеши послѣднихъ, отправляемыя императорскому китайскому резиденту или высокимъ тибетскимъ чиновникамъ, будутъ пересылаться мѣстными тибетскими чиновниками. Въ будущемъ будутъ открыты новые рынки для торговли на тѣхъ же самыхъ основаніяхъ, какъ только-что открытые рынки.

6. Такъ какъ Тибетъ отвѣтствененъ за эту экспедицію вслѣдствіе оскорбительнаго образа дѣйствія по отношенію къ англійской пограничной комиссіи, то Тибетъ обязанъ уплатить вознагражденіе въ размѣрѣ 500,000 ф. стерл., равняющихся 7½ милл. рупій. Вознагражденіе это должно быть уплачено въ три срока, начиная съ 1-го января 1906 г. Отдѣльныя части вознагражденія могутъ быть уплочены въ Тачилинѣ или въ другомъ мѣтѣ, и британское правительство должно быть поставлено въ извѣстность относительно мѣста, въ которомъ будетъ производиться платежъ.

7. Вплоть до выполненія къ полному удовлетворенію Великобританіи приведенныхъ шести статей и уплаты вознагражденія въ Чумби будетъ содержаться англійскій гарнизонъ.

8. Тибетъ починитъ дороги на Индійской границѣ, въ Гянцзы и во внѣшнемъ Тибетѣ. Никакой другой державѣ не разрѣшается покупать земли и вмѣшиваться въ управленіе Тибетомъ безъ нарочитаго согласія Великобританіи. Ни одна держава не можетъ вести какого бы то ни было рода переговоры съ Тибетомъ или заниматься ремонтомъ торговыхъ путей или же строить желѣзныя дороги или разрабатывать копи. Ни одна часть Тибета не можетъ быть уступлена другимъ державамъ.

Соглащеніе это подписали въ Лхассѣ 2-го сентября (23-го дня 7-й китайской луны) полковникъ Іонгхэзбандъ и Далай-лама. Соглашеніе изготовлено на англійскомъ и тибетскомъ языкахъ, причемъ одинъ только англійскій текстъ имѣетъ силу оффиціальнаго текста.

Китайское министерство иностранныхъ дѣлъ приказало китайскому резиденту въ Тибетѣ отвергнуть договоръ, заключенный между полковникомъ Іонгхэзбандомъ и Далай-ламой, какъ противорѣчащій китайскому суверенитету.

Японія.

Лѣтопись войны съ 19-го іюля по 18-е августа.

19-го іюля. Японская Такушаньская армія беретъ Томучэнъ. Окончаніе боя и взятіе арміей Куроки Ю-чжоу-линъ-цзы и Янъ-цзы-лина.

19-го, 20-го и 21-го іюля. Бой и взятіе Хай-чэна и Ню-чжуана второй японской арміей.

23-го іюля. (?) Русскіе взрываютъ „Сивучъ“ на р. Ляо выше Ню-чжуана.

26-го іюля.	Бой подъ Гензаномъ между русскими казаками и японскимъ гарнизономъ (по корейскимъ источникамъ).
28-го іюля.	Русская эскадра выходитъ изъ Портъ-Артура. Страшный морской бой.—Адмиралъ Витгефтъ убитъ на „Цесаревичѣ". Одной части русскаго флота удается уйти, между тѣмъ какъ остальная часть, въ томъ числѣ всѣ броненосцы, за исключеніемъ „Цесаревича", возвращается въ Портъ-Артуръ. Аттаки японскихъ миноносцевъ въ ночь съ 28-го на 29-е іюля.
29-го іюля.	Русскій контръ-миноносецъ „Безшумный" приходитъ въ Цзинтау, гдѣ онъ разоружается.—„Новикъ" входитъ въ Цзинтау и выходитъ утромъ 30-го іюля, возобновивъ свои угольные запасы. „Цесаревичъ" приходитъ вечеромъ въ Цзинтау, гдѣ онъ разоружается. Русскій контръ-миноносецъ „Бурный" садится на мель у Вэй-хай-вэя и взрывается. Экипажъ спасенъ англійской эскадрой. Русскій контръ-миноносецъ „Рѣшительный" приходитъ въ Чифу, гдѣ онъ разоружается.—Схватка канонерскихъ лодокъ у Портъ-Артура.
30-го іюля.	Японскіе контръ-миноносцы „Асацихо" и „Кадзуми" захватываютъ русскій контръ-миноносецъ „Рѣшительный" въ Чифускомъ порту.—Русскій контръ-миноносецъ „Безстрашный" и „Безпощадный" приходятъ въ Цзинтау, гдѣ они разоружаются. Русскій контръ-миноносецъ „Грозовой" и крейсеръ „Аскольдъ" приходятъ въ Шанхай, гдѣ они разоружаются.
1-го августа.	Морской бой у о. Цусима между русской Владивостокской эскадрой и эскадрой адмирала Камимура. Русскій крейсеръ „Рюрикъ" идетъ ко дну, крейсера „Россія" и „Громобой" уходятъ съ сильными поврежденіями.
3-го августа.	Японцы предлагаютъ генералу Стесселю отпустить изъ Портъ-Артура некомбаттантовъ; генералъ Стессель отклоняетъ это предложеніе.
5-го августа.	Русская канонерская лодка типа „Отважный" наскакиваетъ на мину и тонетъ у Ляо-тѣ-шаня.
6-го августа.	Японскій миноносецъ № 65 захватываетъ французскій пароходъ „Георгъ" у Ляо-тѣ-шаня.
7-го и 8-го августа.	Уничтоженіе крейсера „Новикъ" въ Корсаковскомъ порту на о. Сахалинѣ японскими крейсерами „Цитосе" и „Цусима".
10-го августа.	Русскій броненосецъ „Севастополь" наскакиваетъ на мину и получаетъ поврежденія во время бомбардировки японскихъ позицій.

11-го августа. Русскій контръ-миноносецъ типа „Выносливаго“ наскакиваетъ на мину и тонетъ у Ляо-тѣ-шаня; другой русскій контръ-миноносецъ равнымъ образомъ наскакиваетъ на мину, но спасается въ портъ.

12-го августа. Русскій крейсеръ „Діана“ приходитъ въ Сайгонъ, гдѣ онъ разоружается.

12-го, 13-го и 14-го августа. Армія генерала Куроки занимаетъ послѣ ожесточенныхъ боевъ высоты Хань-хао-линъ по дорогѣ къ Ляо-яну.

14-го августа. Взятіе Ань-шань-тяня, по дорогѣ изъ Хай-чэна въ Ляо-янъ, 2-й и 4-й японскими арміями.

15-го, 16-го и 17-го августа. Японскія Хайченскія арміи (2-я и 4-я) подвигаются впередъ по дорогѣ къ Ляо-яну при постоянныхъ стычкахъ съ противникомъ.

17-го августа. 4-я японская армія сражается подъ Фанъ-цзя-тунемъ и Синь-лоу-тунемъ, передъ Ляо-яномъ.

17-го и 18-го августа. 1-я японская армія сражается у Манъ-цзя-фана и подвигается впередъ къ Ляо-яну послѣ переправы черезъ Тай-цзы-хэ.—2-я японская армія даетъ сраженіе у Чжоу-чжанъ-бао передъ Ляояномъ.

18-го августа. Русская шлюпка наскакиваетъ на мину и тонетъ близъ Портъ-Артура.

„Chine Gazette“ (отъ 19-го сентября н. ст.) посвящаетъ свою передовую статью разбору послѣднихъ событій на театрѣ военныхъ дѣйствій подъ заглавіемъ „Ляо-янъ и его плоды“. Газета начинаетъ съ указанія на то, что въ настоящее время въ Англіи уже получены полныя свѣдѣнія отъ различныхъ корреспондентовъ, присутствовавшихъ при Ляоянскомъ сраженіи. Благодаря этимъ свѣдѣніямъ, въ Англіи началась реакція въ настроеніи, нашедшая себѣ конкретное выраженіе въ томъ несомнѣнномъ фактѣ, что на Лондонской биржѣ русскія бумаги поднимаются, японскія же падаютъ. Англійская публика, узнавъ всю правду, встревожилась, если даже не прониклась отчасти стыдомъ по поводу своего прежняго неразумнаго и неосновательнаго отношенія къ великой борьбѣ между бѣлой и желтой расами подъ Ляо-яномъ. Тотъ фактъ, что два островныхъ государства изъ-за политическихъ цѣлей вступили между собою въ тѣсный союзъ, безъ сомнѣнія, закрылъ англичанамъ глаза на дѣйствительное значеніе страшной борьбы, происходящей въ настоящее время и наполнилъ англійскихъ капиталистовъ ложнымъ и опаснымъ энтузіазмомъ по поводу стойкости японскихъ бумагъ, а равно и по поводу непобѣдимости японскаго оружія.

Вмѣстѣ съ разоблаченіемъ смѣлой фабрикаціи, распространенной по всему міру японцами въ видѣ „дѣйствительнаго“ изложенія Ляо-янскихъ

событій, наступила реакція, которая предвидѣлась нами уже нѣкоторое время тому назадъ, какъ неизбѣжная. Довѣріе къ Японіи пошатнулось въ Англіи не по причинѣ разочарованныхъ военныхъ корреспондентовъ, какъ то полагаетъ „North China Herald", а въ силу совершеннаго согласія между сообщеніями 20 и болѣе корреспондентовъ различныхъ національностей, которые подъ Ляо-яномъ находились въ японскомъ лагерѣ, и отчетами и опроверженіями, посылаемыми съ русской стороны, и безъ сомнѣнія также и сообщеніями различныхъ корреспондентовъ, наблюдавшихъ за боемъ съ русской стороны, а равно и краткими донесеніями военныхъ агентовъ.

Въ дѣйствительности первые японскіе отчеты были такъ основательно опровержены, что маршалъ Ояма оказался вынужденнымъ опубликовать списокъ громадной добычи, которая ему досталась. Просто удивительно, что хитрые чиновники въ Токіо вообще имѣли дерзость, послѣ своихъ первыхъ отчетовъ, опубликовать такой жалкій списокъ очевидно брошенныхъ самими русскими вещей. Списокъ напоминаетъ аукціонный каталогъ. Вмѣсто 200 пушекъ, о которыхъ была рѣчь, мы находимъ въ немъ какихъ-то жалкихъ 3,500 ружей. Пало 4,000 русскихъ убитыми и 12,000 ранеными, и такимъ образомъ оказывается, что меньше одной четвертой части оружія, бывшаго въ рукахъ этихъ солдатъ, попало въ японскія руки, вмѣстѣ съ соотвѣтствующимъ количествомъ патроновъ, нѣкоторыми снарядами, инструментами китайскихъ подрядчиковъ и 8,915 банками консервированнаго мяса; не перечисляются ключи къ банкамъ, изъ чего можно заключить, что русскіе, очевидно, забыли ихъ оставить, что, конечно, съ ихъ стороны было весьма невѣжливо; затѣмъ приводится нѣкоторое количество корма и риса, хлѣба, одежи и „13 унтеръ-офицеровъ и нижнихъ чиновъ!" Русскій же генералъ и 3,000 плѣнныхъ исчезли вмѣстѣ съ 200 пушками. Очевидно, не было взято никакого подвижного желѣзнодорожнаго состава, достойнаго упоминанія, такъ какъ въ подробномъ отчетѣ маршала Ояма ничего подобнаго не приводится.

Этотъ разочарующій результатъ, такъ значительно разнящійся отъ того, что съ такой увѣренностью ожидали, долженъ отрезвляюще дѣйствовать на тѣхъ, которые говорили, что Ляо-янъ—второй Седанъ. Подробные отчеты, появляющіеся теперь изъ различныхъ самостоятельныхъ источниковъ, показываютъ, что это было въ лучшемъ случаѣ простое сраженіе, все руководительство которымъ находилось въ рукахъ русскихъ, аріеръ-гардъ которыхъ учинилъ среди значительно болѣе многочисленныхъ силъ японцевъ страшную чистку. Геройство было въ этомъ страшномъ столкновеніи обнаружено на обѣихъ сторонахъ. Страшный характеръ поразительнаго боя подъ Ляо-яномъ полностью открывается въ отчетахъ корреспондентовъ, сопровождавшихъ японскую армію и подтверждающихъ, что всѣ японскіе планы потерпѣли крушеніе, и что весь успѣхъ оказался на сторонѣ русскаго главнокомандующаго. Наблюдалось безна-

денежное сокрушеніе японскаго плана, непоправимое никакими фанатическими аттаками храбрыхъ японскихъ солдатъ.

Другое сообщеніе, посланное японскимъ правительствомъ прессѣ, носитъ на себѣ самые явные слѣды того чувства безпокойства, которое проникаетъ весь Токіо послѣ того, какъ Ляо-янская неудача и неудачи подъ Портъ-Артуромъ показали міру истинныя границы дѣйствительности японскаго оружія, если даже не границы для реализаціи ея колоссальныхъ, но причудливыхъ амбицій. Опять выступаютъ съ пышными фразама относительно цѣлей войны, которая, какъ увѣряютъ, основана на принципахъ справедливости (причемъ справедливость пишется съ прописной буквой и осуществляется среди безоружныхъ и безпомощныхъ корейцевъ при помощи ружей и штыковъ); опять утверждаютъ, что не дѣлается никакого различія по расамъ или религіямъ, хотя и вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ ни одному иностранцу не разрѣшено пребываніе въ мѣстностяхъ, находящихся подъ новымъ японскимъ вліяніемъ, за исключеніемъ договорнаго порта Ніочжуана, откуда ихъ не совсѣмъ удобно поголовно изгнать, какъ изъ менѣе извѣстныхъ пунктовъ. Еще лишній разъ торжественно утверждаютъ, что цѣлью войны является безопасность японской имперіи, распространеніе даровъ мира, „цивилизаціи", человѣколюбія и заботы объ общихъ интересахъ всѣхъ націй. Чѣмъ меньше Японія въ настоящее время будетъ разсуждать о своемъ миролюбіи, тѣмъ лучше для нея, такъ какъ она въ теченіе истекшаго десятилѣтія два раза намѣренно разрушила миръ, воспользовавшись неподготовленностью противниковъ. Безопасность японской имперіи навѣрное не находилась подъ угрозой неподготовленныхъ русскихъ грозныхъ маньчжурскихъ армій, которыя, хотя о нихъ въ то время и много говорили, въ дѣйствительности оказались несуществующими. Заботливость Японіи о распространеніи идей человѣколюбія, цивилизаціи и пр. по истинѣ трогательна послѣ всѣхъ ужасныхъ сценъ подъ Ляо-яномъ, гдѣ японскія войска, которымъ было поручено распространеніе этихъ возвышенныхъ принциповъ, своими штыками покончили съ англійскимъ докторомъ Краснаго Креста и сейчасъ-же, по вступленіи въ городъ, предались грабежу, сколько имъ это нравилось. Чѣмъ меньше Японія будетъ распространяться о цивилизаціи, тѣмъ лучше для нея, принимая во вниманіе тотъ фактъ, что она оставила 7,000 своихъ труповъ у самыхъ линій защиты противника у Портъ-Артура для того, чтобы эти трупы отравили воздухъ и вызвали бы въ крѣпости эпидемію.

Правда заключается въ самомъ концѣ японскаго сообщенія. Японское правительство обнаруживаетъ теперь чисто отеческую заботливость по отношенію къ военнымъ агентамъ и корреспондентамъ, которымъ надоѣло умалчивать или не замѣчать истинные методы веденія войны японцами, цѣли, намѣренія и истинное расположеніе Японіи по отношенію къ остальному міру, и которые теперь европейскимъ и американскому народамъ дали знать, на что похожъ первобытный японецъ, когда съ него сходитъ лаковая покрышка, и когда онъ имѣетъ въ своихъ рукахъ луч-

шее вооруженіе, которымъ въ состояніи снабдить его наука Запада. Всѣ нахальныя, эгоистичныя, исключительныя, тщеславныя, жестокія, фанатичныя и безсовѣстныя черты великой игры выступили съ такой ясностью, что даже самые любезные бѣлолицые зрители встревожились и начали сообщать міру, что будетъ, когда Японія будетъ въ состояніи дѣйствовать, какъ ей угодно. Однако, вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ и доказано, что русская армія не представляетъ собою того, чѣмъ она является въ японскомъ описаніи. Никакими милостями по отношенію къ военнымъ агентамъ и корреспондентамъ Японія въ настоящее время уже не загладитъ свои неудачи.

„China Gazette“ отъ 17-го сентября н. ст. содержитъ передовую статью подъ заглавіемъ „Японія въ военное время“, представляющую собою извлеченіе изъ бесѣдъ съ однимъ долголѣтнимъ англійскимъ резидентомъ изъ Іокохамы. „Со времени Ляо-янскаго сраженія японцы съ возобновленной энергіей принялись за мобилизацію своихъ резервовъ. Грустное и страшное зрѣлище представляетъ собою наблюдать тѣ усилія, которыя дѣлаетъ Японія, чтобы быть въ состояніи вести войну, и тѣ жертвы, которыя должны принести бѣдные люди для того, чтобы пытаться осуществить—пока, однако, напрасно—дикое тщеславіе правящаго класса. Въ настоящее время зачисляются въ ряды солдатъ, въ качествѣ пушечнаго мяса, люди, которые прежде были освобождены отъ военной службы, а именно сыновья вдовъ, для того чтобы заполнить ряды первой территоріальной партіи, состоящей изъ людей 30—40 лѣтняго возраста. Служащіе и служителя многихъ европейскихъ резидентовъ и фирмъ, люди 40-лѣтняго возраста, отцы семействъ и подчасъ даже дѣды берутся на войну. Этихъ солдатъ, повидимому, обучаютъ не регулярные офицеры или унтеръ-офицеры, а простые солдаты, которые, благодаря болѣзни, слабому физическому развитію или какой-нибудь другой формѣ физической немощи отправлены обратно на родину съ театра военныхъ дѣйствій, какъ безполезные для боя.

Въ настоящее время чувствуется страшный и значительный недостатокъ въ инструкторахъ и въ тѣхъ блестящихъ унтеръ-офицерахъ, которые были извѣстны, какъ главная сила арміи. Территоріальная армія теперь получила новую обмундировку съ обозначеніемъ номеровъ полковъ на пуговицахъ арабскими числами.

Въ одномъ отношеніи Ляо-янскій бой былъ истиннымъ спасеніемъ для страны. Въ величественныхъ „бандзай“, которыми по приказанію правительства оглашалась вся страна, чтобы достаточно праздновать это событіе, бѣдные люди были въ состояніи дать примѣненіе тѣмъ милліонамъ фонарей, флаговъ и пр., которые уже много мѣсяцевъ тому назадъ были приготовлены для ожидавшихся Портъ-Артурскихъ празднествъ; это, безъ сомнѣнія, до нѣкоторой степени удовлетворило народъ и наполнило жалобную пустоту сердецъ, наполняя ихъ военнымъ пыломъ и отблескомъ внѣшнихъ знаковъ славной побѣды, развѣвавшихся передъ каждой бѣдной хи-

жинкой, какъ и передъ дворцомъ знатнаго. Но лица, принадлежащія къ высшимъ сферамъ, къ военнымъ и правительственнымъ кругамъ, слишкомъ хорошо понимаютъ все издѣвательство, заключающееся въ подобныхъ празднествахъ, слишкомъ хорошо понимаютъ страшную неудачу подъ Ляояномъ и разрушеніе всѣхъ фантастическихъ надеждъ на великую и совершенную побѣду, которая придвинула бы конецъ войны на разумное разстояніе. Этихъ лицъ нельзя обмануть торжествами: они знаютъ всю суровую правду, хотя они съ виду и показываютъ міру храбрыя лица.

Около 60,000 человѣкъ вернулось до настоящаго времени больными и ранеными съ театра военныхъ дѣйствій. Это громадное число не включаетъ въ себѣ тѣ безчисленные десятки тысячъ людей, прахъ которыхъ остается навсегда примѣшаннымъ къ землѣ Маньчжуріи или Ляо-яна. Позади всѣхъ храбрыхъ толковъ въ газетахъ, процессій съ флагами и фонарями и „банзай" надъ страной виситъ печальная завѣса траура и горя. Дома, обитатели которыхъ несутъ трауръ по братьямъ, сыновьямъ, отцамъ и друзьямъ безчисленны своими тысячами. Храбрыхъ покойниковъ, которые никогда болѣе не увидятъ прекрасныхъ береговъ Великой Японіи, насчитывается десятки тысячъ, но внѣшній міръ этого не знаетъ. Все это море горя должно благоговѣйно скрыть съ стоической преданностью.

Въ видѣ примѣра ужасовъ войны можно указать на то, что съ 1-го по 10-е сентября н. ст. привезли въ Японію около 9,000 раненыхъ, и притомъ должно имѣть въ виду, что въ это число не могло войти никакихъ раненыхъ изъ Ляо-яна, такъ-какъ Ляо-янское сраженіе едва окончилось 4-го сентября. Въ Куре и Сасебо прибыло такъ много больныхъ и раненыхъ, что они привезли съ собой различныя эпидеміи, благодаря чему въ настоящее время въ окрестностяхъ этихъ портовъ свирѣпствуютъ холера и дизентерія.

Новый японскій добровольный флотъ, организуемый по образцу русскаго добровольнаго флота, уже образуется. Японцы до такой степени подражательны, что они даже въ военное время перенимаютъ все хорошее, что они находятъ у своего врага. Уставъ флота былъ утвержденъ 9-го числа. Вкратцѣ говоря Японія, желаетъ начать это дѣло съ 10 пароходами, изъ которыхъ четыре уже построены и плаваютъ. Шесть новыхъ пароходовъ должно быть построено въ Японіи—это представляетъ собою непремѣнное условіе,—причемъ эти пароходы должны имѣть отъ 5—10 тысячъ тоннъ водоизмѣщенія при 18-ти узловомъ ходѣ. Каждый пароходъ обойдется въ среднемъ въ $1^1/_2$ милл. енъ. По первоначальному плану учредителей флотъ долженъ былъ содержаться исключительно на доброхотныя пожертвованія. Впослѣдствіи, однако, оказалось, что весьма мало надежды добыть этимъ путемъ необходимыя деньги, благодаря чему, былъ выбранъ особый комитетъ для сношеній съ правительствомъ по дѣлу о принятіи на счетъ казны половины расходовъ; другая же половина, по прежнему, должна быть собрана доброхотными пожертвованіями. Такое

измѣненіе первоначальнаго плана весьма цѣлесообразно. Даже „Дзи дзисимпо" указывала на то, что одними пожертвованіями такой флотъ основать нельзя. Четыре изъ существующихъ добровольцевъ должны быть куплены у ихъ настоящихъ владѣльцевъ. Остальные шесть должны быть построены по планамъ, одобреннымъ морскимъ министерствомъ. Вся сумма расходовъ опредѣляется въ 15 милл. енъ. Принимаются пожертвованія, начиная съ 1 ена 50 сенъ. Лица, пожертвовавшія 300 енъ, получаютъ какой-нибудь знакъ отличія или награду, что, безъ сомнѣнія, окажетъ свое содѣйствіе при сборѣ этихъ пожертвованій.

Всѣ пароходы предположено въ военное время снабдить сильнымъ вооруженіемъ. Помимо обще-патріотическихъ мотивовъ, находящихся въ основаніи этого проекта, одной изъ главныхъ причинъ основанія флота является изысканіе средствъ для полученія новыхъ военныхъ фондовъ.

Дѣлаются храбрыя попытки обрисовать за границей финансовое положеніе Японіи самыми радужными красками и поднять такимъ образомъ японскій кредитъ за границей; въ этихъ стремленіяхъ доходятъ до самыхъ смѣлыхъ искаженій истиннаго положенія вещей. Мы, лица, живущія въ Японіи,—только слишкомъ ясно видимъ страшное финансовое положеніе страны. Какъ на примѣръ можно указать на то, что правительство оказалось вынужденнымъ обратиться къ Японскому Банку за ничтожнымъ займомъ въ 10 милл. енъ на короткое время, изъ 6% годовыхъ. Это по истинѣ печальный исходъ для императорскаго правительства въ такой ранней стадіи войны. Для того, чтобы добыть эту незначительную сумму, самъ Японскій Банкъ долженъ былъ обратиться къ другимъ банкамъ, правительство же обѣщало вернуть деньги въ два срока, въ декабрѣ и въ январѣ. Но даже при указанныхъ условіяхъ Японскому Банку только при помощи нѣкотораго правительственнаго давленія удалось собрать эту маленькую сумму (около 1 милл. ф. стерл.) у другихъ японскихъ банковъ. Правительство заняло эти деньги, чтобы быть въ состояніи платить жалованье чиновникамъ, которымъ нѣкоторое время была прекращена выдача жалованья. Тѣмъ временемъ вывозъ золота продолжается. За августъ мѣсяцъ вывозъ золота дошелъ до $2^1/_2$ милл. енъ. При такихъ обстоятельствахъ правительство недавно собрало директоровъ главныхъ промышленныхъ компаній и вкладчиковъ сберегательныхъ кассъ и предложило имъ выпустить обязательства стоимостью въ 5 енъ и 25 енъ, приэтомъ объясняя, что такъ какъ послѣ войны, безъ сомнѣнія, наступитъ великое возобновленіе торгово промышленной жизни, другими словами, цѣлое промышленное и дѣловое наводненіе, то владѣльцы этихъ обязательствъ получатъ громадные барыши.

Самымъ замѣчательнымъ фактомъ въ отношеніи финансоваго положенія страны является то обстоятельство, что со времени Ляо-янскаго сраженія японскія бумаги и обязательства стали падать не только въ Лондонѣ, но и въ самой Японіи. Для свѣдующихъ людей въ этомъ нѣтъ ни-

чего удивительнаго. Правительство израсходовало съ 30-го марта н. ст. за счетъ спеціальнаго бюджета 246 милл. енъ, между тѣмъ какъ спеціальный бюджетъ, благодаря займамъ и спеціальнымъ военнымъ налогамъ, былъ только составленъ на 226 милл. енъ. Въ настоящее время, повидимому, рѣшили обложить налогомъ соль или даже создать соляную монополію, а также и заключить третій внутренній заемъ въ 80—100 милл. енъ. Банкиры обѣщали, однако, свое содѣйствіе при заключеніи этого займа только въ томъ случаѣ, если условія его будутъ болѣе выгодныя, чѣмъ условія первыхъ двухъ займовъ.

Правительство старается изо всѣхъ силъ скрыть отъ народа всѣ эти неблагопріятныя финансовыя условія и плохіе финансовые симптомы путемъ обнародованія радостныхъ отчетовъ о феноменальныхъ жатвахъ и объ открытіи японскихъ Клондайковъ, превышающихъ своимъ богатствомъ все до сихъ поръ извѣстное, точно такъ же какъ японская военная удаль оставляетъ далеко позади за собою износившуюся старую Европу. Къ этимъ прозрачнымъ ребяческимъ средствамъ прибѣгаютъ для того, чтобы поднять духъ народа. Люди, знакомые съ фактами, съ этимъ не согласны. Утверждаютъ, напримѣръ, что рисовая жатва на 20% превыситъ жатвы предыдущихъ годовъ, но люди, знакомые съ положеніемъ дѣлъ, въ правдивости этого увѣренія сильно сомнѣваются. Но даже ввиду этихъ двухъ грандіозныхъ увѣреній полугодичные отчеты банковъ, повидимому, составлены такимъ образомъ, чтобы скрыть дѣйствительное ихъ положеніе и представить все въ наилучшемъ свѣтѣ, хотя они и ничего не содержатъ, что могло бы служить доказательствомъ и подтвержденіемъ для подобныхъ показаній. Серіезныя газеты, въ родѣ, напримѣръ, „Цюгай-сіогіо-симпо", говорятъ, что внутренняя торгово-промышленная дѣятельность страны равняется, собственно говоря, нулю, не смотря на всѣ славныя побѣды. Такимъ образомъ, всѣ благопріятныя показанія преслѣдуютъ только очевидную цѣль—поднять духъ народа, съ одной стороны, а съ другой стороны заставить иностранцевъ за границей подписаться подъ другимъ японскимъ внѣшнимъ займомъ, такъ какъ Японія больше не въ состояніи продолжать войну безъ такой помощи. Въ связи съ этимъ формальное представленіе, сдѣланное Японіей Китаю о томъ, что послѣдній долженъ приготовиться сразу же поставить въ Маньчжуріи четыре могущественныхъ арміи или же платить за содержаніе въ Маньчжуріи японскихъ войскъ, не лишено своего значенія. Не желаетъ ли Японія, чтобы Китай ей далъ что-нибудь впередъ для этой цѣли? Теперь уже во всякомъ случаѣ совершенно ясно, что Японія намѣревается такъ или иначе заставить Китай заплатить ей за всѣ дѣйствія въ Маньчжуріи, подобно тому, какъ она заставила Корею платить ей за свою работу и усилія въ этой несчастной странѣ путемъ фактическаго, хотя и неформальнаго присоединенія этой страны къ себѣ.

Не секретъ больше, что принцъ Фусими посланъ въ Соединенные Штаты для того, чтобы подготовить почву для японскаго займа, но послѣ

того пріема, который тамъ нашли за послѣднее время японскіе иностранные атташе и корреспонденты, кажется Его Высочество не примутъ съ тѣмъ радушіемъ, съ которымъ его приняли бы въ первое время войны. Въ заключеніе нельзя не замѣтить, что просто поражаешься, какъ это простой и бѣдный народъ жертвуетъ всѣмъ для своей страны и своего правительства, даже въ настоящее время, когда исчезла всякая надежда на скорое окончаніе войны. Теперь всякій индивидъ и всякая газета знаетъ, что война только начинается".

„China Gazette" прибавляетъ къ этому, что она совершенно согласна съ послѣднимъ положеніемъ, ибо хорошо извѣстно, что Россія теперь только серьезно начинаетъ вести войну, между тѣмъ какъ, съ другой стороны, японцы, подобно „горячей молодежи", уже громко требуютъ плодовъ еще не выигранныхъ побѣдъ.

Японскій императоръ принималъ 14-го сентября н. ст. въ частной аудіенціи г. Мегата, вновь назначеннаго финансоваго совѣтника при корейскомъ министерствѣ финансовъ.

Сообщаютъ, что хлѣбъ, ввозимый изъ Америки въ Японію, будетъ обложенъ военной пошлиной въ 10 сенъ съ мѣшка.

Японскій „Правительственный Вѣстникъ" объявляетъ во всеобщее свѣдѣніе, что въ текущемъ году пріемъ въ офицерскую академію увеличенъ на 400 вакансій.

Англійскій консулъ сообщаетъ изъ Симоносеки, что японское правительство разрѣшило постройку желѣзнорожной линіи отъ ст. Уса на Кюсюской ж. д. до г. Оита, съ общимъ протяженіемъ въ 40 англ. миль. Равнымъ образомъ разрѣшена постройка коротенькой линіи въ $1^1/_4$ англ. миль отъ ст. Кавасаки на той же желѣзной дорогѣ до угольныхъ копей въ Таито, въ губерніи Фукуока-кенъ.

Англійскій вице-консулъ сообщаетъ изъ Хакодате, что ввозъ рыбьяго тука въ названный портъ за 1903 годъ показываетъ увеличеніе на 50,000 фунтовъ стерл. по цѣнности и на 8,000 тоннъ по количеству. Весь этотъ тукъ Сахалинскаго происхожденія.

„Мицуи-буссанъ-кайся" обнародовало отчетъ объ угольныхъ отправкахъ изъ 5 японскихъ портовъ въ 1902, 1903 и въ первой половинѣ 1904 года. Вся сумма угольныхъ отправокъ 1902 г. составляла 5,271,114 тоннъ, въ 1903 г.—5,895,392 тоннъ. За первые 6 мѣсяцевъ 1904 года угольныя отправки составляли 3,108,107 тоннъ, изъ которыхъ на долю Мицуи-буссанъ-кайся пришлось всего 1,273,543 тонны.

Результаты дѣятельности Іокохамскаго Монетнаго Банка за 1-ю половину 1905 года даютъ слѣдующую цифровую картину.

Валовая прибыль	6,489,418 енъ
(со включеніемъ 427,667 енъ, перенесенныхъ съ послѣдняго отчета).	
Расходы	4,582,407 „
Чистая прибыль	1,907,000 „
Распредѣленіе чистой прибыли:	
Въ обыкновенный резервъ	200,000 „
Въ спеціальный резервъ	100,000 „
Въ дивидендъ	1,080,000 „
Перенесено на слѣдующій отчетъ . . .	527,000 „

Дивидендъ распредѣленъ слѣдующимъ образомъ: по 6 енъ на каждую старую, новую и новую 2-го выпуска акцію и по 3 ена на каждую акцію 3-го новаго выпуска.

Формоза.

Согласно телеграфному сообщенію изъ Тайпе на Формозѣ, 51 японскій полицейскій убитъ дикарями въ Гилапѣ во время стычки съ повстанцами.

Корея.

Телеграмма изъ Сеула отъ 14-го сентября н. ст. сообщаетъ, что нѣсколько сотъ тонхаковъ подняло въ пров. Пэнъ-янь-до и Хуань-дай-до вооруженное возстаніе. Противъ нихъ отправлено 200 корейскихъ солдатъ, но думаютъ, что эта отправка останется безъ всякаго успѣха. Въ Сеулѣ, повидимому, начинается паника; говорятъ, что переодѣтые тонхаки появлялись въ столицѣ. Цѣль партіи тонхаковъ—низверженіе царствующей въ Кореѣ династіи.

„Daily News" напечатала нижеслѣдующую бесѣду съ г. James Reed Hull, журналистомъ, жившимъ первоначально въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ и переселившимся затѣмъ въ Китай. Въ молодости онъ былъ свидѣтелемъ испано-американской войны, а затѣмъ былъ очевидцемъ боксерскихъ безпорядковъ. Въ настоящее время онъ, по словамъ „Chefoo Daily News", находится въ Чифу, гдѣ онъ собираетъ свѣдѣнія для громадной организаціи печатнаго слова, извѣстной подъ названіемъ „Associated Press". Г-нъ Hull только-что вернулся изъ Кореи и сообщаетъ о состояніи этой страны слѣдующее;

„Отъ Фузана до Ый-чжю на р. Ялу Японія держитъ въ рукахъ всю страну. Ея купцы, мелкіе торговцы и различные коммерческіе агенты распоряжаются, при содѣйствіи японскихъ консульскихъ и военныхъ чиновъ,

всѣми дѣлами корейскихъ портовъ и внутреннихъ городовъ явно враждебнымъ по отношенію къ европейцамъ и американцамъ образомъ. Они проявляютъ лихорадочную энергію въ дѣлѣ созданія своей власти въ странѣ, какъ будто живя въ постоянномъ предположеніи, что ее у нихъ отнимутъ. Японскія войска расположились гарнизонами по корейскимъ городамъ, единственно съ цѣлью демонстраціи противъ корейскаго верховенства, и по всему лицу корейской земли, за исключеніемъ сѣверо-восточной части, гдѣ, какъ говорятъ, сражаются охотники на тигровъ и Владивостокскіе казаки, слышенъ одинъ кликъ: „Корея для японцевъ".

Національное, провинціальное и муниципальное управленія Кореи уже подчинены волѣ пришельцевъ, и хотя корейское верховенство и существуетъ по имени, но очевидно, что дни его уже сосчитаны. Въ той части Маньчжуріи, которая въ настоящее время находится въ японской оккупаціи, политическое положеніе вещей существенно не разнится отъ положенія вещей въ Кореѣ. Ань-дунь и Фынъ-хуанъ-чэнъ въ настоящее время носятъ гораздо больше японскій характеръ, чѣмъ они носили 6 мѣсяцевъ тому назадъ русскій или китайскій характеръ.

Иностранцы, хорошо знающіе Корею, миссіонеры, много лѣтъ прожившіе въ странѣ, думаютъ, что для корейскаго народа полезно попасть подъ иностранное вліяніе. Будетъ ли японское вліяніе способствовать дѣлу распространенія христіанства въ странѣ или нѣтъ,—это представляетъ собою трудную для разрѣшенія проблему.

Очевидно, что истинный мотивъ японской оккупаціи Кореи заключается въ желаніи придвинуть поближе тотъ день, когда каждый природный кореецъ будетъ считать себя такимъ же преданнымъ японскимъ подданнымъ, какъ сами японцы. Японцы сознаютъ тотъ фактъ, что въ то время какъ крестьяне апатично, если не радостно, будутъ подчиняться японскому руководству, по отношенію къ чиновничьему классу требуется деликатное обхожденіе. Этотъ классъ, морально испорченный до самыхъ корней, являлся проклятіемъ для Кореи съ незапамятныхъ временъ. Члены его проводятъ свои дни въ довольствѣ путемъ систематическихъ вымогательствъ съ народа, и они яростно воспротивились бы всякой попыткѣ ограничить ихъ доходы. Что касается политики правительства или тѣхъ, кто ее ведетъ, то они о ней мало заботятся, пока она ихъ не ограничиваетъ въ числѣ танцовщицъ и пѣвицъ и бутылокъ вина на каждаго человѣка. Искусные японцы играютъ на слабости этого класса, представители котораго, воображая, что правительство Кореи безсмертно, въ дѣйствительности ускоряютъ его конецъ. Читателю, принимающему въ соображеніе эти условія, не покажется страннымъ, что корейскій императоръ долженъ будетъ имѣть свой дворецъ въ Токіо.

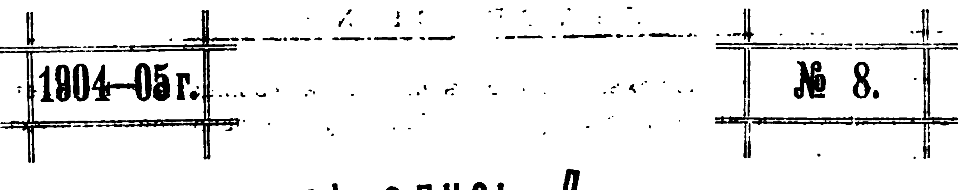
Существуетъ незначительное число образованныхъ и прогрессивныхъ корейцевъ, многіе изъ которыхъ склоняются къ христіанству, и которые,

живя въ Сеулѣ и въ болѣе крупныхъ побережныхъ городахъ, отлично сознаютъ и понимаютъ плачевное положеніе корейскихъ политическихъ дѣлъ и которые не смотрятъ на японскую оккупацію съ пріязненными глазами. Обладая естественной вѣрой въ своихъ соотечественниковъ, они убѣждены въ томъ, что Корея, оставленная самой себѣ, въ состояніи выработать свое собственоое спасеніе, какъ самостоятельная держава. Этотъ классъ, однако, находится въ безнадежномъ меньшинствѣ и японцамъ отъ него нечего опасаться.

Что касается отношенія корейцевъ къ японцамъ и русскимъ, то я могу сообщить слѣдующій эпизодъ: Однажды по дорогѣ близъ Пэнъ-яна я спросилъ у одного корейскаго крестьянина мнѣніе его о японцахъ. „О,— сказалъ онъ,—японцы совершенно маленькіе люди".—„А что вы думаете о русскихъ?"—„Они еще большіе дураки, чѣмъ японцы",—отвѣтилъ крестьянинъ. Хотя корейцы и принадлежатъ къ низшему разряду цивилизованныхъ людей, но сами они воображаютъ себя крайне выдающимися смертными. Это воображеніе является серьезной помѣхой для достиженія японскихъ цѣлей въ Кореѣ. Японцы, однако, надѣются разсѣять его. Однажды я спросилъ одного корейца—хотѣлось ли быть ему богатымъ.—„Нѣтъ,"— отвѣтилъ тотъ,—„если бы у меня были деньги, я бы поспѣшилъ съ ними къ чиновнику, чтобы онъ меня не билъ, и тогда, быть можетъ, онъ позволилъ бы мнѣ оставить немного изъ нихъ для себя." Въ Кореѣ нѣтъ ничего необыкновеннаго въ томъ, что чиновники прибѣгаютъ къ плети и даже къ болѣе жестокимъ формамъ пытки. Когда знаешь о такихъ насиліяхъ, не приходится далеко искать причины для баснословной лѣности и недостатка прилежанія у корейцевъ.

Очевидно, что японцы не довольны существованіемъ въ Кореѣ иностранцевъ и наличностью тамъ ихъ интересовъ. Имъ хотѣлось бы все забрать въ свои руки. Уже сдѣлано предложеніе удалить всѣхъ бѣлыхъ со службы корейскихъ таможенъ и замѣнить ихъ японцами. Говорятъ, что этотъ планъ поддерживается самимъ маркизомъ Ито".

1904—05 г. № 8.



Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложеніе къ Извѣстіямъ Восточнаго Института

Съ 11-го по 20-е сентября.

Японія.

Императорскимъ указамъ отъ 28-го сентября н. ст. вводятся нѣкоторыя измѣненія въ продолжительность срока службы въ японской территоріальной арміи и въ пополнительныхъ кадрахъ. Срокъ службы въ территоріальной арміи, продолжавшійся 5 лѣтъ, увеличивается до 10 лѣтъ! Пополнительные кадры (состоящіе изъ лицъ, освобожденныхъ по жребію отъ службы и никогда не служившихъ, а равно и изъ лицъ, служившихъ только крайне незначительное время, какъ напр., учителя и пр.) дѣлились до сихъ поръ на 2 категоріи, въ которыхъ лица, принадлежавшія къ 1-ой категоріи, числились 7 лѣтъ 4 мѣсяца, лица же, принадлежавшія ко 2-ой категоріи, — 1 годъ 4 мѣсяца. Дѣленіе на категоріи въ настоящее время совершенно упраздняется и пребываніе въ пополнительныхъ кадрахъ опредѣляется для всѣхъ одинаково въ 12 лѣтъ 4 мѣсяца. Благодаря этимъ измѣненіямъ, какъ сообщаютъ компетентные офицеры, Японія въ состояніи выставить еще почти 600.000 служившихъ людей и гораздо большее число неслужившихъ. Всего же Японія при новыхъ условіяхъ въ состояніи выставить больше 3 милліоновъ.

Японскій Правительственный Вѣстникъ отъ 16-го сентября н. ст. содержитъ слѣдующій приказъ японскаго военнаго министра о занятіяхъ военноплѣнныхъ. Приказъ этотъ гласитъ въ переводѣ слѣдующее:

Приказъ по Военному Министерству № 139.

Относительно занятій военноплѣнныхъ издаются нижеслѣдующія постановленія.

Токіо, 10-го сентября 1904 г.

Военный министръ (подписалъ)
Терауци Масатаке.

Статья 1-я.

Военноплѣнные могутъ, въ зависимости отъ положенія, ранга и способностей, быть привлечены къ работамъ при правителственныхъ или об-

щественныхъ учрежденіяхъ, обществахъ или частныхъ лицахъ. Что касается офицерскихъ чиновъ, то это можетъ быть осуществлено только съ ихъ согласія.

Статья 2-я.

Кромѣ того военноплѣннымъ можетъ быть дано разрѣшеніе работать на самихъ себя.

Статья 3-я.

Работа военноплѣнныхъ не должна быть чрезмѣрна, кромѣ того она не должна причинить безчестія военному или соціальному положенію, занимаемому каждымъ даннымъ военноплѣннымъ на своей родинѣ, а также она не должна стоять въ непосредственной связи съ военными операціями, направленными противъ родины военноплѣнныхъ.

Статья 4-я.

Когда военноплѣнные занимаются внѣ учрежденій, предназначенныхъ для ихъ помѣщенія, то, помимо постановленія статьи 6-й относительно обхожденія съ военноплѣнными, долженъ быть учрежденъ подлежащій надзоръ, для чего должно быть испрашиваемо одобреніе военнаго министра.

Статья 5-я.

Въ случаѣ приглашенія военноплѣнныхъ для занятій при правительственныхъ или общественныхъ учрежденіяхъ, обществахъ или частныхъ лицахъ, гарнизонный надзиратель опредѣляетъ мѣсто, родъ и время занятій, а равно и слѣдуемое денежное вознагражденіе и пр., испрашивая для сего одобренія военнаго министра. При занятіяхъ въ правительственныхъ учрежденіяхъ дается унтеръ-офицерамъ и лицамъ равного съ ними положенія поденная плата въ 7 сенъ, солдатамъ же въ 4 сена.

Статья 6-я.

Поденная плата военноплѣнныхъ, а равно и заработокъ, полученный ими на основаніи статьи 2-й, передается гарнизоннымъ надзирателемъ черезъ посредство кассовыхъ чиновниковъ на храненіе учрежденію, предназначенному для помѣщенія военноплѣнныхъ. Изъ заработка военноплѣнныхъ, за исключеніемъ платы, получаемой отъ правительственныхъ учрежденій, вносится часть впередъ въ казну въ видѣ вознагражденія за содержаніе. Размѣръ вычета устанавливается соотвѣтственно потребныхъ на содержаніе военноплѣнныхъ расходовъ.

Статья 7-я.

Принятыя на основаніи предыдущей статьи на храненіе деньги записываются для каждаго военноплѣннаго отдѣльно въ книгу и расходуются согласно съ распоряженіемъ гарнизоннаго надзирателя.

Статья 8-я.

Принятыя, согласно постановленію статьи 6-й, кассовыми чиновниками на храненіе денежныя суммы составляютъ доходъ подлежащаго военноплѣннаго и употребляются на покрытіе расходовъ, возникающихъ благода-

ря приобрѣтенію для военноплѣнныхъ разнаго рода предметовъ необходимости или благодаря принятію иныхъ мѣръ для облегченія ихъ положенія. Деньги, могущія оказаться въ остаткѣ, либо передаются, по усмотрѣнію гарнизоннаго надзирателя, въ свободное распоряженіе подлежащаго военноплѣннаго, либо же выдаются ему на руки при возвращеніи на родину.

Лондонская газета „Daily Telegraph" напечатала слѣдующія условія, на которыхъ японцы согласны на миръ:

1. Возвращеніе полуострова Ляодуна Китаю, который обязуется превратить Портъ-Артуръ въ договорный портъ.

2. Учрежденіе международнаго комитета для завѣдыванія дѣлами Восточно-Китайской желѣзной дороги.

3. Уплата Россіей военной контрибуціи въ одинъ милліардъ енъ.

4. Выдача всѣхъ русскихъ военныхъ судовъ, находящихся на Востокѣ, Японіи.

5. Уступка о. Сахалина Японіи, которая обязуется переуступить островъ за 50 милл. енъ, при извѣстномъ дивидендѣ съ доходовъ съ миниральнныхъ и лѣсныхъ богатствъ острова въ пользу Японіи, американскому или англійскъму промышленному обществу.

Принцъ Карлъ-Антонъ Гогенцоллернскій прибылъ 22-го сентября н. ст. въ Кобе. Прибытіе его въ Іокохаму ожидается 24-го сентября.

Японскій министръ путей сообщенія г. Оура выѣхалъ 22 сентября н. ст. изъ Кобе въ Фузанъ для инспекціи Сеуло-Фузанской ж. д. Изъ Кореи онъ поѣдетъ въ Ляо-янъ для личнаго собиранія свѣдѣній о провозоспособности Восточной Китайской ж. д.

Сообщаютъ, что японцамъ удалось поднять русскій крейсеръ „Варягъ". Послѣ предварительной починки его повезутъ въ Сасебо.

Корреспондентъ изъ Модзи сообщаетъ, что поднятіе русской канонерской лодки „Кореецъ" оказывается невозможнымъ, благодаря сильнымъ поврежденіямъ „Корейца". Тѣмъ не менѣе лодка будетъ поднята подъ руководствомъ г. Игараси по частямъ. Подлежащія работы будутъ окончены не раньше весны 1905 года.

Въ помѣщеніи Осакскаго Музея состоится выставка упаковочнаго дѣла въ Японіи. Выставка будетъ продолжаться одинъ мѣсяцъ (съ 10-го октября по 10-е ноября н. ст.). Выставка обниметъ слѣдующіе 7 отдѣловъ: 1) деревянные матеріалы для ящиковъ; 2) матеріалы для заполненія свободнаго мѣста; 3) оберточные матеріалы; 4) перевязочные матеріалы; 5) готовыя помѣщенія для укладки; 6) упаковочные методы; 7) предметы, выставляемые для сравненія. Лучшія вещи будутъ удостоены наградъ, причемъ установлено 4 разряда наградъ: а) золотыя медали, б) серебряныя

медали, в) бронзовыя медали, г) почетные дипломы. Раздача наградъ состоится 1-го ноября.

Японскіе ткацкіе промышленники обратились къ правительству съ ходатайствомъ принять мѣры къ возобновленію рейсовъ на Бомбейской линіи пароходнаго общества Ниппонъ-юсенъ-кайся, ускоривъ возобновленіе рейсовъ выдачей обществу субсидіи.

Осеннія наводненія на о. Хоккайдо распространились на 61,406 ціо земли, уничтоживъ 548,850 коку хлѣба и причинивъ тѣмъ убытокъ въ 2½ милл. енъ.

20-го сентября н. ст. въ Іокохама открыта нѣмецкая школа для дѣтей германскихъ, австрійскихъ и швейцарскихъ подданныхъ. Принимается также и извѣстный процентъ другихъ подданныхъ.

Японскій буддійскій священникъ Кавагуци, посѣтившій въ 1902 году Тибетъ, снова отправился туда же. На этотъ разъ онъ для того, чтобы проникнуть въ Тибетъ, надѣется на англійское содѣйствіе. Онъ намѣревается преподнести Непальскому королю коллекцію японскихъ буддійскихъ сочиненій.

Японское правительство выпустило свой финансовый и хозяйственный ежегодникъ Японіи за 1904 годъ впервые и на нѣмецкомъ языкѣ, помимо англійскаго изданія. Англійское изданіе носитъ заглавіе: Financial and Economical Annual of Japan, нѣмецкое же изданіе: Finanzielles und wirtschaftliches Jahrbuch fuer Japan.

Скоропостижно скончался въ Окубо одинъ изъ величайшихъ поклонниковъ Японіи, Лафкадіо Хэрнъ (Lafcadio Hearn). Родился онъ въ 1850 году на о. Лефкадія или Левкасъ (Санта-Мавра), одномъ изъ Іоническихъ острововъ. Хэрнъ былъ ирландско-греческаго происхожденія. По образованію онъ былъ самоучкой. Въ теченіе времени онъ сдѣлался печатникомъ, затѣмъ редакторомъ и переселился въ 1890 году изъ Америки въ Японію, гдѣ онъ чувствовалъ себя такъ хорошо, что принялъ японское подданство. Какъ японскій подданный, онъ носилъ фамилію Коидзуми и имя Якумо. Женатъ онъ былъ на японкѣ. Нѣкоторое время онъ читалъ въ Токіоскомъ университетѣ курсы англійскаго языка и литературы. О Японіи имъ написано много книгъ, содержащихъ множество цѣнныхъ впечатлѣній и свѣдѣній, изложенныхъ, однако, подчасъ въ преувеличенно-прочувствованной формѣ крайняго японофильства.

Корея.

Корейскій императоръ отправилъ въ Ляо-янъ къ маршалу Ояма поздравительное посольство и помимо этого посылаетъ еще другое для принесенія поздравленій непосредственно японской арміи.

25-го сентября н. ст. состоялось въ Сеулѣ совѣщаніе министровъ, на которомъ было рѣшено, что въ будущемъ сами министры будутъ читать доклады императору и не будутъ больше прибѣгать къ посредничеству придворныхъ чиновъ.

Генералъ Хасегава, командовавшій до сихъ поръ гвардейской дивизіей, назначенъ командующимъ японскихъ войскъ, находящихся въ Кореѣ. Генералъ въ скоромъ времени выѣдетъ изъ Токіо въ Сеулъ.

25-го сентября н. ст. состоялось въ Сеулѣ открытіе клуба Райто, основаннаго мѣстными японцами и нѣкоторыми корейцами. По частному распоряженію корейскаго императора, предсѣдателями клуба будутъ состоять Канъ Шунь-кунь и Е Сай-канъ, быть же главнымъ распорядителемъ изъявилъ свое согласіе японскій посланникъ, г. Хаяси. Клубъ имѣетъ уже 400 членовъ-корейцевъ и свыше 200 членовъ-японцевъ. Клубъ преслѣдуетъ цѣль содѣйствовать сближенію корейцевъ и японцевъ.

Въ Кореѣ господствуетъ настоящій японскій терроръ. Японцы привлекаютъ къ отвѣтственности всякаго рода корейцевъ, заподозрѣнныхъ въ сношеніяхъ съ русскими. Пыткамъ и казнямъ нѣтъ конца.

Сеуло-Фузанская ж. д. получила изъ Америки извѣстное количество паровозовъ, собираемыхъ на мѣстѣ подъ руководствомъ американскаго инженера.

Распредѣленіе иностранной торговли Кореи за 1903 годъ по отдѣльнымъ открытымъ портамъ видно изъ слѣдующихъ данныхъ.

	1902 г. Ввозъ.	1903 г. Ввозъ.
Чемульпо	814,470 ф. стерл.	910,355 ф. стерл.
Фузанъ	276,769 „	366,939 „
Гензанъ	191,635 „	225,693 „
Кунсанъ	10,522 „	92,947 „
Мокпо	21,515 „	45,868 „
Чиннампо	63,413 „	186,594 „
Мазампо	3,365 „	17,300 „
Сончэнъ	762 „	20,007 „

По словамъ „Hongkong Weekly Press“, усиленіе ввоза объясняется исключительно японскими приготовленіями еще въ 1903 г. къ войнѣ съ Россіей, а не, какъ утверждаютъ англійскіе консульскіе отчеты, процвѣтаніемъ корейской торговли.

Китай.

Въ пров. Цзянъ-су, Ань-хой и Хэ-нань образовалось, по словамъ „Peking and Tientsin Times“ новое секретное общество подъ названіемъ

„Канъ-бянь-хуй", или общество стальной плети. Общество это преслѣдуетъ цѣли, аналогичныя боксерскимъ. Послѣдователи общества разсѣяны по указаннымъ провинціямъ, но они быстро соединяются въ группы для совершенія всякаго рода безчинствъ.

Китайскій національный банкъ командируетъ извѣстное число молодыхъ людей въ Японію для усовершенствованія въ коммерческихъ знаніяхъ.

Маньчжурія.

Японскій посланникъ въ Пекинѣ, г. Уцида, сообщилъ китайскому правительству, что японское правительство одобряетъ назначеніе Чао Эрль-сяня вице-королемъ Маньчжуріи.

Тяньцзинское отдѣленіе Іокохамскаго Монетнаго Банка скупаетъ въ Тяньцзинѣ японскіе бумажные денежные знаки, изданные японскимъ правительствомъ для Маньчжуріи, съ вычетомъ 15%. Китайскіе банкиры покупаютъ въ Маньчжуріи русскіе рублевые билеты и продаютъ ихъ въ Шанхаѣ съ крупнымъ барышемъ.

Тибетъ.

Китайскій представитель въ Тибетѣ возбудилъ ходатайство о проведеніи самостоятельной телеграфной линіи изъ Лхассы въ Пекинъ для того, чтобы телеграммы не проходили черезъ третьи руки.

1904—05 г. № 9.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложеніе къ Извѣстіямъ Восточнаго Института

Съ 21-го по 30-е сентября.

Японія.

21-я сессія японскаго парламента откроется 25-го ноября н. ст.

Японскій императоръ назначилъ 45 новыхъ членовъ Верхней Палаты изъ числа наикрупнѣйшихъ плательщиковъ податей.

Принцъ Фусими отправился 19-го октября въ Америку, на американскомъ пароходѣ „Маньчжурія". Принцъ посѣтитъ въ Вашингтонѣ президента, вице-президента, министровъ и др., затѣмъ отправится въ С.-Луи на всемірную выставку. Оттуда принцъ посѣтитъ Филадельфію, Нью-Іоркъ, Чикаго и др. города и вернется къ концу декабря въ Токіо.

Сэру Марку Самуэль, бывшему лордъ-майору Лондона и главѣ торговаго дома Самуэль, Самуэль и Ко., пожалованъ японскимъ императоромъ орденъ Восходящаго Солнца въ знакъ благоволенія къ нему по поводу финансовой поддержки, оказанной имъ Японіи въ дѣлѣ развитія японской торговли.

Органъ барона Ито „Токіо-нициници-симбунъ" обвиняетъ графовъ Мацуката и Иноуе въ обманѣ въ связи съ дѣломъ Императорскаго Комитета для оказанія помощи пострадавшимъ отъ войны. Оба графа вслѣдствіе этого объявляютъ въ газетахъ, что они прекратили свои дружественныя отношенія къ барону Ито.

4-го октября состоялось въ Токіо открытіе съѣзда провинціальныхъ губернаторовъ, на которомъ премьеръ-министръ Кацура выразилъ надежду, что расходы по мѣстному управленію будутъ по возможности ограничены, и что народъ, не смотря ни на какую продолжительность войны охотно будетъ жертвовать на военныя надобности.

Японскій бюджетъ на 1905 годъ дойдетъ до 600 милл. енъ.

Отдѣльныя японскія министерства, за исключеніемъ министерствъ народнаго просвѣщенія, земледѣлія и торговли, въ настоящее время уже выработали проекты своихъ бюджетовъ на 1905 годъ, причемъ они опять слѣдовали принципу соблюденія наибольшей экономіи, достигшей въ общемъ государственномъ бюджетѣ прошлаго года 48 милл. енъ. На уплату % по военнымъ займамъ потребуется 20 милл. енъ. Для доставленія новыхъ военныхъ средствъ необходимы повышеніе податей и новые тяжелые налоги несмотря на то, что промышленность и торговля уже, безъ того сильно страдаютъ вслѣдствіе войны. Оба выше помянутыхъ министерства, не составившія еще до сихъ поръ проектовъ своихъ бюджетовъ, меньше всего могутъ допустить ограниченіе себя въ денежныхъ средствахъ.

Нѣсколько дней тому назадъ состоялось засѣданіе Токіоскихъ педагоговъ, на которомъ была выработана слѣдующая резолюція:

„Мы считаемъ неблагоразумнымъ, не смотря на настоящую войну, сократить расходы по народному образованію".

Принятіе резолюціи было вызвано слухами о томъ, что правительство, стараясь пополнить военный фондъ, намѣревалось предложить съѣзду губернаторовъ сократить мѣстные расходы по народному образованію до половины, съ тѣмъ чтобы освободившаяся такимъ образомъ половина денегъ поступила въ военный фондъ.

Подписка на надобности военнаго фонда дала во всей Японіи съ начала войны и до конца августа-мѣсяца 1,944,190 енъ.

Третій военный заемъ составитъ, какъ говорятъ, 80 милл. енъ и будетъ выпущенъ по курсу 92, изъ 5% годовыхъ, съ обязательствомъ погашенія черезъ 8 лѣтъ. Проектъ этого займа обсуждался въ собраніи банкировъ подъ предсѣдательствомъ управляющаго Японскимъ Банкомъ г. Мацуо и былъ одобренъ всѣми присутствовавшими.

Для частичнаго покрытія военныхъ расходовъ предположено ввести соляную монополію и пошлину на шелковыя издѣлія.

Число раненыхъ, размѣщенныхъ въ Токіо, составляетъ 13,000 чел. Во всей странѣ ихъ насчитывается свыше 60,000 чел.

Изъ Такамацу сообщаютъ, что снова было сдѣлано покушеніе на поѣздъ Санукской ж. д. Покушеніе не удалось.

Не лишена интереса слѣдующая таблица, показывающая возрастъ извѣстныхъ японскихъ генераловъ:

Маршалъ Ямагата	66 лѣтъ 2 мѣс.	
Маршалъ Ояма	61 годъ 8 „	
Генералъ графъ Нодзу	62 года 2 „	(IV армія).

Генералъ графъ Кацура	56 лѣтъ	7 мѣс.	
Генералъ баронъ Куроки	60 лѣтъ	3 „	(I армія).
„ „ Оку	57 „	7 „	(II армія).
„ „ Ноги	54 „	7 „	(III армія).
„ „ Кодама	52 „	4 „	
„ принцъ Фусими	46 „	2 „	

Если принять во вниманіе, что японцы обыкновенно не позже достиженія 50-ти-лѣтняго возраста удаляются отъ дѣлъ, то перечисленныя лица могутъ служить примѣромъ для молодой Японіи.

Бывшій японскій вице-министръ, нынѣ членъ Верхней Палаты японскаго парламента, баронъ Мацудаира, занимающій временный постъ вице-президента японскаго отдѣла на выставкѣ въ С.-Луи, недавно воспользовался, во время своего пребыванія въ Америкѣ, случаемъ, чтобы поговорить на тему о войнѣ. Замѣчательно, съ какимъ усердіемъ японцы за границей пользуются каждымъ случаемъ, чтобы поставить политику своей страны въ тотъ свѣтъ, въ которомъ они сами желаютъ, чтобы ее разсматривали. Баронъ Мацудаира достойный соперникъ барона Суемацу, откомандированнаго послѣ начала войны съ особымъ порученіемъ со стороны японскаго правительства въ Лондонъ, а именно съ порученіемъ завладѣть англійской прессой. Баронъ Мацудаира выразился слѣдующимъ образомъ: „Истинной причиной настоящей войны является стремленіе Японіи ввести на Востокѣ, въ Маньчжуріи и въ самомъ Китаѣ западную цивилизацію. Благородная миссія Японіи—содѣйствовать Западу и Востоку. Японія не имѣла никакого повода ожидать со стороны Россіи противодѣйствія этому своему стремленію. Но Россія все усиливала свои войска въ Маньчжуріи вмѣсто того, чтобы ихъ уменьшить. Японія надѣялась открыть для иностранной торговли Дальній и Мукденъ, иностранцы должны были занять равное положеніе съ туземцами, но Россія этого не хотѣла. Что послѣ этого произошло, извѣстно. Россія, тотчасъ послѣ послѣдней войны укрѣпила Портъ-Артуръ и сдѣлала изъ него военную базу. Она исключила иностранныя суда отъ безпрепятственнаго сообщенія, исключивъ такимъ образомъ и иностранную торговлю. Позднѣе послѣдовало и превращеніе Харбина въ военную базу. Что въ концѣ концовъ непосредственнымъ образомъ повело къ войнѣ, міру извѣстно.

По всей вѣроятности, паденіе Портъ-Артура не окончитъ войны. Оно еще не осуществитъ цѣли войны, заключающейся въ низверженіи въ прахъ Россіи. Когда русскихъ отбросятъ до Харбина, они убѣдятся въ своихъ ошибкахъ. Они вернулись къ той тактикѣ, которой они держались во времена Наполеона въ Москвѣ: бѣжать и затѣмъ нападать на противника изъ засады. Но японцы знаютъ эти штуки и не дадутъ себя поймать.

Когда Японія выиграетъ войну, она съ Маньчжуріей не такъ поступитъ, какъ Россія. Существуетъ много предположеній насчетъ этого, но,

по всей вѣроятности, Японія не сдѣлаетъ изъ Маньчжуріи японскаго владѣнія, а распорядится ею согласно своей первоначальной идеѣ.

Военные расходы покрываются регулярнымъ обложеніемъ; съ начала борьбы они дошли до 60 милл. енъ. Народъ этого не чувствуетъ, такъ какъ онъ спокойно даетъ свою матеріальную поддержку и также и вслѣдствіе займа въ 500 милл. енъ, который Японія намѣрена заключить въ Нью-Іоркѣ и Лондонѣ. Этого, вѣроятно, будетъ достаточно для военныхъ расходовъ до конца войны.

Духъ Японіи составляетъ ея величіе. Когда Японія побѣдитъ, она будетъ прислушиваться при заключеніи мира къ совѣтамъ обѣихъ наиболѣе передовыхъ націй міра: Англіи, съ которой она состоитъ въ союзныхъ отношеніяхъ, и Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, съ которыми ее связываетъ тѣсная симпатія. Но она не будетъ принимать совѣты своихъ друзей, какъ безпомощное дитя, но какъ другъ. Побѣда Японіи въ значительной мѣрѣ содѣйствуетъ американской торговлѣ на Востокѣ. Японская выставка въ С. Луи способствовала во многихъ отношеніяхъ сближенію Японіи и Америки. Американцы признали художественную и коммерческую цѣнность японскихъ издѣлій. Президентъ Францисъ объявилъ, что Японія не смотря на великую войну устроила такую выставку, какъ будто у нея не было другого дѣла.

Возникали недоразумѣнія. Думали, что проживающіе въ Японіи иностранцы настроены враждебно противъ Японіи. Но это чувство ограничилось нѣсколькими военными корреспондентами, которыхъ не пускали на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій, какъ они того желали. Нѣкоторые слишкомъ усердствовали; причины, извѣстныя военному министерству, требовали этихъ ограниченій; но въ общемъ обходились съ ними съ изысканной вѣжливостью".

Такъ говорилъ Мацуданра. Но вѣрилъ-ли онъ самъ въ то, что онъ говорилъ?

Если Японія такъ воодушевляется изъ-за западной цивилизаціи, что она никакъ не можетъ дождаться того времени, когда возможно будетъ ввести ее въ Маньчжуріи и Китаѣ, почему же она сперва не старается еще о нѣкоторомъ введеніи европейской цивилизаціи у себя дома? Тамъ ее ожидаетъ широкое поле дѣятельности. И если Японія такъ усердно желаетъ открыть Мукденъ и Дальній для всѣхъ націй,—совѣтуется, впрочемъ, сравнить то мѣсто въ рѣчи барона Мацудаира, въ которомъ онъ говоритъ, что послѣ заключенія мира Японія, по всей вѣроятности, не присвоитъ себѣ Маньчжуріи,—почему же она тогда не проявляетъ теперь этого великодушія въ Кореѣ, которую она фактически поставила подъ свое покровительство и изъ которой она старается удалить всякое чужое вліяніе? Да кромѣ того развѣ этотъ японскій государственный дѣятель не чувствуетъ всей комики того, что именно Японія выступаетъ въ роли борца за свободную торговлю и сообщеніе, именно Японія, которую только со-

рокъ лѣтъ тому назадъ американскими пушками принудили отчасти открыть страну и часть своихъ портовъ?

Нѣтъ, съ тѣхъ поръ, какъ русскіе взяли Портъ-Артуръ, Японія рѣшила, что должна вести нойну, чтобы ихъ прогнать оттуда. Впродолженіи десяти лѣтъ Японія занималась ничѣмъ инымъ, какъ вооруженіями, упустила все остальное изъ виду, даже прекрасный случай взять Филиппинскіе острова, и только вооружалась противъ Россіи. Съ подавленной яростью, задыхаясь, скрежеча зубами, но молча, вся нація знала только одну цѣль —Портъ-Артуръ. Война не имѣетъ ничего общаго съ цивилизаціей Маньчжуріи и Китая; это—война престижа и славы. Отъ этого ни одинъ элегантный ораторъ ничего не сбавитъ.

Пускаться въ разсужденія относительно пророчествъ о будущемъ, а также и относисельно нѣсколько туманныхъ финансовыхъ сообщеній этой рѣчи (послѣднія, быть можетъ, неправильно переданы) не стоитъ труда. Что Японія сдѣлаетъ съ Маньчжуріей, рѣшать этотъ вопросъ настанетъ время, когда Маньчжурія будетъ у нея. Пока единственной цѣлью ораторскихъ упражненій барона Мацудаира является совершенно иная, и притомъ весьма ясно выраженная: деньги. (Ostasiat. Lloyd, 7. Okt.)

Вице-президентъ японскаго комитета выставки въ С. Луи, баронъ Мацудаира, вернулся изъ Америки въ Японію и познакомилъ въ гостинницѣ Сейіокенъ въ Токіо представителей прессы съ положеніемъ японскихъ дѣлъ на выставкѣ. Въ началѣ своей рѣчи баронъ привѣтствовалъ Японію съ тѣмъ громаднымъ успѣхомъ, который она имѣла на выставкѣ. Участіе, которое Японія приняла въ выставкѣ, убѣдило не только самого оратора, но и весь міръ въ промышленномъ прогрессѣ Японіи и въ громадной энергіи ея народа. Если бы японская выставка вышла жиденькой и недостойной, то ему вездѣ по пути не пришлось бы наблюдать такого радостнаго и полнаго удивленія по адресу Японіи пріема. Баронъ сказалъ, что онъ поэтому гордится своей родиной и своими соотечественниками.

Японскій павильонъ народнаго образованія былъ сюрпризомъ для иностранцевъ, которые объявили, что, ввиду большихъ культурныхъ успѣховъ Японіи, побѣда ея надъ Россіей весьма понятна. Если побѣда надъ Россіей возвысила Японію до положенія одной изъ самыхъ великихъ державъ міра, то участіе въ выставкѣ въ С. Луи, съ ея международнымъ конгрессомъ ученыхъ и юристовъ, въ работахъ котораго приняли участіе и три японскихъ доктора наукъ, подтвердило право Японіи на титулъ руководителя цивилизаціей. Это одинъ изъ величайшихъ успѣховъ, когда-либо достигнутыхъ народомъ.

Японскій садъ былъ однимъ изъ ключей выставки. Комитетъ сперва намѣревался построить миніатюрную модель Нагойскаго замка за 150,000 енъ, но впослѣдствіи отказался отъ этого плана и построилъ взамѣнъ этого японскій садъ, величиной въ 5,000 цубо (1 цубо=3,3 кв. метра).

-Если бы Японія исполнила первоначальный проектъ, то она выступила бы наравнѣ съ спеціальными постройками западныхъ націй въ роли довольно бѣднаго соперника. Садъ же оказался внѣ конкурренціи и служилъ предметомъ великаго одобренія всѣхъ посѣтителей выставки.

Баронъ Мацудаира описалъ свое путешествіе по Техасу, гдѣ вездѣ японцевъ радостно принимали. Конституція Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, сказалъ баронъ, запрещаетъ натурализацію эмигрантовъ монгольской расы. Техасскій народъ, однако, оспариваетъ положеніе, чтобы японцы были монгольскаго происхожденія, и поэтому принимаетъ японцевъ въ число своихъ гражданъ. Бывшій членъ японскаго парламента Сайбара, въ настоящее время владѣлецъ 195 акровъ земли въ Техасѣ, пользуется правомъ активнаго участія въ выборахъ президента Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Въ случаѣ, если бъ у него оказался сынъ, рожденный въ Америкѣ, прибавилъ баронъ, то сынъ этотъ могъ бы сдѣлаться президентомъ въ Вашингтонѣ.

„Berliner Aktionaer“ пишетъ о японскихъ заказахъ въ Германіи, что честное соблюденіе платежныхъ обязательствъ со стороны японскихъ заказчиковъ съ начала войны не только упрочило довѣріе къ Японіи, но повело также и отчасти къ возстановленію прежнихъ условій, заключавшихся въ уплатѣ за товаръ черезъ 60 дней послѣ полученія его и черезъ 30 дней для нѣкоторыхъ товаровъ, дающихъ мелкіе барыши. Наплывъ заказовъ все усиливается. На первой очереди стоятъ желѣзо, сталь, стекло, дерево и бумага. Громадность заказовъ бумаги небывалая и не поддается никакому описанію. Всѣ гамбургскіе экспортеры, торгующіе съ Японіей, довольны. Въ желѣзодѣлательныхъ и машиностроительныхъ районахъ Германіи имѣются новые значительные заказы японскаго правительства.

Внѣшняя торговля Японіи превышаетъ за первые 8 мѣсяцевъ настоящаго года сумму соотвѣтствующихъ мѣсяцевъ минувшаго года на 20 мил. енъ. Ввозъ за это время превышаетъ, какъ и въ прошломъ году, вывозъ на 45 мил. енъ. Возросъ вывозъ шелковыхъ издѣлій всѣхъ родовъ, вывозъ спичекъ, зонтиковъ и папиросъ, а равно и соломенныхъ плетеныхъ издѣлій и риса; уменьшился вывозъ угля (на 3 мил.) и мѣди (на 2½ мил.). Ростъ вывоза, составляющаго всего 189 мил. енъ, превышаетъ весь вывозъ прошлаго года на 10 мил. Возросъ ввозъ шерсти (почти на 4 мил.), машинъ и пароходовъ (на 6 мил.), сахара (на 1 мил.) и керосина (на 6 мил.), а равно и предметовъ, входящихъ въ рубрику смѣси (на 15 мил.), подъ каковыми, должно быть, понимаются, на первомъ мѣстѣ, военныя принадлежности и т. п. Уменьшился ввозъ хлопка (на 5 мил.), рельсовъ, сушенаго индиго (на 2 мил.), шерстяныхъ матерій, ширтинга и коленкора (на 4 мил.), риса (на 4 мил.), бобовъ, гороха и жмыховъ (на 5 мил.). Весь ввозъ составлялъ 234 мил. енъ противъ 225 мил. за первые 8 мѣсяцевъ минувшаго года. Къ этому слѣдуетъ еще прибавить вывозъ 28 мил. енъ золотой монеты и 1 мил. серебряной, при ввозѣ 20 мил. енъ,

преимущественно, серебромъ. Въ 1903 году ввозъ благородныхъ металловъ превысилъ вывозъ на 17,5 мил. енъ, между тѣмъ какъ въ настоящемъ году вывозъ, вслѣдствіе войны, превышаетъ ввозъ на 69 милл. енъ.

Асахи-симбунъ сообщаетъ, что японскіе опыты съ китайскимъ хлопкомъ оказались успѣшными. Еще 17 лѣтъ тому назадъ въ Японію не ввозился ни одинъ тюкъ китайскаго хлопка для ткацкихъ цѣлей, въ настоящее же время пропорція ввоза китайскаго хлопка къ ввозу индійскаго выражается цифрами 50 : 90. Такъ какъ качество китайскаго и индійскаго хлопка одинаково, то выгода полученія хлопка изъ Китая очевидна, и газета думаетъ, что въ будущемъ начнется оживленіе въ вывозѣ китайскаго хлопка.

Вывозъ японской мѣди черезъ Осака значительно увеличился, между тѣмъ какъ вывозъ мѣди черезъ Кобе и Іокохаму нѣсколько сократился. Изъ сравненія цифръ этого экспорта за періодъ мѣсяцевъ январь-августъ настоящаго и минувшаго годовъ получается слѣдующая картина:

	1904 г.	1903 г.
	Ены.	Ены.
Осака	1,408,145	561,746
Кобе	3,032,761	5,323,693
Іокохама	3,594,697	4,510,721

Какъ сообщаютъ, Осака получила большіе заказы изъ Китая для надобностей чеканки размѣнной монеты. Въ прежнее время Осака вывозила значительное количество черезъ Кобе, въ настоящее же время вывозъ ведется непосредственно.

Не смотря на войну шелковая торговля идетъ весьма успѣшно. До начала октября было въ этомъ году вывезено шелка на 54 милл. енъ слишкомъ, что близко къ общей суммѣ шелковаго экспорта за весь 1903 годъ (60,911,615 енъ). Полагаютъ, что экспортъ шелка за весь 1904 годъ превыситъ 70 милл. енъ.

Оборотъ шелковыхъ издѣлокъ за сентябрь-мѣсяцъ на Іокохамскомъ рынкѣ выражается въ слѣдующихъ цифрахъ: въ началѣ мѣсяца въ складахъ было 11,296 тюковъ, къ которымъ прибавилось затѣмъ 25,726 тюковъ. Изъ этого общаго количества было продано иностраннымъ фирмамъ 15,824 тюка, вывезено японскими фирмами 7,574 тюка, отправлено обратно фабрикантамъ 342 тюка. Остались въ складахъ не помѣщенными 13,264 тюка.

Шелкоторговцы созвали 29-го сентября общее совѣщаніе въ Іокохама, на которомъ было рѣшено: 1) отыскать новые рынки, 2) основать образцовыя красильныя заведенія, 3) ходатайствовать о правительственной субсидіи для экспорта и 4) пригласить г. Гихей Хирага въ качествѣ совѣтника союза шелкоторговцевъ.

Въ ввозѣ шелка въ Америку Японія занимаетъ первое мѣсто: изъ общаго ввоза 87,615 тюковъ на долю Японіи пришлось 49,455 тюковъ.

Развитіе этого ввоза видно изъ слѣдующей таблицы, (количество показано въ тюкахъ):

	1899—00 г.	1900—01 г.	1901—02 г.	1902—03 г.	1903—04 г.
Китай	16,458	9,799	16,025	12,918	14,691
Кантонъ	11,552	6,482	9,198	12,327	12,051
Японія	33,736	33,548	44,340	48,044	49,455
Европа	10,801	9,642	14,349	16,742	11,418
	72,447	59,471	83,912	90,031	87,615

Въ рубрику Европы включена и Малая Азія. Кантонскій шелкъ выдѣленъ изъ китайскаго, потомучто онъ, какъ извѣстно всѣмъ спеціалистамъ, служитъ особымъ цѣлямъ. Вышеприведенныя цифры заимствованы изъ „Bulletin des soies". Такимъ образомъ оказывается, что участіе японскаго шелковаго импорта въ Америку составляетъ 50% всего ввоза шелка. Европа является лишь незначительнымъ покупателемъ Японіи.

Съ увеличеніемъ потребностей въ Америкѣ и Европѣ увеличиваются и всѣ экспортныя дѣла. Японія въ нихъ участвуетъ, и японцы имѣютъ своихъ представителей и импортеровъ за границей. Японское правительство съ успѣхомъ заботится объ увеличеніи производства шелка-сырца, этого крупнѣйшаго предмета вывоза. Такимъ образомъ ростъ японской конкурренціи выходитъ изъ всякой пропорціи.

Американская шелковая ассоціація (Silk Association of America) въ Нью-Іоркѣ обнародовала 31-го августа 1903 г. и 1904 г. нижеслѣдующія таблицы:

Японская конкурренція въ экспортѣ по сравненію съ экспортомъ иностранныхъ фирмъ.

Отправка шелка-сырца изъ Іокохамы въ Соединенные Штаты.

Періодъ времени съ 1-го іюля по 20-е іюня.

Сезонъ 1903—1904 г.

19 иностранныхъ экспортныхъ фирмъ отправило 30,000 тюковъ, т. е. 60,1%
4 японскихъ экспортныхъ фирмы отправило 19,915 тюк., т. е. 30,9%

Сезонъ 1902—1903 г.

18 иностранныхъ экспортн. фирм. отправило 27,537 тюк., т. е. 56,8%
4 японскихъ „ „ „ 20,924 „ , т. е. 43,2%

Сезонъ 1901—1902 г.

17 иностранныхъ экспортн. фирм. отправило 28,068 тюковъ, т. е. 63,1%
4 японскихъ „ „ „ 16,446 „ т. е. 36,9%

Сезонъ 1900—1901 г.

16 иностранныхъ экспортн. фирм. отправило 20,432 тюк., т. е. 58,1%
4 японскихъ „ „ „ 14,716 „ , т. е. 41,9%

Сезонъ 1899—1902 г.

14 иностранныхъ экспортн. фирм. отправило 18,029 тюк., т. е. 51,7%
3 японскихъ „ „ „ 16,793 „ , т. е. 48,3%

Отправка шелка-сырца изъ Іокохамы въ Европу.
Періодъ времени съ 1-го Іюля по 30-е Іюня.

Сезонъ 1903—1904 г.

20 иностранныхъ экспортн. фирм.	отправило	24,007	тюковъ,	т. е.	97,5%
3 японскихъ	„ „ „	608	„	т. е.	2,5%

Сезонъ 1902—1903 г.

16 иностранныхъ экспортн. фирм.	отправило	26,936	тюковъ,	т. е.	95,4%
3 японскихъ	„ „ „	1,303	„	т. е.	4,6%

Сезонъ 1901—1902 г.

17 иностранныхъ экспортн. фирм.	отправило	26,060	тюковъ,	т. е.	95,7%
4 японскихъ	„ „ „	1,160	„	т. е.	4,3%

Сезонъ 1900—1901 г.

19 иностранныхъ экспортн. фирм.	отправило	30,643	тюк.,	т. е.	97,7%
3 японскихъ	„ „ „	723	„	т. е.	2,3%

Сезонъ 1899—1900 г.

19 иностранныхъ экспортн. фирм.	отправило	20,653	тюк.,	т. е.	96,7%
3 японскихъ	„ „ „	715	„	т. е.	3,3%

Приведенныя числа ясно доказываютъ, что европейцы мало страдаютъ отъ японской конкурренціи, но что за то американцы страдаютъ отъ нея въ значительной мѣрѣ. Говорятъ, что японцы получаютъ отъ своего правительства экспортныя преміи и субсидіи. Такъ, въ появившемся въ 1897 году въ „Neue Zuericher Zeitung" отчетѣ говорится:

„Какъ извѣстно, японскія шелковыя фирмы уже давно стремятся къ тому, чтобы при помощи правительственныхъ средствъ присвоить себѣ, насколько возможно, весь шелковый экспортъ. Соотвѣтственно этому замѣчается и постоянный ростъ шелковыхъ отправокъ японскихъ фирмъ: за періодъ времени 5 сезоновъ 1899-90—1893-94 г.г. японскія отправки составляли всего лишь 9% всего экспорта, между тѣмъ какъ онѣ за одинъ сезонъ 1893—94 г.г. достигли уже 12%, за сезонъ же 1894—95 г.г. свыше 13%".

Этотъ законъ, насколько извѣстно, въ настоящее время упраздненъ. Но тотъ, кто видѣлъ послѣднія отправки шелка-сырца на „Маньчжуріи" и „Чайна", въ которыхъ каждый разъ участвовало 3 японскихъ фирмы съ 60% всего груза шелка-сырца, невольно спроситъ себя, чѣмъ это объяснить, что японцамъ удалось до такой степени опередить старѣйшія фирмы. Указанныя отправки относятся къ числу самыхъ крупныхъ, бывшихъ до сихъ поръ, отправокъ.

Съ начала войны судостроительство въ Японіи почти совершенно прекратилось. Только за послѣднее время верфи Мицу-биси въ Нагасаки получили новые заказы. Къ этимъ заказамъ относится ремонтъ парохода „Тоса-мару", принадлежащаго обществу Ниппонъ-юсенъ-кайся, и постройка новаго парохода „Танга-мару", въ 6.000 тоннъ, для того же общества. Саньіоское желѣзнодорожное общество заказало два парома для линіи Баканъ-Фузанъ. Пріемъ построеннаго для общества Мицуи-буссанъ-кайся новаго парохода „Ціохакусанъ-мару" состоится въ ближайшемъ будущемъ.

Английская инженерная газета „Engineering" занимается вопросомъ о томъ, окажется ли Японія въ будущемъ въ состояніи строить свои собственные пароходы. Газета приводитъ весьма интересныя данныя о стоимости построенныхъ въ Японіи пароходовъ и объ отношеніи стоимости матеріала къ стоимости рабочей силы.

Какъ примѣръ приводится построенный въ 1897 г. въ Японіи пароходъ „Акаси". Пароходъ обошелся приблизительно въ 1,190,000 енъ, изъ которыхъ 800,000 енъ пошло на долю матеріала и 390,000 енъ въ плату рабочимъ; средняя поденная плата составляла тогда 43,1 сена. Такимъ образомъ стоимость матеріала составляетъ 67% всей стоимости парохода. Съ того времени заработная плата въ среднемъ повысилась до 62 сенъ за день, такъ что, если принять, что стоимость матеріала осталась приблизительно той же, какъ 7 лѣтъ тому назадъ, стоимость постройки корабля въ родѣ „Акаси" въ настоящее время обошлась бы на 16% дороже, чѣмъ тогда. Въ этомъ случаѣ стоимость матеріала поглотила бы только 58% общей стоимости. Въ европейскихъ странахъ получается совершенно иное соотношеніе. Такъ, напримѣръ, въ Англіи матеріалъ для обыкновенныхъ пароходовъ поглощаетъ 45% общей стоимости, между тѣмъ какъ 55% идетъ на долю труда. При броненосныхъ крейсерахъ стоимость матеріала составляетъ обыкновенно около 69% общей стоимости. Обыкновенный пароходъ въ 3—6000 тоннъ, возможно, по вычисленіямъ адмирала Sa-Sow, въ Англіи на 15% дешевле строить, чѣмъ въ Японіи. Какъ дѣло обстоитъ съ броненосными крейсерами, трудно опредѣлить, такъ какъ у японцевъ въ этомъ отношеніи слишкомъ мало опыта. При всемъ томъ адміралъ не думаетъ, чтобы Японія была въ состояніи строить броненосные крейсера дешевле, пока она вынуждена покупать заграницей броню. При постройкѣ „Акаси" пошло много иностраннаго матеріала, а именно 71% всей стоимости матеріала, такъ что всего $47^1/_2$% всей стоимости парохода ушли за границу. Такъ какъ Японія обязана покупать кораблестроительные матеріалы по большей части за границей, то можно сказать, что приблизительно половина стоимости, потрачиваемой въ собственной странѣ на постройку новыхъ судовъ, идетъ за границу. Даже и въ томъ случаѣ, если стальная промышленность въ Японіи сдѣлаетъ большіе успѣхи, при постройкѣ кораблей, въ родѣ „Акаси", приблизительно 28% стоимости матеріала уйдетъ въ пользу иностранныхъ государствъ. Можно съ увѣренностью расчитывать на то, что въ недалекомъ будущемъ правительственные стальные заводы въ Явата (или Вакамацу) отчасти будутъ въ состояніи удовлетворять спросу японскихъ кораблестроительныхъ верфей, и что страна, больше чѣмъ до сихъ поръ, въ будущемъ будетъ заботиться о томъ, чтобы самой производить всѣ необходимые кораблестроительные матеріалы.

Корея.

Японскій министръ путей сообщенія г. Оура прибылъ въ Сеулъ и

былъ принятъ корейскимъ императоромъ вмѣстѣ съ г. Мегата, новымъ финансовымъ совѣтникомъ корейскаго правительства.

Вновь назначенный совѣтникъ при корейскомъ министерствѣ иностранныхъ дѣлъ г. Stevens, выѣхалъ въ Вашингтонъ 26-го сентября н. ст. Передъ отъѣздомъ онъ былъ принятъ Рузвельтомъ.

Сообщаютъ изъ Кореи, что японское посольство въ Сеулѣ въ скоромъ времени покинетъ страну, чтобы такимъ обрзэомъ дать японскимъ военнымъ властямъ полную возможность хозяйничать въ странѣ по своему усмотрѣнію.

Армейская реформа въ Кореѣ уже утверждена императоромъ. Генералъ-маiоръ Чо И-iонъ. подписавшiйся на японско-корейскомъ соглашенiи, назначается адъютантомъ императора и начальникомъ Главнаго Штаба. Учреждается постъ начальника военно-учебныхъ заведенiй. Вводятся ружья японскаго образца системы 30-го года правленiя Мейдзи (1897 г.).

Японцы въ Кореѣ приступили къ постройкѣ легкой желѣзной дороги отъ Мазампо до Самъ-нанъ-чжина въ пров. Кэнъ-санъ-до. Въ дальнѣйшемъ предположено продлить эту линiю до бухты Чинъ-хай.

Антирусское общество Тайро-досикай засѣдало 28-го сентября въ Токiо. При этомъ случаѣ г. Камiя предложилъ добиться выраженiя общественнаго мнѣнiя по вопросу японской политики въ Кореѣ. Такъ какъ, однако, на лицо было не больше 12 членовъ, то никакого рѣшенiя нельзя было принять.

Въ Сеулѣ свирѣпствуетъ въ настоящее время сильная скарлатинная эпидемiя. По свѣдѣнiямъ изъ Чемульпо, этой болѣзнью заболѣлъ наслѣдникъ корейскаго престола.

Korea Daily News пишетъ по поводу корейской концессiи японца Нагамори слѣдующее:

„Имѣются еще нѣкоторыя надежды, что проектъ Нагамори еще не окончательно подписанъ, и если это такъ, то намъ хотѣлось бы указать на одинъ—два пункта этого дѣла, которые въ состоянiи заставить Корею задуматься прежде, чѣмъ отказаться отъ своихъ естественныхъ правъ.

Первымъ долгомъ слѣдуетъ замѣтить, что г. Нагамори есть чиновникъ японскаго министерства финансовъ, и исполненiе представленнаго имъ проекта, если проектъ въ дѣйствительности имѣетъ въ виду, какъ то указывается, разработку, развитiе и колонизацiю Кореи, никогда не будетъ входить въ кругъ его обязанностей. Если бы этотъ проектъ не имѣлъ извѣстнаго финансоваго значенiя, то въ немъ не принималъ бы такаго горячаго участiя такой видный чиновникъ японскаго министерства финансовъ.

Другой пунктъ, достойный вниманія, представляетъ собою чрезвычайная торопливость, выказанная японцами въ отношеніи подписанія проекта. Пока война не кончится, Японіи будетъ некогда обращать вниманіе на промышленные и земледѣльческіе проекты для Кореи, и поэтому мы причины для нетерпѣливости Японіи должны искать въ другомъ мѣстѣ.

Намъ представляется, что Японія нуждается въ какомъ-нибудь осязательномъ обезпеченіи для того, чтобы достать денегъ для продолженія войны. Если бы проектъ г. Нагамори былъ утвержденъ, то это соглашеніе представляло бы собою великолѣпное обезпеченіе для иностраннаго займа, и документъ этотъ, по всей вѣроятности, въ скоромъ времени очутился бы въ рукахъ какого-нибудь иностраннаго капиталиста. Однимъ изъ основаній для такого толкованія дѣла служитъ то, что г. Нагамори, раньше выработки настоящаго проекта занимался вопросомъ о пріобрѣтеніи табачной, винной и соляной монополіи въ Кореѣ.

Поэтому, если только уже не поздно, рекомендуемъ Кореѣ относиться съ осторожностью къ этому дѣлу. Мы, конечно, не въ состояніи доказать, но мы твердо убѣждены, что Японія нуждается въ Кореѣ просто, какъ въ недвижимомъ имуществѣ, и что въ тотъ же моментъ, какъ г. Нагамори получитъ свою концессію, она будетъ заложена. Во всякомъ случаѣ, для надлежащаго объясненія торопливости Японіи и тѣхъ мѣръ, къ которымъ она прибѣгаетъ, чтобы получить императорскую санкцію для этого проекта, нѣтъ другаго исхода. Къ сожалѣнію, мнѣніе наше относительно всѣхъ относящихся сюда японскихъ манипуляцій слишкомъ рѣзко, чтобы его опубликовать."

Китай.

Сто китайскихъ студентовъ, собранныхъ со всѣхъ концовъ имперіи, выѣхали 26-го сентября н. ст. изъ Пекина въ Токіо, для поступленія въ Токійскій кадетскій корпусъ.

Тянь-цзинскіе евреи купили новый участокъ для синагоги и кладбища.

Китайскія власти устраиваютъ въ Кантонѣ телефонную сѣть.

Японское министрство путей сообщенія объявляетъ о состоявшемся открытіи японской почтовой конторы въ Сватоу. Тарифъ для почты, идущей изъ Сватоу въ Японію и обратно, равенъ японскому внутренному тарифу. Вмѣстѣ съ этимъ сообщаютъ, что японское правительство намѣревается открыть почтовыя конторы и въ другихъ городахъ Южнаго Китая.

Въ Цзинтоу обоснована ежедневная газета на нѣмецкомъ языкѣ подъ названіемъ „Tsingtauer Neueste Nachrichten" и подъ редакціей г. Г. Фонъ-Кропффъ.

Новая параходная линія Java-China-Japan Line, существующая при субсидіи Голландскаго правительства, открыла правильные рейсы черезъ Макассаръ, Соерабая, Самарангъ и Батавію въ Гонконгъ, Шанхай, Модзи, Кобе, Іокохаму и Амой.

Въ Токіо получено сообщеніе, что русскій посланникъ въ Пекинѣ, Лессаръ, намѣревается, по прикзанію своего правительсва, продать Китаю маньчжурскую желѣзную дорогу. Говорятъ, что уже начались переговоры между посланникомъ и однимъ китайскимъ синдикатомъ.

Тибетъ.

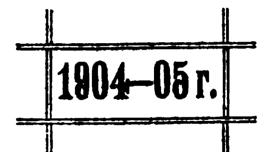
Ostasiatissher Lloyd (7 Oktober) пишетъ подъ заглавіемъ „Неподписанный договоръ въ Хлассѣ" слѣдующее: „Въ теченіе цѣлыхъ нѣдель весь міръ находился подъ впечатлѣніемъ, что англійское правительство дѣйствительно достигло того, чего оно домогалось своей экспедиціей въ тибетскую столицу. Англійскія телеграфныя агентства и англійсіе газетные корреспонденты самымъ рѣшительнымъ образомъ, не встрѣчая никакого противорѣчія, утверждали, что въ Хлассѣ между полковникомъ Іонгхэзбандомъ и китайскимъ амбанемъ заключенъ договоръ, и даже сообщали условія договора. Теперь вдругъ дѣлается извѣстнымъ, что этотъ договоръ никогда вообще не состоялся. Состоящая подъ начальствомъ генерала Макдональда англійская экспедиція уже оставила Хлассу, не взявъ съ собою договора, вызвавшаго уже, впрочемъ, съ различныхъ сторонъ протесты. Дальше Рейтеръ сообщаетъ, что экспедиція уже перешла на обратномъ своемъ пути расположенный на востокъ отъ Гяндзы перевалъ Карола. Замѣчаніе Рейтера, что амбань не подписалъ договора только за неимѣніемъ надлежащихъ полномочій, не соотвѣтствуетъ дѣйствительности. Амбань, правда, не подписалъ договора, но отнюдь не потому, чтобы у него не было достаточныхъ полномочій, но потому, что онъ получилъ изъ Пекина самыя рѣшительныя инструкціи не подписать договора.

Всѣ признаки указываютъ на то, что въ Пекинѣ были склонны придти съ Великобританіей къ дружественному соглашенію по пограничнымъ недоразумѣніямъ, а также и заключить торговый договоръ относительно Тибета. Недружелюбное отношеніе къ этому дѣлу со стороны Далай-ламы и тибетскаго правительства было поэтому китайскому правительству по крайней мѣрѣ не по душѣ. Это обстоятельство служитъ и объясненіемъ тому, почему китайское правительство сразу согласилось на предложеніе амбаня о низложеніи Далай-ламы, исчезнувшаго еще до прибытія англійской экспедиціи изъ своей резиденціи Пота-ла и уклонившагося такимъ образомъ отъ веденія непосредственныхъ переговоровъ съ полковникомъ Іонгхэзбандомъ. Вмѣстѣ съ этимъ въ Пекинѣ, однако, отнюдь не было намѣренія содѣйствовать такимъ образомъ заключенію договора, какъ то требовалъ отъ амбаня англійскій представитель. Даже нарочитое призна-

ніе Англіей китайскаго суверенитета, въ Тибетѣ не было въ состояніи переубѣдить китайское министерство иностранныхъ дѣлъ относительно тѣхъ опасностей, которыя означенный договоръ можетъ принести въ будущемъ. Повидимому, волненіе по поводу этого предложенія Англіи было велико и внѣ китайскаго министерства иностранныхъ дѣлъ; сообщаютъ, что въ особенности У Динъ-фанъ серьезно предостерегалъ правительство не отказываться въ отношеніи Тибета отъ такихъ крупныхъ правъ, какъ то требовала Англія. Во всякомъ случаѣ, китайское министерство иностранныхъ дѣлъ предложило амбаню отказатсья отъ подписанія договора и рѣшило одновременно съ этимъ командировать въ качествѣ спеціальнаго уполномоченнаго правительства въ Тибетъ Тяньцзинскаго солянаго даотая Танъ Шао-и. Послѣднему пожаловали по этому случаю титулъ фу-дутуна, благодаря чему онъ приблизился къ положенію генралъ-губернатора и сталъ выше амбаня.

Послѣ этого положеніе дѣлъ не совсѣмъ ясно. Прежде всего неизвѣстно, въ какія обязательства по отношенію къ британскимъ правителямъ уже вступилъ амбань, и какія спеціальныя порученія даны Танъ Шао-и. Во всякомъ случаѣ представляется весьма занимательнымъ то обстоятельство, что въ тотъ моментъ, въ который стали извѣстны помянутые выше, рѣзко противорѣчащіе прежнимъ сообщеніямъ, факты, Рейтеръ распространяетъ извѣстіе о томъ, что колоніальное министерство въ Лондонѣ объявило, что договоръ нуждается въ ратификаціи индійскаго вице-короля, и что въ немъ кромѣ того, нѣкоторые пункты еще не окончател но выяснены.

Такимъ образмъ, англійская экспедиція, боровшаяся съ самаго начала съ громадными и неожиданными препятствіями всякаго рода, для того чтобы только добраться до Хласы, оказалась вынужденной покинуть этотъ городъ, не достигнувъ своей собственной цѣли. Безъ сомнѣнія, наступившая тѣмъ временемъ зима сдѣлала это отступленіе неизбѣжнымъ. Посреди лѣта, въ Іюлѣ-мѣсяцѣ, было уже весьма затруднительно для англійскихъ войскъ перейти черезъ перевалъ Каро-ла, расположенный между льдяными глетчерами на высотѣ почти 17,000 футовъ, по дорогѣ изъ Гяндзы въ Хлассу. На обратномъ пути въ сентябрѣ эти трудности чрезвычайно увеличились; войска сильно страдали отъ страшнаго холода и терпѣли крайнія лишенія. Черезъ нѣсколько недѣль обратный путь оказался бы вообще невозможнымъ. Въ настоящее веия трудно сказать, насколько виновато въ незаключеніи договора это, какъ видно, не совсѣмъ добровольное отступленіе англичанъ. Пока, однако, слѣдуетъ считаться съ тѣмъ обстоятельствомъ, что полковникъ Іонгхэзбандъ вернется въ Индію безъ подписанныхъ привилегій, и что Тибетскій міръ еще не отданъ англичанамъ.



№ 10.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложенiе
къ
Извѣстiямъ Восточнаго Института

Съ 1-го по 10-е октября.

Китай.

Китай присоединился къ Женевской Конвенцiи отъ 22-го августа 1864 года.

Китайская вдовствующая императрица поручила китайскимъ генеральнымъ консуламъ въ Берлинѣ, Парижѣ и Вашингтонѣ прiискать для ея племянниковъ подходящую гувернантку. Генеральные консула представили императрицѣ списокъ съ именами 22 кандидатокъ. Выборъ императрицы палъ на одну молодую англичанку.

Японское правительство пожаловало сэру Роберту Харту и Чжанъ Чжи-дуну орденъ Восходящаго Солнца 1-й степени за ихъ заслуги при пересмотрѣ коммерческаго договора между Китаемъ и Японiей.

Въ Пекинѣ находится въ настоящее время мексиканскiй посланникъ въ Токiо, г. Лера, гдѣ онъ принимаетъ необходимые шаги для установленiя дипломатическихъ сношенiй между Китаемъ и Мексикой. Послѣ врученiя черезъ нѣсколько дней вѣрительныхъ грамотъ г. Лера вернется снова въ Японiю, въ качествѣ же замѣстителя его останется въ Пекинѣ г. Вольгеймъ, бывшiй раньше мексиканскимъ дипломатическимъ повѣреннымъ въ Токiо.

Сообщаютъ, что на постъ директора новаго китайскаго государственнаго банка, учреждаемаго при министерствѣ финансовъ, предположено назначить У Динъ-фана.

Въ серединѣ сентября с.г. въ Сватоу открыто японское консульство. Временное завѣдыванiе дѣлами новаго консульства поручено первому секретарю японскаго консульства въ Амоѣ, г. Амано. Въ скоромъ времени ожидается въ Сватоу открытiе японской почтовой конторы, въ видѣ отдѣленiя японской почтовой конторы въ Амоѣ.

По всѣмъ признакамъ англичане въ ближайшемъ будущемъ намѣрены приступить къ постройкѣ уже давно проектированной желѣзной дороги Шанхай-Нанкинъ. Это видно по тому, что они недавно приняли отъ китайцевъ завѣдываніе линіей Шанхай-Усунъ, которую предположено включить въ составъ линіи Шанхай-Нанкинъ.

Пекинская англійская газета сообщаетъ, что китайскія власти закрыли Шанхайскій заводъ для изготовленія бездымнаго пороху, и что онѣ одновременно съ этимъ сократили число рабочихъ до половины. Оставленные на заводѣ рабочіе получаютъ половинную заработную плату для того, чтобы ихъ сохранить въ распоряженіи завода на будущее время, когда ихъ услуги, быть можетъ, снова понадобятся. Въ ближайшемъ будущемъ не будетъ пріобрѣтено никакихъ матеріаловъ для изготовленія пороха, наличный же порохъ будетъ весь израсходованъ на текущія нужды. Весь остатокъ средствъ отъ содержанія завода пойдетъ на покупку готоваго иностраннаго пороха. Такимъ образомъ китайскія власти надѣятся обезпечить себѣ возможно быстрое укомплектованіе необходимыхъ запасовъ пороха.

Рекрутское присутствіе, въ качествѣ подотдѣла Пекинсаго Военнаго Министерства, занимается уже въ теченіе нѣкотораго времени не только сформированіемъ новыхъ войсковыхъ частей, но и выработкой предварительныхъ матеріаловъ по вопросу о цѣлесообразномъ вооруженіи новыхъ войскъ, а равно и работами по опредѣленію необходимой суммы денегъ для правильнаго и послѣдовательнаго проведенія армейскихъ реформъ. Согласно послѣднимъ извѣстіямъ, пока только 1-я дивизія войскъ, стоящихъ въ Шань-хай-гуанѣ и Юнъ-пинъ-фу, однообразно вооружена японскими орудіямм, ружьями и винтовками. Пока, повидимому, Китай обращаетъ больше вниманія на возможно значительное количество болѣе или менѣе обученыхъ войскъ,чѣмъ на соотвѣтствующее военнымъ цѣлямъ вооруженіе ихъ. Для сформированія 4-й дивизіи въ настоящее время уже приготовлены всѣ необходимыя средства. Средства эти состоятъ изъ слѣдующихъ статей: благодаря усиленному обложенію туземнаго рисоваго вина и табаку одна только провинція Чжи-ли дала 820 тысячъ таэлей. Провинція Хэ-нань дала по тѣмъ же источникомъ 90 тысячъ таэлей. Остальныя провинціи дали приблизительно среднее количество по отношенію къ приведеннымъ суммамъ. Благодаря сокращенію штата писцовъ и другихъ низшихъ служащихъ при высокопоставленныхъ лицахъ и сановникахъ провинція Чжи-ли учавствуетъ въ расходахъ еще дальнѣйшей суммой въ 300.000 таэлей. Правда, въ эту сумму включены также и довольно значительныя поступленія отъ пошлинъ, взимаемыхъ съ ломбардовъ и съ аренды земельныхъ участковъ. Провинція Хэ-нань дала по соотвѣтствующимъ статьямъ только 110 тысячъ, со включеніемъ въ эту сумму доходовъ съ опіумной и ломбардной пошлинъ въ размѣрѣ 50 тысячъ таэлей. Кромѣ указанныхъ суммъ Чжи-лійская провинція, въ которой, повидимому,

сборы производятся болѣе тщательно, чѣмъ въ остальныхъ провинціяхъ, дала еще 100 тысячъ таэлей, вырученныхъ отъ продажи не нужныхъ правительственныхъ зданій въ Тянь-цзинѣ и Бао-динъ-фу. Такимъ образомъ изъ одной провинціи Чжи-ли поступило всего въ 1903 году 1.200.000 таэлей. Такія же поступленія ожидаются изъ этой провинціи въ будущемъ ежегодно. Если участіе всѣхъ остальныхъ 17 провинцій Китая въ этомъ военномъ фондѣ опредѣлить въ среднемъ для каждой провинціи только въ 600 тысячъ таэлей, то ежегодно въ распоряженіи китайскаго правительства на реформированіе китайской арміи окажется 11 милл. 400 тысячъ таэлей, что составляетъ около 15 милліоновъ рублей.

Въ сѣверной части провинціи Хэ-нань замѣчается дѣятельность китайской секты Цай-юань, преслѣдующей антидинастійныя и антиіностранныя цѣли. Приверженцы секты говорятъ, что настоящій китайскій императоръ допустилъ наводненіе Китая иностранцами, благодаря чему онъ лишился милости Неба. Взамѣнъ маньчжурской династіи должна воцариться китайская, съ новымъ императоромъ изъ дома Минскихъ императоровъ. Новый императоръ будто бы находится въ Драконовыхъ горахъ, расположенныхъ гдѣ-то на югѣ,—но гдѣ именно нѣтъ возможности установить. Секта стремится распространить свою дѣятельность на сѣверъ до самаго Чжэнъ-динъ-фу. Послѣ выполненія этого плана новый императоръ назначитъ день для всеобщей китайской революціи. Одновременно съ объявленіемъ дня для начала революціи особые посланцы секты, по возможности въ одну ночь, разрушатъ всѣ желѣзныя дороги и телеграфныя линіи. Такимъ образомъ, надѣятся, удастся воспрепятствовать высадкѣ въ Китаѣ иностранныхъ войскъ. Безусловному истребленію подлежатъ всѣ иностранцы, всѣ китайцы христіане, равно и всѣ чиновники, сохраняющіе вѣрность маньчжурской династіи. Имущество всѣхъ тѣхъ китайцевъ, которые откажутся помочь дѣлу революціи путемъ матеріальной поддержки, подлежитъ, по опредѣленію главарей движенія, конфискаціи и разграбленію. Секта ведетъ свое начало съ 1900 года, когда она была основана однимъ даосскимъ жрецомъ. Жрецъ этотъ отправился на пилигримство на югъ Китая, но такъ какъ у него было лишь весьма мало приверженцевъ, то секта въ то время совершенно была затерта боксерскимъ движеніемъ. Нѣкоторые думаютъ, что секта Цай-юань является продолжательницей общества Де-дао-куй. Приверженцы секты принимали дѣятельное участіе въ Гуанъ-сискомъ возстаніи. Дѣла секты обставлены чрезвычайной секретностью. Мужъ не имѣетъ права говорить о ней женѣ, а равно и сынъ не имѣетъ права говорить о ней отцу. Въ первое время существованія секты условнымъ знакомъ служилъ своеобразный узелъ въ косѣ, но въ настоящее время введено нѣсколько другихъ, новыхъ и болѣе сложныхъ, знаковъ, заключающихся въ манерахъ чаепитія, держанія курительной трубки, въ жестахъ рукъ, когда рукой дотрагиваются до лбу или проводятъ ей по груди и пр.. Предводители секты примѣняютъ чрезвычайно суровыя мѣры по отношенію къ измѣнническимъ членамъ. При по-

ступленіи въ члены секты уплачивается вступительный взносъ въ 248 чоховъ, взамѣнъ чего главарь отдѣленія секты новаго члена снабжаетъ ножемъ и маленькимъ флагомъ. Флагъ этотъ предназначается для вывѣшиванія надъ домомъ въ началѣ революціи и гарантируетъ безопасность жильцовъ даннаго дома. Въ мартѣ и апрѣлѣ с. г. секта эта стала проявлять усиленную дѣятельность въ сѣверной части Хэ-няньской провинціи, въ окрестностяхъ г. Чэнъ-дэ-фу. Дѣятельность секты выражалась въ преслѣдованіи мѣстныхъ христіанъ. Происходили ночныя собранія сектантовъ въ мѣстныхъ храмахъ. На подобнаго рода собраніяхъ присутствовало обыкновенно нѣсколько сотъ или даже нѣсколько тысячъ членовъ секты. Въ цѣляхъ прегражденія доступа на эти собранія шпіонамъ храмы охранялись спеціальными стражниками изъ числа сектантовъ. Приверженцы секты утверждали, что они обладаютъ сверхъ-естественной силой, и что не могутъ быть ранены. Въ общемъ это тѣ же самыя качества, которыя въ свое время приписывали себѣ и боксеры. Мѣстные христіане, понятно, заволновались, но когда миссіонерамъ удалось установить фамиліи трехъ главныхъ вожаковъ секты и ихъ сообщить мѣстнымъ властямъ, то послѣ арестованія вожаковъ видимая дѣятельность секты сразу же прекратилась. Однако, уже черезъ два мѣсяца захваченные вожаки были опять выпущены на свободу. Такъ какъ сектанты получили свѣдѣнія, что вожаки были выпущены на свободу по предписанію Хэ-наньскаго губернатора, то они воспользовались этимъ для того, чтобы распространить молву, что самъ губернаторъ считаетъ себя членомъ секты. Благодаря этому число приверженцевъ быстро стало возрастать. Мѣстные миссіонеры снова сдѣлали попытку обуздать дѣятельность секты. Въ это время угрожала опасность американскимъ миссіонерамъ въ Тай-минъ-фу. Имѣлись свѣдѣнія, что секта насчитываетъ особенно много приверженцевъ въ южной части Хэ-наньской провинціи, гдѣ почти вся милиція либо принадлежала къ сектѣ, либо же сочувствовала ея стремленіямъ. Было опасеніе, какъ бы при первомъ сигналѣ не началось избіеніе иностранцевъ и мѣстныхъ христіанъ. Больше всего опасенія внушала, однако, восточная часть провинціи, куда миссіонеры для разслѣдованія обстоятельствъ послали своего довѣреннаго китайца, который, вернувшись черезъ нѣсколько недѣль, сообщилъ, что тамъ, не смотря на хорошій урожай, всѣ только говорятъ объ ожидаемомъ возстаніи сектантовъ. Оказалось, что у нѣкоторыхъ вожаковъ было по нѣсколько тысячъ послѣдователей. Тѣмъ временемъ сектантами было произведено нападеніе съ цѣлью грабежа на служащихъ Лу-Ханьской желѣзной дороги, вслѣдствіе чего послѣдніе обратились къ мѣстнымъ властямъ съ требованіемъ объ усиленіи охраны, грозя въ противномъ случаѣ оставить мѣстность и службу. Соотвѣтствующія требованія были одновременно предъявлены и въ Пекинѣ. Въ то же время и миссіонеры обратились по этому дѣлу къ властямъ, сообщивъ имъ списокъ съ именами 20 главнѣйшихъ и опаснѣйшихъ вожаковъ секты, вмѣстѣ съ подробнымъ описаніемъ дѣятельности секты на основаніи добытыхъ свѣдѣній. Одновременно было заявлено, что, въ случаѣ необращенія на это дѣ-

ло должнаго вниманія со стороны мѣстныхъ властей, будетъ подана жалоба англійскому посланнику въ Пекинѣ. Результатомъ этихъ мѣръ было то, что командовавшій полковникъ-сообщникъ сектантовъ былъ замѣненъ другимъ, обѣщавшимъ не жалѣть приверженцевъ секты. Уѣздный начальникъ арестовалъ лично, при помощи своихъ тѣлохранителей и нѣсколькихъ человѣкъ надежныхъ солдатъ, въ самомъ городѣ двухъ вожаковъ, которые подъ пыткой показали, что нѣкоторые изъ видныхъ ямыньскихъ чиновниковъ принадлежали къ сектѣ. Благодаря этому удалось захватить еще нѣсколько человѣкъ вожаковъ. Первые два вожака были казнены. Приверженцы секты бѣжали цѣлыми сотнями изъ города. Принятыя мѣры положили, повидимому, на нѣкоторое время конецъ дѣятельности этой секты.

Маньчужрія.

Пекинская англійская газета сообщаетъ, что китайскіе бѣглецы изъ Ляо-яна собираются въ Пекинѣ, гдѣ они хлопочутъ о включеніи ихъ въ списки эмигрантовъ, отправляющихся въ Южную Африку. Мѣстныя китайскія газеты высказываютъ свое удовольствіе по поводу этого явленія, освобождающаго столицу отъ массы безработнаго и неспокойнаго элемента.

Японскія власти выпустили на сумму 2 милліоновъ енъ нечеканенаго серебра для покрытія имъ части выпущенныхъ въ Маньчжуріи бумажныхъ денежныхъ обязательствъ. Такихъ денежныхъ обязательствъ выпущено до сихъ поръ уже на сумму 6 милл. енъ, но такъ какъ, по словамъ Eastern World, китайцы относятся къ японскимъ „бумажкамъ“ съ чрезвычайнымъ довѣріемъ, то пока еще не требуется большой суммы серебра для обмѣна бумажныхъ обязательствъ.

Іокохамскій Монетный Банкъ открылъ недавно отдѣленіе въ Ляоянѣ. Директоромъ отдѣленія состоитъ г. Такаги, занимавшій до сихъ поръ должность въ иностранномъ отдѣлѣ названнаго Іокохамскаго банка.

Тибетъ.

Японскій бонза Кавагуци, бывшій уже въ Тибетѣ, отправился 11 ноября н. ст. вторично въ Хлассу. Бонза избралъ путь чрезъ Бирму и Калькутту въ Непаль, гдѣ онъ мѣстному королю преподнесетъ спеціальную молитву одной изъ японскихъ буддійскихъ сектъ. Въ началѣ будущаго года онъ изъ Непаля отправится дальше въ Тибетъ, именно въ Хлассу, подъ покровительствомъ англійскаго правителства.

Японія.

Японская правительственная газета отъ 19-го октября сообщаетъ, что нынѣшняя сессія японскаго парламента созывается на 28-е ноября с. г.

Гаагскій третейскій судъ по вопросу о домовомъ налогѣ въ Японіи соберется 21-го ноября.

Японскій императоръ вручилъ премьеръ-министру графу Кацура 10-го октября н. ст. въ 11 ч. 30 м. утра для обнародованія слѣдующее воззваніе къ японскому народу: „Съ самаго открытія военныхъ дѣйствій армія и флотъ чрезвычайно храбро и преданно сражались. Чиновники и подданные единогласно подчинялись Нашимъ повелѣніямъ. Поэтому мы шагъ за шагомъ достигли сегодняшнихъ успѣховъ. Такъ какъ, однако, въ будущемъ предстоитъ еще больше дѣла, то Мы васъ просимъ, придерживаясь величайшаго терпѣнія и выносливости, самоотверженно служить отечеству и стремиться къ тому, чтобы конечная цѣль была достигнута".

Принцъ Фусими выѣзжаетъ 22-го октября на пароходѣ „Маньчжурія" въ Америку.

Въ Японіи продолжается чествованіе принца Карла-Антона фонъ-Гогенцоллерна. Принцъ, посѣщая различныя учрежденія, между прочимъ посѣтилъ и японскую музыкальную академію въ Токіо, гдѣ въ честь его былъ данъ концертъ, въ которомъ участвовали и японскія силы (скрипка и пѣніе). Принцъ остался очень доволенъ исполненіемъ, превзошедшимъ, по его словамъ, его ожиданія. Время принца дипломатично распредѣлялось между посѣщеніемъ японскихъ и нѣмецкихъ учрежденій. Принцъ посѣтилъ нѣмецкій клубъ въ Іокогамѣ, участвовалъ на японо-нѣмецкомъ завтракѣ въ одной изъ крупныхъ гостинницъ Іокогамы, а затѣмъ отправился съ визитомъ къ японскому коммерсанту г. Моги (фирма Иокогама), гдѣ онъ осматривалъ знаменитый садъ этого коммерсанта. Во время этого посѣщенія принца угощали японскими блюдами и устроили въ честь его фехтовальное состязаніе. Вечеромъ принцъ присутствовалъ на собраніи нѣмецкаго общества для естество- и народовѣдѣнія Восточной Азіи, гдѣ слушалъ рефераты пастора д-ра Гааза и тайнаго совѣтника проф. д-ра Бельца. Остановившись по пути на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій въ Маньчжуріи въ Кіото, принцъ въ теченіе двухъ дней осматривалъ достопримѣчательности этой древней столицы Японіи и направился затѣмъ въ Симоносеки, откуда онъ, въ сопровожденіи подполковника Нагаяма, на пароходѣ отправился въ Маньчжурію.

Лѣтопись войны.

19-го, 20-го и 21-го августа (1-го, 2-го и 3-го сентября). Ляоянское сраженіе.

21-го августа (3-го сентября). Сраженіе при Яньтаѣ и занятіе Яньтая арміей генерала Куроки.

22-го августа (4-го сентября). Занятіе японцами Ляояна.

22-го и 23 августа (4-го и 5-го сентября). Сраженія при Таляньkоу и Юмэнцзы (армія генерала Куроки).

24-го августа (6 сентября). Японцы тщетно стараются взорвать русскій

крейсеръ „Новикъ" въ Корсаковскомъ посту на Сахалинѣ.—Англійскій крейсеръ „Фортъ" передаетъ близъ Сансибара русскимъ крейсерамъ „Петербургъ" и „Смоленскъ" предписаніе русскаго правительства не безпокоить иностранныхъ нейтральныхъ коммерческихъ судовъ.

Ночь съ 27-го на 28-е августа (съ 9-го на 10-е сентября). Англійское коммерческое судно „Лючія" попадаетъ близъ Портъ-Артура на подводную мину, вслѣдствіе чего оно взрывается. Спасается одно только лицо.

29-го августа (11-го сентября). Русскій вспомогательный крейсеръ „Лена" приходитъ въ Санъ-Франциско, гдѣ онъ вынужденъ разоружиться.

4-го (17-го) сентября. Сраженіе при Пинтайцзы.

7-го (20-го) сентября. Сраженіе при Далинѣ.

17-го (30-го) сентября. Стычка на р. Хуньхэ. Русскіе дѣлаютъ попытку сжечь японскія джонки.

Японское правительство опредѣляетъ военные издержки будущаго года въ 700 милл. енъ, изъ которыхъ 500 милл. предположено покрыть новыми займами. Отъ увеличенія пошлинъ ожидается только 75 милл. енъ.

Японія заказала на заводахъ Карнеджи 7,500 тоннъ лучшихъ никелированныхъ стальныхъ плитъ для броненосныхъ судовъ.

Японское военное министерство получило въ теченіе сентября мѣсяца с. г. въ пользу военнаго фонда наличными деньгами 123,496 енъ и кромѣ того еще на 5,573 ена товаровъ. Всего же поступило до сихъ поръ 700,024 ена наличными деньгами и 63,320 енъ товарами.

Японскій Красный Крестъ содержитъ въ настоящее время 127 отрядовъ, полное содержаніе которыхъ обходится въ 3 милл. енъ въ годъ.

Вольнопрактикующіе врачи г. Токіо образовали общество подъ названіемъ Токіо-иси-хоку-кай (Токіоское практическое общество врачей), предложившее 2-го октября н. ст. правительству свои услуги въ дѣлѣ ухода за больными и ранеными воинами съ тѣмъ, чтобы большинство находящихся въ настоящее время въ столицѣ военныхъ врачей безпрепятственно было въ состояніи отправиться на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій.

Собравшіеся въ Токіо губернаторы, прибывшіе туда по приглашенію министерства внутреннихъ дѣлъ для совѣщанія о вопросѣ касательно наставленія народа въ должной бережливости, собрались 8-го октября н. ст. у принца Арисугава на обѣдъ для обсужденія, подъ руководствомъ адмираловъ Ито и Арицу, вопроса объ организаціи японскаго добровольнаго флота.

„The Eastern World" заимствовала изъ другой, впрочемъ, неназванной ей газеты, нижеслѣдующую выдержку изъ одной изъ рѣчей японскаго премьеръ-министра графа Капура, съ цѣлью возстановленія истины,- въ виду того, что графъ Кацура, по словамъ газеты, какъ будто въ своей рѣчи старается до нѣкоторой степени свалить съ себя отвѣтственность за начало войны съ Россіей. Дѣло въ томъ, что графъ Кацура 5-го октября н. ст. на совѣщаніи японскихъ губернаторовъ въ своей рѣчи сдѣлалъ нѣсколько замѣчаній относительно переговоровъ, непосредственно предшествовавшихъ началу военныхъ дѣйствій. Графъ Кацура сказалъ при этомъ случаѣ, что тотчасъ же послѣ прекращенія указанныхъ переговоровъ, онъ созвалъ въ Токіо собраніе губернаторовъ и сообщилъ имъ всѣ необходимыя свѣдѣнія о положеніи дѣлъ съ указаніемъ на ту политику, которой обязаны держаться мѣстныя власти. При этомъ графъ Кацура сказалъ 5-го октября дословно нижеслѣдующее: „Когда я съ вами встрѣчался здѣсь въ минувшемъ февралѣ-мѣсяцѣ настоящаго года, только-что было получено донесеніе о появленіи русскихъ военныхъ судовъ у береговъ Аоморикенъ. Въ это время вся нація единогласно рѣшила сражаться, какъ одинъ человѣкъ, противъ великаго врага, несмотря на всѣ трудности и бѣдствія. Съ того времени прошло 7 мѣсяцевъ, въ теченіе которыхъ наши армія и флотъ все время были побѣдоносны и наше финансовое положеніе отнюдь не было неудовлетворительнымъ. Тѣмъ не менѣе конецъ войны еще далекъ. Несмотря на неудачу, выразившуюся въ цѣломъ рядѣ пораженій, Россія выказываетъ рѣшимость продолжать войну, для чего она отправляетъ въ Маньчжурію все большія силы, реорганизуетъ свою армію и улучшаетъ перевозочныя средства. Все, что японская имперія въ виду указаннаго въ состояніи предпринять, заключается исключительно въ осуществленіи резолюціи, принятой въ февралѣ-мѣсяцѣ. Необходимость солидарности бросается больше въ глаза, чѣмъ когда-либо. Какъ бы могущественна ни была Россія и какія бы силы она ни выставляла на театрѣ военныхъ дѣйствій, но я убѣжденъ, что мы въ состояніи будемъ осуществить наши планы, если мы не отступимся отъ нашего первоначальнаго рѣшенія—объединенными силами вести войну до самой крайности. Въ настоящее время нація нуждается ни въ чемъ иномъ, какъ въ изысканіи средствъ для поддержанія финансоваго и военнаго могущества страны. Въ отношеніи пополненія денежныхъ средствъ, пожалуй, имѣется нѣсколько путей, но я полагаю, что всѣ они могутъ быть сведены къ бережливости въ расходахъ и къ примѣненію сбереженныхъ суммъ для войны.

The Eastern World замѣчаетъ относительно этой рѣчи графа Кацура слѣдующее: „Что касается приведенныхъ утвержденій, то мы вынуждены замѣтить, что вся нація отнюдь не рѣшилась единогласно, какъ одинъ человѣкъ, сражаться противъ великаго врага, потомучто въ то время морское сраженіе подъ Портъ-Артуромъ уже состоялось и война была уже объявлена, такъ что вся нація не могла ни соглашаться, ни не соглашаться на это дѣло, и была точно также поражена, какъ весь осталь-

ной міръ. Напротивъ того, графъ Кацура и его коллеги отнюдь не посвящали націю въ ходъ переговоровъ. Поэтому слѣдуетъ имѣть въ виду, что японскій народъ въ этомъ дѣлѣ не пользовался голосомъ, и надо надѣяться, что графъ Кацура не дошелъ еще до необходимости ссылаться на слова безымянныхъ и невѣжественныхъ газетныхъ писакъ, кричавшихъ въ свое время въ пользу войны, и выдавать этотъ крикъ за голосъ всего японскаго народа. Въ самомъ же дѣлѣ одинъ графъ Кацура и его коллеги готовились воевать и объявили наконецъ войну. Еще до прекращенія переговоровъ у Эллютскихъ острововъ было приготовлено минное загражденіе на протяженіи 12 миль, со всѣми вспомогательными стальными цѣпями и сѣтями, для защиты необходимаго на этихъ островахъ для японскаго флота убѣжища. Въ виду указаннаго газета находитъ позднимъ ссылаться теперь на японскій народъ, когда все дѣло было затѣяно японскими министрами.

Гатета „Ницинници-симбунъ" въ Токіо, принадлежавшая до сихъ поръ барону Ито, поступила за 250,000 енъ, вмѣстѣ съ домомъ, типографіей и всѣми принадлежностями, въ собственность банкира, барона Ивасаки. Редакторомъ газеты будетъ состоять бывшій министръ иностранныхъ дѣлъ г. Като, женатый на дочери г. Ивасаки. Такимъ образомъ закончилась скандальная исторія, поднявшая за послѣднее время много шума. Дѣло въ томъ, что означенная газета, пользовавшаяся субсидіей со стороны правительства, недавно обвиняла графовъ Мацуката и Иноуе въ томъ, что они въ качествѣ членовъ подлежащаго комитета дали деньгамъ военнаго вспомогательнаго фонда несоотвѣтствующее назначеніе. Передавали, что графы взяли изъ этого фонда 600,000 енъ, по другимъ источникамъ даже 2 милл. енъ, съ цѣлью выручить изъ финансовыхъ затрудненій Осакскій 130-й Банкъ, президентомъ котораго состоялъ г. Мацумото, родственникъ г. Мацуката. Дѣло это вызвало очень много пересудовъ и разсужденій, но въ настоящее время кажется, что баронъ Ито, за котораго заступался даже самъ знаменитый маркизъ Ито (впрочемъ не родственникъ), окончательно побѣжденъ противниками.

Въ Хиросима развалился 7-го октября военный госпиталь, причемъ оказалось около 6 лицъ болѣе или менѣе тяжело пострадавшихъ.

6-го октября послѣ полуночи произошло на Токайдоской желѣзной дорогѣ столкновеніе скораго поѣзда съ товарнымъ. Тяжело ранено 2 кондуктора товарнаго поѣзда.

Передаютъ, что разоруженные форты Синагавской бухты близъ Токіо будутъ переданы Токіоскому воспитательному обществу (Кіоикукай) подъ увеселительный паркъ.

Веденіе 130-го Банка принялъ на себя г. Іосида, уже подписавшій контрактъ съ прежними директорами этого банка.

Сѣверо-германскій Ллойдъ откроетъ еще въ настоящемъ году новое пароходное сообщеніе въ Іокохаму и Кобе. Новая линія начнется въ Сиднеѣ и пойдетъ черезъ Бризбанъ въ Новую Гвинею и Гонконгъ, а оттуда въ Кобе и Іокохаму. Первый рейсъ назначенъ на 29-е октября. На новую линію поставлены два совершенно новыхъ парохода, „Принцъ Вальдемаръ" и „Принцъ Сигизмундъ", въ 3000 тоннъ каждый, при скорости хода въ 11 узловъ.

Японское общество для содѣйствія развитію торгово-промышленныхъ предпріятій въ Маньчжуріи и Кореѣ (Манъ-Канъ-кигіокай) командируетъ четырехъ своихъ членовъ въ Маньчжурію и Корею для разслѣдованія вопросовъ о горномъ, желѣзнодорожномъ, банковомъ и торговомъ дѣлахъ.

Въ ночь съ 6-го на 7-е октября н. ст. въ провинціи Кусиро на о. Хоккайдо громадной волной прилива было наводнено около 190 домовъ и три товарныхъ склада, причемъ было разрушено 10 рыбачьихъ судовъ. Плотина разрушена на протяженіи 150 метровъ. Что касается людей, то лишь одно лицо тяжело ранено.

Корея.

Корейскій императоръ повелѣлъ, чтобы всѣ корейцы, состоящіе на дипломатической службѣ, носили короткіе волосы по европейскому образцу.

Корейскій императоръ откомандировалъ министра народнаго просвѣщенія и 6 другихъ чиновниковъ съ научной цѣлью въ Японію.

Вновь образовавшееся въ Кореѣ общество прогрессистовъ (Ильчиньхой) расформировано корейскимъ императоромъ, причемъ имъ дано торжественное обѣщаніе подвергнуть преслѣдованію цѣли, для которыхъ было образовано это общество. Къ цѣлямъ общества между прочимъ относилось: поддержаніе достоинства императорскаго корейскаго двора, обезопасеніе жизни и имущества корейцевъ и реорганизація администраціи. Одновременно съ этимъ было образовано новое общество, изъ вліятельныхъ корейцевъ и японцевъ, подъ названіемъ Тайто, насчитывающее въ настоящее время уже около 400 членовъ. По указанію корейскаго императора, въ предсѣдатели новаго общества избранъ принцъ И Чэуонь.

Японскій представитель въ Кореѣ получилъ концессію на постройку желѣзной дороги изъ Сеула въ Гензанъ. Къ работамъ будетъ приступлено въ самомъ непродолжительномъ времени.

Японскія военныя власти въ Кореѣ объявили, что всякія работы, требующія участія значительнаго числа рабочихъ, какъ-то: разработка рудниковъ, рубка лѣса и пр., въ случаѣ, если онѣ производятся въ мѣст-

ностяхъ, объявленныхъ японцами на военномъ положеніи, могутъ быть произведены не иначе, какъ съ вѣдома и разрѣшенія подлежащихъ японскихъ военныхъ властей.

15-го октября н. ст. былъ подписанъ контрактъ между настоящимъ финансовымъ совѣтникомъ въ Кореѣ г. Мегата и корейскимъ правительствомъ. Главнѣйшіе пункты этого контракта состоятъ въ слѣдующемъ:

1. Мегата Танетаро обязанъ заниматься упорядоченіемъ и надзоромъ за корейскими финансами, оказывая корейскому государству самую добросовѣстную поддержку въ финансовыхъ дѣлахъ вообще, а равно и въ выработкѣ финансовыхъ плановъ.

2. Корейское правительство обязывается осуществить финансовыя мѣропріятія не иначе, какъ съ согласія Мегата Танетаро. Мегата Танетаро пользуется правомъ присутствовать на всѣхъ совѣщаніяхъ министровъ, на которыхъ будутъ обсуждаться финансовыя дѣла. Постановленія министерскихъ совѣщаній и отчеты отдѣльныхъ вѣдомствъ, насколько они касаются финансовыхъ дѣлъ, нуждаются, прежде доклада ихъ императору, въ утвержденіи и подписи г. Мегата.

3. Мегата Танетаро имѣетъ право требовать пріема у корейскаго императора и читать Его Величеству доклады по финансовой части.

4. Настоящій контрактъ заключается на неопредѣленное время. Въ случаѣ, если для одной какой-нибудь изъ договорившихся сторонъ возникнетъ необходимость расторженія контракта, то таковое расторженіе должно послѣдовать не иначе, какъ съ обоюднаго согласія и съ санкціи японской дипломатической миссіи въ Сеулѣ.

Содержаніе г. Мегата составляетъ 800 енъ въ мѣсяцъ и 100 енъ въ мѣсяцъ квартирныхъ.

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27 сентября н. ст. прибыли въ Фузанъ японскій министръ путей сообщенія г. Оура, директоръ японскаго желѣзнодорожнаго департамента г. Яманоуци и президентъ Сеуло-Фузанской желѣзной дороги г. Фуруици. Въ тотъ же день вступилъ на корейскую почву и новый финансовый совѣтникъ г. Мегата.

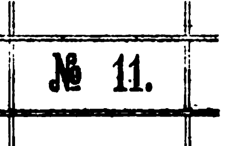
Корейскій монетный дворъ, прекратившій всѣ работы 26-го сентября, возобновитъ свою дѣятельность по полученіи соотвѣтственныхъ указаній со стороны г. Мегата.

Сеуло-Фузанская желѣзная дорога съ обоихъ концовъ уже почти совсѣмъ закончена постройкою. Остался лишь соединительный участокъ въ 40 миль.

Сообщают изъ Сеула, что въ провинціи Кіонъ-кый-до возмутились противъ своего начальства около 5,000 желѣзнодорожныхъ рабочихъ. Рабочіе эти всѣ работаютъ на линіи Сеуло-Фузанской желѣзной дороги, къ югу отъ рѣки Хань. Японцы выступили противъ нихъ съ военной силой. Пока, однако, еще не удалось возстановить спокойствіе.

Японское народонаселеніе въ Чемульпо составляетъ, по послѣднимъ даннымъ, 8,100 чел. при 1,521 домѣ, въ Фузанѣ же 11,400 чел. при 2,358 домахъ. Въ послѣднемъ мѣстѣ, начиная съ іюля с. г., построено 162 новыхъ дома.





Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложеніе къ Извѣстіямъ Восточнаго Института.

Съ 11-го по 20-е октября.

Китай.

Китайская вдовствующая императрица намѣревается издать обязательное постановленіе того рода, чтобы всѣ китайскіе принцы, по примѣру иностранныхъ принцевъ, получали военное образованіе.

Вице-король Чжанъ Чжи-дунъ рекомендовалъ во время своего послѣдняго пребыванія въ Пекинѣ китайскому правительству сдѣлать распоряженіе о чеканкѣ китайскихъ таэлей. Предложеніе вице-короля встрѣтило, однако, въ то время сильную оппозицію и не было осуществлено. Въ настоящее время сообщаютъ, что вдовствующая императрица утвердила новое представленіе вице-короля по этому вопросу.

Гуанъ-дунскій губернаторъ заказалъ фирмѣ Карловицъ и Ко 2,000 ружей и 200,000 патроновъ.

Черезъ Ханькоускую таможню прошелъ крупный транспортъ японскаго оружія, предназначеннаго, очевидно, для Ху-наньскаго губернатора.

Возстаніе въ Гуанъ-си, повидимому, причиняетъ въ настоящее время нѣкоторое безпокойство и Пекинскому двору. Во всякомъ случаѣ, генералу Ма приказано послать въ Гуанъ-си часть войскъ, стоящихъ на границѣ Маньчжуріи.

Нанкинскому генералъ-губернатору и Су-чжоускому губернатору предписано изъ Пекина установить особенно бдительный надзоръ за тайными обществами въ долинѣ р. Янъ-цзы-цзяна.

Продажа концессіи на постройку желѣзной дороги Кантонъ-Ханькоу бельгійско-французско-русскому синдикату вызвала значительныя затрудненія. Указанная концессія была въ 1898 году дана американцу Бушу подъ тѣмъ непремѣннымъ условіемъ, чтобы постройка линіи осуществля-

лась американскимъ или американско-англійскимъ синдикатомъ. Такъ какъ, однако, оказалось невозможнымъ достать необходимыя для постройки деньги ни въ Америкѣ, ни въ Англіи, то первоначальные концессіонеры оказались вынужденными передать главную долю въ предпріятіи т. н. бельгійскому синдикату, строющему желѣзную дорогу Пекинъ-Ханькоу. Китайцы не согласились на такую передачу концессіи, и дѣло дошло до того, что въ настоящее время всѣ инженеры уже отозваны обратно въ Кантонъ. Американцы, конечно, не согласны съ мнѣніемъ китайцевъ, и грозятъ предъявленіемъ счета по возмѣщенію имъ убытковъ; съ другой стороны, однако, китайскія власти, повидимому, твердо рѣшились не пойти ни на какія уступки. Дѣло это вступило въ новый фазисъ развитія благодаря тому, что въ Кантонѣ образовался синдикатъ китайскихъ капиталистовъ, согласныхъ взять на себя постройку этой желѣзной дороги. Принимая во вниманіе, что китайское правительство обнаруживаетъ за последнее время сильную тенденцію осуществлять крупныя предпріятія въ Китаѣ на китайскія деньги, кажется болѣе чѣмъ вѣроятнымъ, что въ концѣ концовъ указанная злополучная концессія перейдетъ въ руки китайскаго синдиката.

Китайское министерство иностранныхъ дѣлъ дало свое согласіе на постройку желѣзной дороги изъ Кантона въ Макао. Постройка передана китайскому синдикату, собравшему для этой цѣли уже 4 милл. таэлей.

Китайскія власти намѣреваются учредить въ Шанхаѣ банкъ для облегченія сношеній съ иностранными государствами.

Сообщаютъ, что китайскія власти разрѣшили китайскому синдикату въ Шанхаѣ устройство въ названномъ городѣ телефонной сѣти для нуждъ китайскаго населенія. Одновременно сообщаютъ, что одна итальянская фирма хлопочетъ о предоставленіи ей концессіи на устройство телефонной сѣти въ Шанхаѣ съ правомъ распространенія ея и на окрестные города, путемъ соединенія Шанхайской телефонной сѣти съ телефонными сѣтями окрестныхъ городовъ.

Китайское правительство освободило отъ пошлины всякаго рода телефонныя принадлежности и матеріалы, привозимые въ Китай для устройства телефонныхъ сѣтей.

Нанкинскій вице-король издалъ приказъ, въ которомъ онъ рекомендуетъ населенію отказаться отъ вреднаго обычая бинтованія ногъ.

Маньчжурія.

Японскій министръ путей сообщенія г. Оура прибылъ черезъ Дальній въ Ляоянъ. Цѣль его поѣздки заключается въ выясненіи провозоспособности Маньчжурской ж. д.

Одинъ изъ чиновниковъ японскаго министерства земледѣлія и торговли, г. Цукамото, откомандированъ въ Маньчжурію для изученія торгово-промышленнаго положенія ея. Вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ ему предписано заниматься составленіемъ коллекціи образцовъ товаровъ, какъ иностраннаго такъ и туземнаго происхожденія, пользующихся въ Маньчжуріи спросомъ и могущихъ оказать конкурренцію японскимъ товарамъ. Въ частности, ему поручено составить коллекцію образцовъ такихъ товаровъ, которыя Японія съ успѣхомъ могла бы имитировать.

Тибетъ.

Переговоры по поводу заключеннаго въ Хлассѣ договора продолжаются въ Пекинѣ. Англійскій посланникъ объявляетъ, что на основаніи спеціальныхъ инструкцій, данныхъ ему изъ Лондона, онъ не въ состояніи сдѣлать никакихъ уступокъ относительно исключительныхъ правъ Англіи на сооруженіе желѣзныхъ дорогъ, эксплоатацію горныхъ богатствъ и веденіе съ Тибетомъ торговыхъ сношеній. Такъ какъ именно по этимъ пунктамъ въ настоящее время замѣчается наибольшее разногласіе во взглядахъ англійскаго и китайскаго правительствъ, то имѣется лишь весьма мало надежды на скорѣйшее окончаніе указанныхъ переговоровъ.

Японія.

Сообшаютъ, что японское правительсто вычислило военные расходы на весь 1905 годъ въ суммѣ 750 мил. енъ. Сумма эта будетъ собрана изъ слѣдующихъ источниковъ: увеличенныя подати дадутъ 70 милл.; изъ спеціальнаго резервнаго фонда будетъ заимствовано 5 милл.; 500 милл. дадутъ новыя правительственныя обязательства; 70 милл. надѣются получить съ новаго увеличенія податей, каковой проектъ будетъ внесенъ въ слѣдующую сессію парламента, и, наконецъ, 30 милл. дадутъ временныя ссуды Японскаго Банка, дополнительныя государственныя обязательства или же, въ крайнемъ случаѣ, новые налоги.

Въ японской прессѣ передаются слухи о намѣреніи японскаго правительства націонализировать всѣ японскія желѣзныя дороги, находящіяся въ частныхъ рукахъ, для того, чтобы быть въ состояніи пользоваться сѣтью японскихъ желѣзныхъ дорогъ для обезпеченія иностранныхъ займовъ. Въ связи съ подобнаго рода слухами замѣчается значительное улучшеніе на биржѣ желѣзнодорожныхъ акцій. Токійская газета Асахи-симбунъ отрицаетъ, однако, достовѣрность этихъ слуховъ, ссылаясь на весьма авторитетный источникъ. Тѣмъ не мѣнѣе почти одновременно та же газета сообщаетъ о томъ, что Кабинетъ въ засѣданіи 24 октября рѣшилъ пріобрѣсти въ казну Нисинарискую ж. д.

Нѣсколько членовъ политической партіи Сейюкай намѣреваются внести въ слѣдующую сессію японскаго парламента проектъ о распространеніи на иностранцевъ права владѣть въ Японіи земельной собственностью. Надѣются, что такимъ образомъ удастся привлечъ въ Японію иностранные капиталы, въ которыхъ такъ нуждается японская промышленность.

Соединенные японскіе торговые комитеты представили японскому правительству петицію, въ которой онѣ ходатайствуютъ о томъ, чтобы защита торговли и промышленности держалась на одномъ уровнѣ съ военными успѣхами Японіи. Далѣе комитеты твебуютъ, чтобы иностранцамъ было предоставлено право владѣть въ Японіи, наравнѣ съ японцами, землею и желѣзными дорогами, чтобы Маньчжурія и Корея были открыты для торгово-промышленной дѣятельности, и чтобы было оказано покровительство переселенію туда японцевъ и привлеченію иностранныхъ посѣтителей.

24-го октября состоялось въ Токіо многолюдное учредительное сораніе Японскаго Добровольнаго Флота. Присутствовало свыше 1000 человѣкъ, и среди нихъ, принцъ Арисугава, президентъ Морского Общества. Принцъ Арисугава настаивалъ въ своей рѣчи на изысканіи средствъ и способовъ къ скорѣйшему осуществленію идеи японскаго добровольнаго флота.

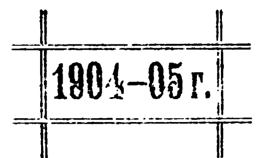
Асахи-симбунъ сообщаетъ, что графъ Окума, предводитель японской прогрессивной партіи, собравъ недазо въ стѣнахъ своего университета въ Токіо (Васеда-дайгаку) представителей китайскаго и корейскаго общества, сказалъ имъ рѣчь, равнозначущую объявленію своего рода доктрины Монрое для Восточной Азіи. Асахи-симбунъ замѣчаетъ по этому поводу, что значеніе этого событія не заключается въ самой идеѣ рѣчи, не представлявшей собою, какъ извѣстно, ничего новаго, но въ томъ, что съ этой идеей впервые выступилъ публично такой видный общественный и государственный дѣятель, какъ графъ Окума. Политика графа клонится, однимъ словомъ, къ тому, чтобы сдѣлать изъ Японіи великую міровую державу. Японія, по идеямъ графа Окума, обязана обезпечить за собою такое могущество, чтобы во всѣхъ случаяхъ и при всѣхъ обстоятельствахъ быть въ состояніи въ дѣлахъ Восточной Азіи пользоваться иниціативой и имѣть рѣшающій голосъ. Такимъ образомъ, графъ не только стремится къ проведенію доктрины Монрое, но къ гораздо большимъ цѣлямъ. Японія не только должна быть сидѣлкой у „больного на Дальнемъ Востокѣ“, но она кромѣ того должна еще пользоваться исключительнымъ правомъ его пользовать. Японія должна сдѣлаться оплотомъ по отношенію къ какому бы то ни было нападенію на Дальній Востокъ.

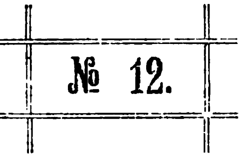
Корея.

Новый корейскій посланникъ при японскомъ дворѣ г. Чо Минки выѣхалъ недавно изъ Сеула въ Токіо.

Японскія власти пріостановили 9-го октября, безъ объясненія причинъ корейскую газету Чекукъ-симмунъ.

Въ скоромъ времени въ Кореѣ ожидается введеніе золотой валюты, по образцу японской.





Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложеніе къ

Извѣстіямъ Восточнаго Института.

Съ 21-го по 31-е октября.

Китай.

16-го н. ст. весь Китай будетъ праздновать день рожденія вдовствующей императрицы. Императрицѣ исполнится 70 лѣтъ.

Сообщаютъ, что пересмотръ коммерческихъ договоровъ, заключенныхъ между Китаемъ, Россіей, Италіей и Франціей, въ настоящее время законченъ. Новые договоры подлежатъ въ ближайшемъ будущемъ обнародованію.

Императорскій указъ объявляетъ, что китайскіе студенты по возвращеніи изъ Японіи прежде поступленія на службу обязаны будутъ сдать нѣкоторые экзамены.

Проектъ учрежденія въ Пекинѣ военнаго учебнаго заведенія, уже утвержденнный правительствомъ, пока не можетъ быть осуществленъ благодаря недостатку средствъ.

Китайская газета Синь-вэнь-бао сообщаетъ, что министерству финансовъ предписано озаботиться изысканіемъ средствъ для учрежденія въ Пекинѣ женскаго учебнаго заведенія.

Китайское правительство проектируетъ увеличеніе акциза съ китайскаго опіума съ цѣлью пополненія поступленіями отъ этого акциза военнаго фонда китайской имперіи.

Генералъ-губернаторъ Чжанъ Чжи-дунъ заказалъ въ Кобе 6 мелко сидящихъ канонерскихъ лодокъ и 4 маленькихъ миноноски. Общая стоимость всѣхъ 10 судовъ опредѣляется въ 4 милліона енъ.

Нѣмецкая фирма Мандль и Ко продала вице-королю Юань Ши-каю 90 полевыхъ и горныхъ орудій ($7^1/_2$ сент.) за общую сумму 4 милл. марокъ.

Бельгійское правительство откроетъ въ ближайшемъ будущемъ въ Юнь-нань-фу вице-консульство.

Въ Кай-фынъ-фу возникли безпорядки. Безпорядки эти возбуждены членами тайной секты Тай-юань-хуй, напоминающіе собою во многихъ отношеніяхъ боксеровъ. Бунтовщики разрушили телеграфные провода въ окрестностяхъ указаннаго города на протяженіи 4-5 миль. Для возстановленія порядка высланы 3 бригады провинціальныхъ войскъ.

Въ Нинпо вводится электрическое освѣщеніе. Устройство его взяло на себя спеціальное общество, ассигновавшее для этой цѣли 100.000 таэлей. Сила всего освѣщенія опредѣляется въ 4.000 лампочекъ. Всѣ машины выписываются изъ Америки. На установку освѣщенія потребуется 4 мѣсяца.

Маньчжурія.

Всѣ улицы въ Дальнемъ японцами переименованы. Алексѣевская улица получила названіе Оку-маци, другія улицы называются Ноги-маци Комада-маци, Фукусима-маци и т. д. Однимъ словомъ, японцы перекрестили, повидимому, улицы Дальняго по большей части въ честь своихъ выдающихся генераловъ.

Японія.

Японская прогрессивная партія выработала на своемъ засѣданіи 2-го ноября слѣдующія мирныя условія: 1) По заключеніи мира Маньчжурія должна быть возвращена Китаю. 1) Всѣ права и концессіи, находящіяся до сихъ поръ въ Маньчжуріи въ рукахъ Россіи, должны быть переданы Японіи. 3) Русская желѣзная дорога въ Маньчжуріи должна быть пріобрѣтена Японіей за подходящую цѣну.

Токійская газета Кокуминъ-симбунъ сообщаетъ нѣсколько свѣдѣній о японскомъ бюджетѣ на 1905 годъ. Весь бюджетъ превыситъ сумму въ 1 милліардъ енъ, но обыкновенные расходы, благодаря соблюденію чрезвычайной экономіи во всѣхъ министерствахъ, будутъ такими незначительными, какими они не были еще никогда, даже не во время японско-китайской войны.

Въ круглыхъ цифрахъ бюджетъ будетъ имѣть приблизительно слѣдующій видъ:

Обыкновенный бюджетъ.

Доходы (со включеніемъ усиленныхъ военныхъ податей)	305 милл. енъ.
Расходы	187 „ „
Остатокъ . .	118 милл. енъ.

Чрезвычайный военный бюджетъ.

Расходы	775 милл. енъ.
Доходы для покрытія расходовъ будутъ состоять изъ:	
выше означеннаго остатка	118 милл. енъ

другихъ остатковъ . . . . $6\frac{1}{2}$ милл. енъ.
увеличенія пошлинъ и пр. . . . . 76 „ „
займовъ . . . . 576 „ „

Такъ какъ изъ выше показанныхъ военныхъ расходовъ 75—76 милл. енъ пойдутъ на уплату процентовъ по прежнимъ займамъ, то на дѣйствительное веденіе войны останется всего 700 милл. енъ.

Третій японскій военный заемъ уже покрытъ тройной подпиской. Вся подписанная сумма составляетъ около 236 милл. енъ, между тѣмъ какъ потребовалось не больше 80 милл. енъ.

Японское правительство издало карательныя правила для наказанія русскихъ военно-плѣнныхъ, совершающихъ разнаго рода проступки. Правила вышли 25-го октября с. г.

Въ Токіо производятся въ настоящее время опыты съ автомобилями съ цѣлью примѣненія ихъ, по требованію военныхъ властей, въ почтовой службѣ дѣйствующей въ Маньчжуріи японской арміи.

Согласно приказанію японскаго военнаго министерства, воспитанницы женскихъ учебныхъ заведеній обязаны во время уроковъ заниматься приготовленіемъ зимняго платья для японскихъ солдатъ.

Баронъ Сибусава отказался, по причинѣ разстроеннаго здоровья, отъ директорствованія въ 40 слишкомъ японскихъ торгово-промышленныхъ предпріятіяхъ, какъ-то: Ниппонъ-тецудо-кайся (Японское желѣзнодорожное общество), Ниппонъ-юсенъ-кайся (японское почтовое пароходство), Сеуло-Фузанское желѣзнодорожное общество и пр. За собою онъ удерживаетъ только должности въ Первомъ Банкѣ, въ Токіоскомъ газовомъ обществѣ и нѣсколькихъ другихъ обществахъ, съ которыми онъ связанъ тѣсными узами интереса и сотрудничества.

На островѣ Кюсю, близъ Нагасаки, почти-что оконченъ постройкой новый докъ, открытіе котораго ожидается въ серединѣ ноября н. ст. Новый докъ, принадлежащій Стальнымъ заводамъ Мацуо въ Инаса (въ Нагасаки) имѣетъ въ длину 280 футовъ и 65 футовъ въ глубину при высокой водѣ, такъ что докъ этотъ будетъ въ состояніи принимать суда водоизмѣщеніемъ въ 1,000 до 1,600 тоннъ.

Японское пароходное общество Осака-сіосенъ-кайся въ скоромъ времени откроетъ рейсы между Осакой и Дальнимъ, въ каковомъ мѣстѣ учреждается агенство названнаго пароходства.

По заключеннымъ въ настоящее время оффиціальнымъ разслѣдованіямъ, національное богатство Японіи исчислялось за 1903 годъ въ слѣдующихъ суммахъ: стоимость земли 7,000 милл. енъ, домашнихъ животныхъ —1,900 милл. енъ, домовъ и домашней утвари—400 милл. енъ, коммерче-

скаго флота—250 милл. енъ, разнаго рода предпріятій 300 милл. енъ, горной промышленности—400 милл. енъ, желѣзныхъ дорогъ и электрической промышленности—3,500 милл. енъ, золота и серебра—200 милл. енъ, и разнаго рода товаровъ—800 милл. енъ.

Въ іюньскомъ отчетѣ австрійскаго консула въ Іокохамѣ содержится нѣсколько интересныхъ замѣчаній о коммерческомъ положеніи Японіи. Консулъ пишетъ, что, судя по статистическимъ даннымъ послѣднихъ мѣсяцевъ о внѣшней торговлѣ Японіи, страна эта, ведущая въ настоящее время одну изъ величайшихъ современныхъ войнъ, пострадала отъ этой войны въ самой лишь ничтожной степени. Такое сравнительно благополучное положеніе дѣлъ объясняется цѣлымъ рядомъ самыхъ различныхъ обстоятельствъ, среди которыхъ занимаетъ первое и безспорно самое важное мѣсто то обстоятельство, что Японіи еще въ самомъ началѣ войны удалось захватить въ свои руки абсолютное владычество на морѣ, благодаря чему съ пути морского пароходства была удалена всякая опасность для иностранной торговли. Уже одно то обстоятельство, что Японія, въ силу островнаго своего положенія въ коммерческомъ отношеніи зависитъ исключительно отъ моря, ясно показываетъ, какое значеніе для Японіи должна имѣть безпрепятственность совершенія морскихъ торговыхъ сношеній. Затѣмъ играетъ важную роль и то обстоятельство, что безпрерывные успѣхи японскаго оружія, какъ на водѣ, такъ и на сушѣ, повели къ тому, что въ настоящее время весь японскій народъ проникнутъ непоколебимымъ убѣжденіемъ въ окончательной побѣдѣ, что способствуетъ распространенію среди торгово-промышленнаго класса весьма радужныхъ надеждъ, между тѣмъ какъ за одинъ годъ до войны настроеніе внутри страны въ политическомъ отношеніи было крайне тревожное и общая боязнь въ то время всевозможныхъ невыгодныхъ для Японіи потитическихъ комбинацій поддерживала среди торговаго класса страны весьма нервное настроеніе, позволявшее ему смотрѣть на будущее не иначе, какъ съ пессимистической точки зрѣнія. Въ общемъ итогѣ внѣшней торговли Японіи за первые 7 мѣсяцевъ с. г., превосходящемъ соотвѣтствующіе мѣсяцы 1903 года въ общемъ на 30 милл. енъ, всетаки замѣчается превышеніе ввоза надъ вывозомъ на 45 3/4 милл. енъ, между тѣмъ какъ въ прошломъ году, за первые 6 мѣсяцевъ его, это превышеніе выражалось только въ суммѣ 14 милл. енъ. До сихъ поръ часть этого перевѣса на сторонѣ ввоза, неизмѣнно появляющагося въ японскихъ международныхъ торговыхъ оборотахъ, начиная съ 1896 года, въ первые 6 мѣсяцевъ каждаго даннаго года, сглаживалась прибылью, получавшейся отъ японскаго морского параходства. Но въ настоящемъ году обстоятельства совершенно измѣнились, такъ какъ коммерческія пароходы, которые прежде занимались перевозкой товаровъ, въ этомъ году были заняты подъ военныя цѣли, такъ что они не только не дали никакого барыша, а напротивъ того въ отношеніи содержанія ихъ легли тяжелымъ бременемъ на плечи государства.

При болѣе подробномъ просмотрѣ различныхъ статей ввоза прежде всего бросается въ глаза, что, несмотря на превосходную рисовую жатву минувшаго года, ввозъ риса только на $2^1/_2$ милл. енъ уступаетъ ввозу плохо урожайнаго 1903 года. Равнымъ образомъ и вывозъ хлѣба только на 1 1/4 милл. енъ превышалъ вывозъ этой статьи въ 1903 году. Ввозъ ячменя и муки поднялся въ истекшемъ полугодіи на 2 милл. енъ. Изъ всего этого можно вывести то заключеніе, что значительная часть излишка ввоза приходится на потребности военнаго управленія и отнюдь не на усиленный спросъ самой страны на иностранные продукты. Дальнѣйшимъ послѣдствіемъ военнаго состоянія страны является увеличеніе покупокъ коммерческихъ пароходовъ, давшихъ за первое полугодіе с.г. сумму въ $1^1/_2$ милл. енъ противъ $^3/_4$ милл. въ соотвѣтствуюшемъ періодѣ минувшаго года.

Самымъ знаменательнымъ обстоятельствомъ за весь разсматриваемый періодъ является вывозъ золота, выразившійся въ суммѣ $80^1/_2$ милл. енъ противъ $3^1/_2$ милл. енъ въ первые 6 мѣсяцевъ прошлаго года. Съ тѣхъ поръ, какъ Японія, приблизительно 50 лѣтъ тому назадъ, была открыта для иностранной торговли, вывозъ золота никогда еще не доходилъ до такой значительной суммы. Значительный вывозъ золота въ 1898 году, самый значительный съ 1868 года, когда Японія впервые стала заниматься статистическими записями, именно въ 89 милл. (которымъ, вопрочемъ, соотвѣтствовалъ ввозъ золота въ $42^1/_2$ милл. енъ) почти исключительно сбусловливался чрезмѣрнымъ повышеніемъ ввоза товаровъ, въ виду предстоявшаго введенія новыхъ таможенныхъ пошлинъ. Вывозъ золота настоящаго года объясняется платежами государства за сове шенныя за границей покупки, нисколько не увеличивающія ни благосостоянія, ни производительности страны.

Денежное обращеніе отличалось за истекшіе первые 6 мѣсяцевъ года чрезвычайной вялостью. Никогда еще не было въ банкахъ такихъ громадныхъ депозитовъ, какъ за послѣднее время. Такъ какъ, съ другой стороны, не было и никакой надежды на полезное пользованіе этими капиталами, то мноціе банки въ свою очередь вносили эти капиталы въ Японскій Банкъ, гдѣ должны были довольствоваться незначительными процентами, выплачиваемыми этимъ банкомъ. Другими словами, съ возникновеніемъ войны въ Японіи совершенно изчезъ духъ предпріимчивости. Политика японскаго министерства финансовъ, направленная на то, чтобы народъ по возможности воздержался отъ всякихъ тратъ на такъ называемые предметы роскоши, имѣла пагубное вліяніе не всѣ отрасли промышленности, причастныя къ изготовленію предметовъ такъ или иначе могущихъ быть причисленными къ разряду предметовъ, роскоши. Съ цѣлью воспомоществованія правительству въ дѣлѣ веденія войны народъ депонируетъ свои деньги въ банкахъ вмѣсто того, чтобы, какъ въ обыкновенное время, оставить его въ обращеніи, что безъ сомнѣнія для государства было бы гораздо выгоднѣе.

Формоза.

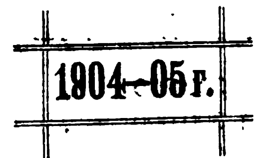
Согласно оффиціальной телеграммѣ съ Формозы, 6-го ноября въ ½ 5 утра въ мѣстностяхъ Каги и Тороку имѣло мѣсто значительное землетрясеніе. Въ мѣстности Каги было совершенно разрушено 154 дома и 412 сильно повреждено. При этомъ погибло 44 жителя и 89 (въ томъ числѣ 1 европеецъ) были ранены. Указанныя мѣстности расположены у подножія горныхъ хребтовъ Нитака (Моррисонъ). Убытки, причиненные землетрясеніемъ въ другихъ мѣстностяхъ, еще не выяснены.

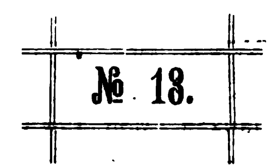
Пекинская Газета сообщаетъ, что японскій консулъ въ Амоѣ прекратилъ выдачу новыхъ паспортовъ для китайцевъ, посѣщающихъ Формозу, чтобы такимъ образомъ помѣшать появленію на этомъ островѣ подозрительныхъ субъектовъ, могущихъ оказаться русскими шпіонами. Новые паспорта выдаются только такимъ китайцамъ, которые представятъ старые паспорта, или такимъ, которые въ состояніи доказать, что они имѣютъ на Формозѣ постоянное мѣсто жительства, владѣютъ тамъ недвижимостью или же занимаются торговыми дѣлами. Въ Китаѣ находятъ страннымъ, что японцы только на 8-мъ мѣсяцѣ войны додумались до того, что китайцы, при извѣстныхъ обстоятельствахъ, могли бы служить русскими шпіонами. Въ Китаѣ поэтому смотрятъ на это новое японское мѣропріятіе какъ на средство для вытѣсненія съ Формозы китайцевъ, согласно принципу: Формоза для японцевъ.

Корея.

5-го ноября скончалась супруга наслѣдника корейскаго престола. Похороны состоятся только черезъ 3 мѣсяца и обойдутся почти въ 1 милл. рублей.

10-го ноября была закончена вся желѣзнодорожная линія Сеулъ-Фузанъ. Движеніе начнется черезъ нѣсколько дней. Торжественное оффиціальное открытіе линіи, безъ котораго дорога на глазахъ корейцевъ была бы лишена какъ бы извѣстной санкціи свыше, состоится 1-го января 1905 года.


1904—05 г.


№ 18.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложенiе
къ
Извѣстiямъ Восточнаго Института

Съ 1-го по 10-е ноября.

Китай.

Нѣсколько дней тому назадъ состоялось подписанiе новаго торговаго договора между Китаемъ и Португалiей. Къ договору прiобщена концессiя на постройку Макао-Кантонской желѣзной дороги. Постановленiя касательно вывоза риса, на которыхъ за все время длившихся цѣлые мѣсяцы пеперероворовъ такъ настаивала Португалiя, исключены изъ договора въ послѣднюю минуту, благодаря настоянiямъ Китая.

Сообщаютъ, что китайское правительство разсматриваетъ вопросъ объ упраздненiи Хубэйскаго, Юньнаньскаго и Гуандунскаго генералъ-губернаторствъ, со включенiемъ ихъ въ административномъ отношенiи въ Хугуанское, Юньгуйское и Лянгуанское генералъ-губернаторства.

Согласно свѣдѣнiямъ китайской газеты Синь-вэнь-бао, китайское правительство въ концѣ концовъ согласилось производить платежи по военной контрибуцiи 1900 года золотомъ. Какъ извѣстно, китайское правительство до сихъ поръ увѣряло, что оно обязано лишь платить серебромъ, чему, конечно, съ самаго начала противились всѣ державы. Въ настоящее время китайское правительство распорядилось, чтобы провинцiальныя казначейства представили Шанхайскому таможенному даотаю въ ближайшемъ будущемъ нижеуказанныя суммы, для покрытiя ими разницы между произведенными до сихъ поръ серебромъ платежами и слѣдуемыми платежами золотомъ, со включенiемъ въ указанныя суммы и эквивалента разницы между серебромъ и золотомъ по предстоящему въ ближайшiй срокъ новому платежу. Суммы эти распредѣлены слѣдующимъ образомъ:

Чжили	500,000 таэлей.	Чжэцзянъ	700,000 таэлей.
Фуцзянь	500,000 „	Сычуань	700,000 „
Хэнань	500,000 „	Хубэй	900,000 „

Аньхуй	500,000	„	Гуандунъ	300,000	„
Шанхай (Мор. таж.)	500,000	„	Кантонъ (Мор. там.)	300,000	„
Цзянсу (Сучжоу) .	800,090	„	Фучжоу	200,000	„
Цзяннинъ (Нанкинъ)	800,000	„	Тяньцзинь	200,000	„
Цзянси	800,000	„	Ханькоу.	200,000	„
Хунань	600,000	„	Чифу	100,000	„
Шаньдунъ	600,000	„	Уху	100,000	„
Шаньси	600,000	„			
			Итого . .	10,400,000 таэл.	

Въ связи съ этимъ сообщаютъ, что китайское правительство для уплаты суммъ будущаго года намѣревается заключить иностранный заемъ.

Сообщаютъ изъ Пекина, что въ названномъ городѣ образовалось японское общество для устройства въ городѣ новой телефонной сѣти, не смотря на то, что въ этомъ нѣтъ никакой надобности, такъ какъ существующая сѣть функціонируетъ совершенно удовлетворительно. Восточная англійская и нѣмецкая пресса усматриваетъ въ этомъ новую попытку японцевъ упрочить свое положеніе въ Китаѣ, въ особенности же въ китайской столицѣ, и подчинить своему контролю и такія учрежденія, которыя служатъ публичному сообщенію. Новое общество проектируетъ также соединеніе Пекинской сѣти съ Тяньцзинемъ и Таку. Японцы кромѣ того надѣятся этимъ предпріятіемъ обезпечить сбытъ для издѣлій молодой японской электротехнической промышленности, которая, какъ увѣряютъ Шанхайскія газеты, поставила себѣ девизомъ—работать „дешево, да гнило". Дѣло въ томъ, что японцы яко-бы недостаточно хорошо знакомы съ устройствомъ подобныхъ сѣтей, такъ какъ они недостаточно свѣдущи въ законахъ вліянія земныхъ и воздушныхъ электрическихъ токовъ на провода, почему ихъ аппараты и неудовлетворительно работаютъ. Не можетъ быть никакого сомнѣнія, что многія китайскія сферы окажутъ новому обществу свое покровительство, слѣдуя въ этомъ отношеніи примѣру китайскаго телеграфнаго управленія. Новое общество обѣщаетъ многимъ правительственнымъ учрежденіямъ безплатное присоединеніе ихъ къ сѣти, чтобы такимъ образомъ увеличить число абонентовъ.

Въ Кантонѣ образовалось акціонерное общество съ капиталомъ въ 3 мил. долларовъ, состоящихъ изъ акцій въ 5 долларовъ каждая, для постройки Кантоно-Ханькоуской желѣзной дороги. Одну треть капитала дали кантонскіе купцы-китайцы, одну треть—чиновники и послѣдняя треть будетъ собрана въ Гонконгѣ и другихъ коммерческихъ пунктахъ. Говорятъ, что на постройку дороги пошло уже 6 мил. долларовъ. Одновременно съ этимъ Пекинскія газеты сообщаютъ, что китайское правительство увѣдомило американскаго посланника въ Пекинѣ, что правительство беретъ обратно концессію на упомянутую желѣзную дорогу, выданную въ свое время американскому обществу.

Китайская газета Чжунъ-вай-жи-бао сообщаетъ, что французско-китайскій синдикатъ ходатайствуетъ о предоставленіи ему концессіи на желѣзнодорожную монополію въ провинціи Фуцзянь.

Сообщаютъ изъ Пекина, что итальянскій посланникъ въ Пекинѣ ходатайствуетъ передъ китайскимъ правительствомъ о предоставленіи нѣкоторымъ итальянскимъ капиталистамъ концессіи на разработку каменноугольныхъ копей близъ Сишаня.

Въ теченіе октября-мѣсяца отправлено въ Трансвааль 10.000 рабочихъ-китайцевъ. Въ ближайшемъ будущемъ туда же пойдетъ еще нѣсколько транспортовъ кули, для каковой цѣли зафрахтовано уже 10 пароходовъ. Большинство кули происходитъ изъ Сѣвернаго Китая.

Тибетъ.

Сообщаютъ изъ Пекина, что въ ближайшемъ будущемъ состоится отозваніе китайскаго посланника въ Лондонѣ Чжанъ Дэ-и. Повидимому, китайское правительство недовольно его отношеніемъ къ тибетскому вопросу. Говорятъ, что преемникомъ его намѣчается бывшій Тяньцзинскій таможенный даотай Танъ Шао-и, назначенный недавно коммисаромъ для веденія переговоровъ по тибетскому вопросу, но пока еще не выѣхавшій въ Лхассу. Сообщаютъ, впрочемъ, что англійское правительство тѣмъ временемъ уже увѣдомило китайское правительство о томъ, что оно согласно на продолженіе переговоровъ по тибетскому вопросу въ Калькуттѣ. Въ Пекинѣ возбужденъ вопросъ о замѣнѣ Лхасскаго амбаня (гражданскій чиновникъ) однимъ изъ маньчжурскихъ генераловъ, которому во главѣ болѣе или менѣе значительныхъ войскъ будетъ поручена дѣйствительная охрана китайскихъ интересовъ въ Тибетѣ.

Китайское правительство проектируетъ устройство телеграфной линіи изъ Чэнду въ Лхассу.

Японія.

Японскій императоръ и императрица пожертвовали въ пользу лицъ, пострадавшихъ на Формозѣ отъ недавняго землетрясенія 15,000 енъ.

Прибывшій въ Вашингтонъ японскій принцъ Фусими былъ встрѣченъ съ чрезвычайной торжественностью. Принцъ передалъ президенту Сѣверо-Американскихъ Штатовъ собственноручное письмо японскаго императора.

На двухъ обѣдахъ, состоявшихся недавно въ домѣ японскаго премьеръ-министра, съ исключительнымъ участіемъ государственныхъ дѣятелей и вліятельныхъ членовъ парламента и представителей прессы, раздавались краткія печатныя свѣдѣнія о бюджетѣ на будущій 1905 годъ. Общій бюджетъ на будущій годъ сводится къ слѣдующему:

Обыкновенные доходы	297,023,402 ена.
Чрезвычайные доходы	8,758,496 енъ.
Итого	305,781,898 енъ.
Обыкновенные расходы	149,431,798 енъ
Чрезвычайные расходы	32,927,300 „
Итого	182,369,099 енъ.
Остатокъ	123,422,799 енъ.

Остатокъ переносится въ бюджетъ военныхъ расходовъ.

По сравненію съ бюджетомъ текущаго года вышеуказанная сумма расходовъ представляетъ собою уменьшеніе въ 73,000,000 енъ. Уменьшеніе это получается путемъ сокращенія административныхъ расходовъ (34,000,000 енъ), пріостановки и отсрочки большинства строительныхъ работъ по части желѣзныхъ дорогъ (11,000,000 енъ), частичной отстрочки выкупа государственныхъ займовъ (6,000,000 енъ), частичнаго упраздненія выдачи субсидій пароходственнымъ обществамъ (5,000,000 енъ) и соблюденія болѣе мелкой экономіи по другимъ статьямъ.

Предполагаемое увеличеніе доходовъ отъ проектируемыхъ новыхъ налоговъ представляется въ слѣдующемъ видѣ (въ нижепомѣщенныхъ числахъ не указаны числа меньше 1.000):

Поземельная подать	33,025,000 енъ.
Промысловый налогъ	5,809,000 „
Подоходный налогъ	5,862,000 „
Водочный акцизъ съ саке	485,000 „
Сахарный акцизъ	1,374,000 „
Пошлина съ совершенія купчихъ крѣпостей	699,000 „
Горнозаводскій налогъ	1,389,000 „
Гербовый сборъ	1,181,000 „
Игорный налогъ	292,000 „
Биржевая пошлина	432,000 „
Акцизъ на патентованныя медицинскія средства	89,000 „
Текстильный налогъ	7,652,000 „
Транзитныя пошлины	2,136,000 „
Пошлина съ наслѣдственныхъ имуществъ	4,309,000 „
Ввозныя пошлины	1,522,000 „
Плата за право обрабатыванія рудниковъ	21,000 „
Итого	74,945,000 енъ.

Что касается военнаго бюджета, то слѣдующія числа даютъ о немъ общее понятіе:

Военные расходы	700,000,000 енъ.
Резервъ	76,000,000 „
Итого	776,000,000 енъ.

Указанные расходы предположено покрыть изъ слѣдующихъ источниковъ:

Остатокъ отъ общаго бюджета	123,000,000 енъ.
Заимствованіе изъ спеціальнаго фонда	8,000,000 „
Увеличенныя пошлины	75,000,000 „
Займы и временныя суммы	570,000,000 „
Итого	776,000,000 енъ.

Предположенное увеличеніе податей обнимаетъ всѣ области народнаго хозяйства и признается въ силу этого справедливымъ. Между прочимъ, увеличеніе таможенныхъ пошлинъ составляетъ отъ 5 до 20 %.

Выдающіеся члены японскихъ политическихъ партій Сейюкай и прогрессивной согласились между собою оказать поддержку правительственной финансовой программѣ на будущій годъ, насколько дѣло касается общихъ принциповъ ея. По ихъ мнѣнію, въ случаѣ если смѣта расходовъ будетъ принята цѣликовъ, то нечего придираться къ частностямъ въ смѣтѣ доходовъ. При такихъ обстоятельствахъ есть полная надежда, что весь правительственный бюджетъ пройдетъ въ парламентѣ безъ существенныхъ измѣненій.

Соляная монополія, представляющая собою излюбленный проектъ японскаго правительства, и другіе относящіеся къ войнѣ вопросы подверглись на одномъ изъ послѣднихъ засѣданій общества Сіоко-досикай безпощадной критикѣ. Между прочимъ, членъ парламента г. Тагуци высказался въ томъ смыслѣ, что несмотря на то, что японскій народъ безропотно несетъ всѣ тягости войны и сопряженные съ ней расходы, всетаки позволительно критиковать тѣ способы, при помощи которыхъ правительство добываетъ необходимыя средства. Мѣропріятія, въ родѣ высокаго обложенія текстильной промышленности, увеличенія ввозной пошлины на рисъ и соляная монополія, должны быть признаны вредными. Что правительство не окажется въ состояніи дѣйствительнымъ образомъ провести соляную монополію, объ этомъ, по словамъ оратора, возможно судить по примѣру аналогичныхъ правительственныхъ мѣръ на Формозѣ. Къ мнѣнію оратора всецѣло присоединился и другой членъ парламента, г. Симада. Въ особенности онъ порицалъ рисовую пошлину, которая въ урожайные годы, какъ напримѣръ, въ настоящемъ, рѣшительно ничего не въ состояніи дать, но которая, съ другой стороны, во всякомъ случаѣ должна быть признана нецѣлесообразной, такъ какъ она поднимаетъ цѣны на самый необходимый продуктъ.

Торжественный выпускъ въ морскомъ корпусѣ въ Етадзима, близъ Куре, состоялся 14-го ноября въ присутствіи принца Арисугава. Окончившіе курсъ, въ количествѣ 191, поступятъ на дѣйствительную службу послѣ трехмѣсячнаго обученія на школьномъ суднѣ Карасаки-мару.

Саньоская желѣзнодорожная компанія намѣревается арендовать государственную желѣзную дорогу между Кайдае и Куре, за 16,900 енъ въ годъ.

Изъ исторіи японской керосиновой промышленности сообщаетъ Токіоскій профессоръ Такано нелишенныя интереса свѣдѣнія, согласно которымъ открытіе нефти въ Японіи относится къ царствованію императора Тенци-тенно, именно къ періоду времени около 674 года до Р. Х. Передаютъ, что этому государю было преподнесено нѣсколько пробъ нефти подъ названіемъ „горючей воды" и асфальта подъ названіемъ „горючей земли". Впослѣдствіи къ этому присоединились еще натуральные газы подъ названіемъ „горючаго вѣтра". Однако, достовѣрныя извѣстія объ употребленіи нефти на практикѣ восходятъ не далѣе 1613 года, въ каковомъ году нѣкій Магара открылъ нефть въ г. Ніицу. Этотъ человѣкъ взялся за обработку ея путемъ дестилляціи ея въ маленькихъ чугунныхъ котлахъ. Въ настоящее время въ Японіи работаетъ 95 нефтеочистительныхъ заведеній, дающихъ ежедневно около 4,200 баррелей (1 баррель т. ч. 1,51 гектолитръ).

Иностранная пресса расточаетъ щедрую похвалу японскому отдѣлу по народному образованію на всемірной выставкѣ въ С.-Луи. Въ отдѣлѣ собраны и систематически расположены всевозможные предметы, служащіе полной иллюстраціей всей обширной области народнаго образованія, начиная съ первоначальнаго и съ дѣтскихъ садовъ, и кончая высшимъ, университетскимъ образованіемъ. Японцы крайне гордятся успѣхомъ этого своего отдѣла.

Одинъ изъ представителей англійской фирмы Самуель-Самуель и К° подарилъ недавно японскому военному министру прекрасную лошадь, сопровождая этотъ подарокъ пожеланіемъ для Японіи постоянныхъ побѣдъ.

Въ № 33 Іокохамской нѣмецкой газеты отъ 19 ноября с. г. помѣщена въ высшей степени интересная статья знаменитаго антрополога проф. д-ра мед. Эрвина Бельца подъ заглавіемъ: „О воинственномъ духѣ и презрѣніи къ смерти японцевъ".

Корея.

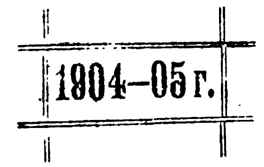
Новый финансовый совѣтникъ корейскаго правительства, японскій чиновникъ г. Мегата, заявилъ самый рѣшительный протестъ противъ высокой стоимости похоронъ супруги наслѣдника корейскаго престола, исчисленныхъ, какъ извѣстно, корейскимъ правительствомъ въ 1 мил. енъ.

Японское правительство оффиціально объявляетъ, что путешественники, отправляющіеся въ Корею, больше не нуждаются въ паспортахъ.

Японская газета „Кокуминъ-симбунъ" сообщаетъ, что постройка японскихъ желѣзныхъ дорогъ въ Кореѣ все больше и больше расширяется. Такъ напримѣръ, участокъ Сеулъ-Пенъ-янъ линіи Сеулъ-Ычжу будетъ открытъ еще въ настоящемъ году. Боковая линія Хoанъ-жчу—Кіонипо (два пункта близъ Пенъ-яна и Чиннампо) уже закончена постройкой, за

исключеніемъ только двухъ миль. Окончаніе этой вѣтви значительно облегчитъ доставку рельсовъ и прочихъ матеріаловъ для главной линіи. Японскій посланникъ въ Сеулѣ энергично настаиваетъ на ускореніи постройки главной линіи Пенъ-янъ—Чиннампо. Японцы приняли на себя наблюденіе за проектированной новой линіей Сеулъ-Гензанъ.

Токіоская газета Дзидзи-симпо выступаетъ съ оригинальнымъ предложеніемъ по вопросу о культивированіи Кореи. Предложеніе это напоминаетъ старыя традиціи Японіи и почти совершенно игнорируетъ новѣйшее время и его условія. Мнѣніе газеты сводится къ слѣдующему: Такъ какъ въ Кореѣ земля дешево стоитъ, то возможно будетъ пріобрѣтать участки въ 10 разъ дешевле, чѣмъ въ Японіи. Тѣмъ не менѣе для пріобрѣтенія и обработки земли требуются деньги, которыхъ, конечно, не можетъ быть у бѣдняковъ, выселяющихся изъ Японіи въ Корeѣ. Но, замѣчаетъ газета, въ Японіи имѣются бывшіе дайміо (феодальные князья), представляющіе собою весьма богатыхъ людей, засѣдающихъ въ Верхней Палатѣ парламента. Эти дайміо и въ настоящее время еще пользуются громаднымъ вліяніемъ на населеніе тѣхъ областей, которыми предки ихъ управляли въ теченіе многихъ столѣтій. Если бы бывшіе дайміо взяли на себя иниціативу въ дѣлѣ колонизаціи Кореи японцами, выходцами изъ бывшихъ ихъ владѣній, и финансированія новыхъ земледѣльческихъ предпріятій японцевъ въ Кореѣ, то дѣло весьма быстро наладилось бы. Другими словами, по мнѣнію газеты, необходимо воскресить въ Кореѣ старую японскую феодальную систему, освободиться отъ которой Японіи стоило столько труда и крови.



№ 14.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложенiе
къ
Извѣстiямъ Восточнаго Института

Съ 11-го по 20-е ноября.

Китай.

По послѣднимъ подсчетамъ, празднованiе дня рожденiя вдовствующей китайской императрицы обошлось въ 12 милл. таэлей, подарки деньгами превзошли въ значительной мѣрѣ даже приведенную сумму, подношенiя же вещами оцѣниваются въ 2 милл. таэлей. Шанхайская пресса усматриваетъ въ такомъ пышномъ празднованiи дня рожденiя императрицы, не имѣющемъ въ Китаѣ прецедента, признакъ подъема самосознанiя китайской нацiи по отношенiю къ иностраннымъ государствамъ.

Китайское правительство заказало недавно фирмѣ Круппъ 66 пушекъ на общую сумму 3,847,600 марокъ. Пушки должны быть готовы въ 10-ти-мѣсячный срокъ.

Вслѣдствiе настоятельныхъ представленiй Гуандунскаго и Хэнаньскаго губернаторовъ о замѣнѣ выписки оружiя для войсковыхъ частей названныхъ провинцiй изъ-за границы оружiемъ, изготовленнымъ въ самомъ Китаѣ, и представленiя, въ связи съ этимъ, проекта объ основанiи для военныхъ нуждъ названныхъ двухъ провинцiй одного общаго арсенала, китайское правительство поручило совѣту для реформированiя армiи осуществить указанный проектъ.

Чжэцзянскiй губернаторъ намѣревался заключить иностранный заемъ для покрытiя имъ доли, которая должна быть внесена въ общую кассу по уплатѣ контрибуцiи со стороны Чжэцзянской провинцiи. Однако, при попыткѣ осуществить этотъ проектъ оказалось возможнымъ обезпечить путемъ займа лишь 250,000 таэлей, между тѣмъ какъ ежегодный взносъ со стороны указанной провинцiи составляетъ не менѣе 900,000 таэлей.

Въ виду значительнаго количества бумаги, ввозимой изъ за границы въ Китай, китайское министерство торговли рѣшило командировать въ

Японію китайскихъ знатоковъ бумажнаго дѣла для изученія постановки этого дѣла въ Японіи.

Супруга вице-короля Юань Ши-кая намѣревается учредить въ Тяньцзинѣ промышленную школу для обученія въ ней бѣдныхъ дѣвушекъ полезнымъ ремесламъ.

Новый и. д. Нанкинскаго вице-короля намѣревается устроить въ Нанкинѣ китайскую выставку.

Французы намѣреваются учредить въ Пекинѣ Французско-Китайскій Банкъ съ отдѣленіями въ главнѣйшихъ открытыхъ портахъ и торговыхъ пунктахъ Китая. Капиталъ новаго банка опредѣленъ въ 5 милл. таэлей, изъ которыхъ половина должна быть внесена китайцами.

Гонконгскій электрическій трамвай забастовалъ, причиняя тѣмъ чрезвычайныя неудобства обывателямъ Гонконга.

Тибетъ.

Сообщаютъ изъ Пекина, что китайское правительство рѣшило послать въ Индію спеціальнаго посланника для веденія съ англійскимъ вице-королемъ въ Симлѣ переговоровъ по тибетскому вопросу. Говорятъ, что означенный китайскій посланникъ снабженъ чрезвычайно широкими полномочіями, благодаря чему окажется возможнымъ покончить окончательно съ тибетскимъ вопросомъ на Симлинскомъ совѣщаніи.

24-го ноября н. ст. спеціальный посланникъ долженъ былъ быть принятъ на спеціальной прощальной аудіенціи у китайскаго императора.

Сообщаютъ, что тибетскій Далай-лама, бѣжавъ изъ Тибета, прибылъ 27-го ноября въ Ургу.

Японія.

Японскій императоръ, лично открывшій настоящую сессію японскаго парламента, былъ встрѣченъ при своемъ появленіи въ парламентскомъ зданіи громогласными „бандзай“. Принявъ изъ рукъ графа Кацура тронную рѣчь, императоръ прочиталъ ее лично. Рѣчь гласила слѣдующее: „Открывая парламентъ, Мы обращаемся ко всѣмъ членамъ Верхней и Нижней Палатъ. Къ великому Нашему удовлетворенію Мы въ состояніи сообщить, что наши отношенія къ договорнымъ державамъ развиваются сердечнымъ и согласнымъ образомъ. Мы повелѣли министрамъ выработать программу, чтобы покрыть настоятельно необходимые при настоящихъ обстоятельствахъ расходы, и представить таковую вамъ вмѣстѣ съ бюджетомъ на 38-й фискальный годъ правленія Мейдзи (1906 годъ) и нѣкоторыми законопроектами. Наши войска были во всѣхъ сраженіяхъ побѣдоносны, и постоянно возрастающей храбростью и мощью они способствуютъ улучшенію нашего положенія. Всецѣло полагаясь на вѣрность и преданность

нашихъ подданныхъ, Мы надѣемся, что конечная цѣль войны будетъ достигнута. Мы уповаемъ на то, что вы постараетесь соотвѣтстенно Нашей волѣ, въ гармоничномъ сотрудничествѣ выполнить возложенную на васъ обязанность."

Послѣ того, какъ президентъ Верхней Палаты, принцъ Токугава, принялъ изъ рукъ императора тронную рѣчъ, послѣднiй отбылъ изъ парламентскаго зданiя. Нижняя Палата тотчасъ же приступила къ дѣлу составленiя отвѣта на тронную рѣчъ императора. Для этой цѣли была избрана коммиссiя изъ 9 человѣкъ, которая послѣ 12 часовъ, когда палата вновь собралась, представила на усмотрѣнiе ея выработанный ею проектъ отвѣта на тронную рѣчъ. Проектъ былъ единогласно принятъ. Выработанный адресъ читается слѣдующимъ образомъ:

„Проникнутые должнымъ благоговѣнiемъ, подданные Вашего Императорскаго Величества желаютъ выразить свою глубокую благодарность за милостивое обращенiе, съ которымъ Ваше Величество при открытiи 21-й сессiи парламента обратились къ нимъ. Императорскiя войска на полѣ битвы проникнуты воодушевленiемъ, выигрываютъ побѣду за побѣдой и способствуютъ такимъ образомъ успѣхамъ военнаго положенiя; народъ дома полонъ силы и усердiя. Подобное отрадное положенiе вещей не было бы мыслимо, если бы оно не являлось слѣдствiемъ возвышенной добродѣтели Вашего Императорскаго Величества. Однако, конца еще не видно, и положенiе требуетъ все новыхъ и большихъ усилiй для выполненiя различныхъ твердыхъ предпрiятiй за границей и дома. Нацiи надлежитъ быть единой, какъ одинъ человѣкъ, и съ выдержкой и настойчивостью собрать свои силы. Вашего Величества подданные намѣреваются съ полнымъ усердiемъ заниматься своими законодательными обязанностями для того, чтобы заслужить себѣ довѣрiе Вашего Величества, какъ и довѣрiе народа. Вашего Императорскаго Величества покорный слуга Мацумото Масахиса, президентъ Нижней Палаты, осмѣливается донести объ этомъ престолу съ благоговѣнiемъ и смиренiемъ".

Отвѣтный адресъ Верхней Палаты, составленный принцемъ Токугава, имѣетъ слѣдующее содержанiе:

„Съ глубокимъ благоговѣнiемъ Токугава Iесато, президентъ Верхней Палаты, представляетъ Вашему Августѣйшему и Священнѣйшему Величеству нижеслѣдующее. Подданные Вашего Величества въ Верхней Палатѣ чувствуютъ глубокую благодарность за милостивое обрашенiе, съ которымъ Ваше Величество при открытiи 21-й сессiи парламента обратились къ нимъ. Далѣе они благодарятъ Ваше Величество за постоянный прогрессъ, который совершаетъ страна въ цивилизацiи и преуспѣянiи, за поддержанiе дружественныхъ отношенiй съ договорными державами, за развитiе военнаго престижа страны, благодаря великимъ побѣдамъ, которыя выиграли императорскiя войска. Указанной благодатью народъ обязанъ священной добродѣтели Вашего Величества. Война—страшные вѣсы, и конца ея еще не видать. Преданные подданные Вашего Величества,

повинуясь повелѣніямъ Вашего Величества и сообразуясь съ настоятельными потребностями настоящей минуты, постоянно будутъ стараться вѣрнымъ исполненіемъ долга поддержать прогрессъ великой императорской политики".

Вмѣстѣ съ этимъ были отправлены адреса, и арміи, и флоту.

По даннымъ парламентской канцеляріи, въ японской нижней палатѣ число представителей отдѣльныхъ партій и клубовъ распредѣляется слѣдующимъ образомъ: Сейюкай—137 чел., Симпото (прогрессивная партія) —91 чел., Тейкокуто (императорская партія)—19 чел., Дзіюто (партія свободомыслящихъ)—19 чел., Клубъ Коеинъ—34 чел., клубъ Дококай—21 чел., и не принадлежащихъ ни къ какой партіи—53 чел.

Правительство представило уже въ день открытія сессіи парламента общій бюджетъ вмѣстѣ со всѣми частными бюджетами, а также и военный бюджетъ, проекты касательно наслѣдственной пошлины, соляной монополіи и пр.

Члены парламента Ямасита, Коно, Отаке, вмѣстѣ съ 31 другимъ членомъ парламента, заявили интерпелляцію по поводу казенной ссуды въ 9 милл. енъ, оказанной 130-му Банку въ г. Осака. Вопросъ этотъ обсуждался въ свое время въ японской прессѣ.

На одномъ изъ послѣднихъ засѣданій Кабинета министровъ въ Токіо обсуждался возникшій еще два года тому назадъ проектъ объ учрежденіи въ Пекинѣ Японо-Китайскаго Банка.

Сообщаютъ изъ Тяньцзиня, что мѣстное отдѣленіе японскаго Монетнаго Банка въ Іокохамѣ отказывается принять японскія военныя эмиссіонныя ноты, выпущенныя для нуждъ японской арміи въ Маньчжуріи. Отдѣленіе названнаго банка отсылаетъ обращающихся въ него лицъ къ японскому банку въ Нючжуанѣ. До сихъ поръ, какъ оказывается, эти японскія ноты принимались всѣми иностранными банками, конечно, за исключеніемъ Русско-Китайскаго, съ учетомъ въ 7, 10 или 15%. Такимъ образомъ оказывается, что означенныя японскія ноты пользуются у иностранцевъ большимъ довѣріемъ, чѣмъ у самихъ японцевъ.

Японское правительство запретило соціалистическую газету Хейминъ-симбунъ (Пролетарская Газета). Поводомъ къ запрещенію и прекращенію изданія послужило намѣреніе газеты напечатать статью, которая, по словамъ правительства, „оскорбляла святость Императорскаго Дома и являлась угрозой для конституціонной системы". При этомъ случаѣ были даже конфискованы печатныя машины. Издатель и печатникъ приговорены къ 5-ти-мѣсячному тюремному заключенію и къ штрафу въ 50 енъ.

Одновременно съ этимъ, правительствомъ закрыто въ Токіо соціалдемократическое общество.

Формоза.

Окончательнымъ разслѣдованіемъ опустошеній, причиненныхъ недавнимъ землетрясеніемъ на о. Формозѣ, установлено, что всего разрушено и повреждено 1,367 домовъ, убито 144 чел. и ранено 147.

Корея.

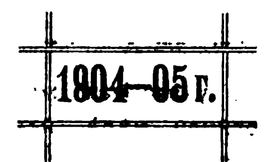
Корейскій императоръ посылаетъ отъ поры до времени высокихъ корейскихъ офицеровъ въ японскую армію въ Маньчжурію для поздравленія ея съ успѣхами и для разспросовъ относительно состоянія здоровья Послѣдняя такая командировка имѣла цѣлью посѣщеніе японскаго флота, причемъ командированный корейскій офицеръ привезъ на флагманское судно адмирала Того для офицерской каютъ-компаніи, въ видѣ подарка отъ имени корейскаго императора, 10 ящиковъ шампанскаго и 3 ящика табаку. Кромѣ того отъ имени корейскаго императора названный офицеръ роздалъ еще командѣ флагманскаго судна 5,000 енъ.

Корея получила новую императрицу, которой 21 годъ отъ роду, и новую супругу наслѣдника престола, которой 13 лѣтъ. Лэди Омъ провалилась.

Китайская газета Чжунъ-вай-жи-бао передаетъ, что японскія власти принудили корейское правительство отозвать аккредитованнаго въ Пекинѣ корейскаго посланника за то, что онъ пригласилъ къ себѣ на обѣдъ русскаго посланника въ Пекинѣ.

Въ Кореѣ работаетъ въ настоящее время въ желѣзнодорожномъ и телеграфномъ дѣлѣ свыше 5,000 чел. японскихъ чиновниковъ. Японское правительство въ настоящее время, когда постройка Сеуло-Фузанской желѣзной дороги уже закончена и на ней уже начато движеніе, особенно старается о скорѣйшемъ устройствѣ въ Кореѣ цѣлой сѣти телеграфныхъ сообщеній.

Сообщаютъ, что японскія власти намѣрены ввести вдоль Сеуло-Фузанской желѣзной дороги обязательное обращеніе японскихъ денегъ. Если, какъ далѣе сообщаютъ, японскому посланнику въ Сеулѣ удастся настоять на томъ, чтобы корейское правительство требовало съ своихъ подданныхъ уплату исключительно японскими деньгами, то понятно, что проектируемая въ Кореѣ японцами реформа корейской денежной системы будетъ очень легко и быстро проведена.



№ 15.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложенiе къ Извѣстiямъ Восточнаго Института.

Съ 21-го по 30-е ноября.

Китай.

Ходятъ слухи о томъ, что китайскiй императоръ намѣренъ переселиться въ Сiаньфу. Въ связи съ этимъ сенсацiоннымъ извѣстiемъ, сообщаютъ, что мѣстный губернаторъ дѣятельно занятъ возведенiемъ двухэтажныхъ зданiй, и что мѣстный гарнизонъ съ необычайнымъ усердiемъ занялся военными упражненiями.

Китайская вдовствующая императрица пошлетъ въ будущемъ году одного изъ принцевъ крови въ Брюссель на выставку. Въ этомъ рѣшенiи императрицы усматривается дальнѣйшiй успѣхъ бельгiйцевъ въ привлеченiи вниманiя Китая на тѣ выгоды, которыя для Китая могли бы получиться при болѣе тѣсномъ сближенiи съ маленькой, но въ высшей степени промышленной Бельгiей.

Китайская императрица откомандировала въ Шанхай спецiальнаго чиновника для прiобрѣтенiя для Пекинской дворцовой библiотеки на 20,000 таэлей книгъ, въ особенности революцiоннаго содержанiя, съ каковой литературой императрица незнакома, такъ какъ подлежащiе сановники не снабжали ее книгами этого направленiя.

Одинъ изъ цензоровъ представилъ китайскому императору записку, въ которой онъ настаиваетъ на отмѣнѣ правила, въ силу котораго къ занятiю извѣстныхъ должностей допускаются только лица маньчжурскаго происхожденiя. По мнѣнiю цензора, слѣдуетъ допускать къ занятiю этихъ должностей, на одинаковыхъ съ маньчжурами правахъ, и природныхъ китайцевъ.

Китайское правительство отказало французскому синдикату въ концессiи на постройку желѣзной дороги изъ Сiаньфу въ Тайюаньфу. Какъ слышно, отказъ правительства вызванъ тѣмъ, что губернаторы подлежащихъ провинцiй (Шэньси и Шаньси) въ пространныхъ докладахъ указали

на то, что, ввиду той исключительной важности, которую указанная желѣзная дорога должна имѣть для Китая, было бы по крайней мѣрѣ неблагоразумно передать постройку и эксплоатацію ея иностранцамъ.

Японскій посланникъ въ Пекинѣ г. Уцида недавно былъ вызванъ въ Токіо для участія въ засѣданіи Кабинета.

Несмотря на постоянныя старанія иностранныхъ державъ, направленныя на совершенную отмѣну въ Китаѣ лицзиньской пошлинной системы, китайское правительство воздвигаетъ въ настоящее время лицзиньскую таможенную станцію у конечной станціи Пекинской желѣзной дороги въ самомъ Пекинѣ, этомъ мѣстопребываніи всѣхъ иностранныхъ дипломатическихъ представителей. Китайское правительство послало державамъ уже соотвѣтствующее циркулярное увѣдомленіе.

За послѣднія недѣли поступали изъ всѣхъ почти провинцій Китая въ Пекинъ протесты противъ уплаты контрибуціи золотомъ. Единственнымъ высокопоставленнымъ провинціальнымъ сановникомъ, не примкнувшимъ къ этому движенію, является Учанскій генералъ-губернаторъ Чжанъ-Чжидунъ. По всей вѣроятности, Чжанъ Чжидунъ, благодаря продолжительному пребыванію своему въ Пекинѣ, въ теченіе послѣдняго года, гдѣ онъ имѣлъ много случаевъ личныхъ сношеній съ представителями иностранныхъ державъ, пришелъ къ тому заключенію, что всякое дальнѣйшее сопротивленіе по этому вопросу должно быть признано напраснымъ. Хотя Чжанъ Чжидунъ пока еще не исполнилъ предписанія центральнаго правительства объ отправленіи въ Шанхай причитающейся съ его генералъ-губернаторства доли для уплаты контрибуціи, но за то имъ уже приняты мѣры къ изысканію необходимыхъ для этой цѣли средствъ. Китайскія сферы приводятъ съ этимъ въ связь его попытку заключить въ Шанхаѣ, подъ обезпеченіе доходовъ монетнаго двора, заемъ въ 2 милл. таэлей.

Въ слѣдующій китайскій Новый Годъ состоится открытіе въ Пекинѣ китайскаго Государственнаго Банка, который во всѣхъ важнѣйшихъ пунктахъ Китая будетъ имѣть свои собственныя отдѣленія. Надѣются, что это новое учрежденіе предоставитъ большія облегченія при денежныхъ операціяхъ въ Китаѣ. Китайское министерство финансовъ ассигновало $^1/_2$ милл. таэлей на обзаведеніе новаго банка.

Возстаніе въ Гуанси, согласно оффиціальному донесенію подлежащаго генералъ-губернатора, подавлено военной силой, въ виду чего генералъ-губернатору разрѣшено вернуться въ Кантонъ.

Въ южной части провинціи Фуцзянь разрушена католическая церковь.

Сообщаютъ, что на крайнемъ западѣ китайской имперіи, въ провинціи Или, возникли безпорядки благодаря взаимной агитаціи и взаимному

наускиванію магометанской и буддійской частей населенія. Центральное китайское правительство назначило бывшаго Хласскаго амбаня главнокомандующимъ для подавленія этихъ безпорядковъ.

Вліятельные китайскіе круги смотрятъ съ значительной тревогой на все усиливающуюся эмиграцію китайцевъ. Гуандунскіе богачи намѣреваются въ связи съ этимъ приступить къ обработкѣ пустынныхъ мѣстностей названной провинціи, расчитывая тѣмъ обезпечить заработокъ для 1/2 милл. китайскихъ рабочихъ.

Хэнаньскій губернаторъ устроилъ въ Кайфынфу военную школу по японскому образцу. Изъ общаго числа 800 лицъ, пожелавшихъ поступить въ новую школу, принято всего только 16. Школьнымъ врачемъ назначенъ японецъ, д-ръ Сакума, состоявшій до сихъ поръ при лечебницѣ Синодзаки-біоинъ въ Шанхаѣ. Въ указанной провинціи, согласно плану реформированія китайской арміи, должны быть образованы 20 баталіоновъ по новому образцу, въ виду чего существующіе 6 баталіоновъ подлежатъ соотвѣтственной реорганизаціи. Кромѣ того предположено образовать военный оркестръ подъ руководствомъ японскаго дирежера.

Въ Ханьчжоу въ ближайшемъ будущемъ будетъ открыта промышленная школа. Школа будетъ помѣщаться въ зданіи стараго буддійскаго храма, очищеннаго для этой цѣли. Расходы, исчисленные въ мѣсяцъ въ 2,000 долларовъ, будутъ покрываться губернаторомъ и солянымъ коммиссаромъ. Содержаніе учениковъ на всемъ готовомъ будетъ безплатнымъ, какъ и само обученіе. Въ курсъ школы войдутъ: земледѣліе, механика, торговля, горное дѣло и горнозаводское дѣло. Всѣ учителя выписываются изъ Японіи. Въ настоящее время контракты уже заключены съ 4 преподавателями-японцами. Прошенія уже поданы 800 лицами, между тѣмъ какъ вся школа разсчитана только на 130 ваканцій.

Сообщаютъ изъ Сучжоу, что мѣстный губернаторъ въ ближайшемъ будущемъ займется введеніемъ реформъ въ школьномъ дѣлѣ провинціи Цзянсу.

Изъ Шанхая отправилось на дняхъ 43 китайскихъ студента въ Лондонъ для продолженія въ Англіи своего образованія.

На дняхъ появится 1-я часть десяти-лѣтняго Отчета Главнаго Управленія Императорскихъ Китайскихъ Таможенъ, обнимающаго періодъ времени съ 1892 по 1901 годъ. Въ этой первой части будутъ помѣщены обзоры цѣлаго ряда портовъ, начиная Нючжуаномъ и кончая Сучжоу, за исключеніемъ лишь Тяньцзиня, обзоръ каковаго порта, по всей вѣроятности, войдетъ во 2-ю часть отчета. Вторая часть будетъ состоять изъ обзора всѣхъ остальныхъ портовъ и выйдетъ по возможности въ непро-

должительномъ времени. Первая часть содержитъ въ себѣ рядъ отличныхъ картъ и иллюстрацій.

Издающаяся на нѣмецкомъ языкѣ въ Шанхаѣ газета „Восточно-Азіатскій Плойдъ" напечатала у себя слѣдующее извлеченіе изъ рукописи, имѣющей въ скоромъ времени выйти въ свѣтъ 1-й части Отчета Китайскихъ Императорскихъ Таможенъ за 1892-1901 гг., трактующее о торговлѣ Шанхая за указанный періодъ времени. Въ отчетѣ указывается на то, что исторія послѣднихъ 10 лѣтъ свидѣтельствуетъ о постоянномъ прогрессѣ и весьма благополучномъ преуспѣяніи Шанхая. Ростъ Шанхайской торговли свидѣтельствуетъ о томъ, что хозяйственное благополучіе не зависитъ столько отъ преходящихъ явленій, сколько отъ постоянно увеличивающагося потребленія иностранныхъ товаровъ китайцами и отъ развитія послѣдними вывозной торговли въ цѣляхъ увеличенія своихъ платежныхъ средствъ по отношенію къ ввозу. Расширеніе и усовершенствованія иностранной части города должны быть разсматриваемы какъ результатъ цвѣтущей торговли и постояннаго сердечнаго попеченія о городѣ муниципалитета.

Моментомъ замѣтнаго поворота въ исторіи Шанхая является 17-е ноября 1893 года н. ст., въ каковой день международное населеніе Шанхая праздновало 50-ти-лѣтіе открытія Шанхая, какъ договорнаго порта. Сегодня уже очевидно, что высказанныя по этому случаю пожеланія о преуспѣяніи Шанхая, по примѣру первыхъ 50-ти лѣтъ его существованія, вполнѣ осуществились, если даже не въ чрезвычайной мѣрѣ.

Что касается истекшаго десяти-лѣтія, о которомъ идетъ рѣчь въ названномъ Отчетѣ, то въ немъ замѣтны два важныхъ событія, а именно японо-китайская война, благодаря которой Японія завоевала себѣ права современной великой державы, и та неестественная борьба въ Сѣверномъ Китаѣ, которая извѣстна подъ названіемъ Боксерскаго возстанія. Вліяніе, которое оказывалось указанными двумя событіями на торговлю Шанхая и вообще всѣхъ открытыхъ для торговли мѣстъ китайской имперіи, было крайне замѣтнымъ, такъ какъ были парализованы не только обычные каналы торговли, но и было подорвано довѣріе на подлежащихъ рынкахъ.

Отчетъ затѣмъ касается еще цѣлаго ряда болѣе или менѣе мелкихъ фактовъ, имѣвшихъ вліяніе на торговлю, но не заслуживающихъ здѣсь особеннаго упоминанія, и переходитъ затѣмъ къ изложенію тѣхъ измѣненій, которыми изъ года въ годъ, за указанное 10-ти-лѣтіе, характеризовалась Шанхайская торговля.

1892-й годъ отличался серьезной репрессіей, въ основѣ которой находился финансовый кризисъ, когда спекуляція внѣ Китая, принявшая непривычные для Китая размѣры, причинила цѣлымъ фирмамъ и отдѣльнымъ купцамъ громадные убытки, благодаря чему былъ вызванъ чрезвычайный недостатокъ въ деньгахъ, не могшій не пагубно отозваться на торговлѣ. Тѣмъ не менѣе дѣйствительный оборотъ былъ только временно стѣсненъ.

Застой въ товарномъ оборотѣ продолжался и въ 1893 году, такъ какъ къ причинамъ предшествовавшаго года присоединились еще курсовыя колебанія и разнаго рода политическія и соціальныя события. Годъ начался съ большими надеждами, но закончился небывалымъ разочарованіемъ.

Когда серебро, повидимому, дошло уже до наименьшей своей стоимости, Индійскій статсъ-секретарь вызвалъ въ торговлѣ полнѣйшій застой принятой имъ мѣрой, благодаря которой опредѣленный минимальный курсъ въ 1 шилл. 4 пенса для правительственныхъ векселей былъ упраздненъ. Въ теченіе лѣта не происходило съ Гонконгомъ, благодаря разразившейся тамъ чумной эпидеміи, никакого замѣтнаго обмѣна товарами, между тѣмъ какъ начавшаяся японо-китайская война парализовала товарное обращеніе на сѣверѣ Китая и по направленію къ Кореѣ. Для купцовъ этотъ годъ былъ крайне невыгоднымъ.

Война перешла въ 1895 годъ и разстроила на время всякое довѣріе къ мѣстному рынку, закрывъ вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ и сѣверные порты для торговли. Съ возстановленіемъ же порядка и нормальныхъ условій и торговля, въ свою очередь, вошла въ свое старое русло и дошла до небывалыхъ въ прошедшемъ оборотовъ.

1896-й годъ представляетъ собою первый выдающійся годъ всего разсматриваемаго десяти-лѣтія, установившій рекордъ. Торговля росла, и въ промышленныхъ кругахъ замѣчалось необыкновенное оживленіе; воскресшія послѣ войны силы давали хорошіе результаты и вездѣ замѣчались признаки новаго преуспѣянія.

Новое необычайное паденіе серебра въ то время, когда Японія переходила къ золотой валютѣ, громадныя курсовыя колебанія и политическія осложненія оказали свое задерживающее вліяніе на торговлю, о чемъ ясно свидѣтельствуетъ статистика за 1897 годъ.

1898-й годъ принесъ съ собою самое большое разочарованіе. Главными причинами были испано-американская война, броженіе и возстанія въ различныхъ провинціяхъ Китая, наводненія Желтой рѣки, пожаръ въ Ханькоу, дороговизна и недостатокъ на мѣстѣ въ деньгахъ.

Въ 1899 году торговля снова воскресла и дошла до такихъ размѣровъ, какъ никогда еще за все разсматриваемое 10-ти-лѣтіе. Благопріятныя условія повели къ расширенію торговли и промышленности и сдѣлали этотъ годъ самымъ лучшимъ всего 10-ти-лѣтія.

Само собой понятно, что при такихъ обстоятельствахъ въ началѣ 1900-го года, когда торговля и таможенные доходы первой четверти года превышали таковые предшествовавшаго года, питались большія надежды. Но съ возникновеніемъ весной боксерскаго возстанія обстоятельства измѣнились. На нѣкоторое время довѣріе исчезло, и торговля была совершенно парализована. Подъ конецъ года, однако, когда видно было, что контракты и остальныя обязательства были исполнены, начались нормальные порядки.

Интереснымъ дополненіемъ къ этому извлеченію изъ отчета служитъ присоединенная къ нему статистическая таблица (помѣщенная ниже), показывающая валовую и чистую стоимость торговли за разсматриваемое 10-ти-лѣтіе. Для того, чтобы показать дѣятельность Шанхая, въ качествѣ распредѣлительнаго центра для китайскаго товарнаго оборота, прибавленъ въ таблицѣ столбецъ процентовъ вторичнаго вывоза. Если сравнить данныя таблицы за 1892 и 1901 годы, то явствуетъ, что торговля почти-что удвоилась.

Таблица валовой и чистой стоимости Шанхайской торговли за 1892—1901 г. г.

Годы.	Валовая стоимость въ тамож. таэляхъ.	Чистая стоимость въ тамож. таэляхъ	% вторичнаго вывоза.
1892	166,827,502	62,394,735	63.
1893	177,017,836	67,974,027	62.
1894	195,622,371	82,094,991	58.
1895	218,733,283	94,990,342	57.
1896	226,912,516	95,035,296	58.
1897	265,678,990	101,832,962	62.
1898	251,205,837	88,644,295	65.
1899	306,701,390	124,604,719	59.
1900	243,606,777	97,729,159	60.
1901	298,454,780	118,435,776	60.

Примѣчаніе. Чистая стоимость Шанхайской торговли равняется стоимости ввоза иностранныхъ и туземныхъ товаровъ, за вычетомъ изъ нея стоимости вторично вывозимыхъ товаровъ и стоимости вывезенныхъ туземныхъ товаровъ мѣстнаго происхожденія.

Маньчжурія.

Японскій консулъ въ Нючжуанѣ сообщаетъ, что съ начала ноября въ мѣстномъ порту замѣчается необычайное оживленіе судоходства, такъ напр., 21-го ноября въ порту находилось 52 парохода.

Японія.

Японскій премьеръ-министръ графъ Кацура сказалъ 3-го декабря н. ст. въ парламентѣ рѣчь, въ которой онъ развивалъ ту мысль, что надежды на заключеніе мира еще далеки, и что ввиду этого соотвѣтственно увеличивается отвѣтственность за достиженіе намѣченныхъ цѣлей. По окончаніи рѣчи парламентъ вотировалъ благодарственный адресъ по имени арміи и флота, а равно и по имени военнаго и морского министровъ.

5-го декабря н. ст. состоялось секретное засѣданіе бюджетной комиссіи, совѣщавшейся по вопросу о предстоящихъ военныхъ издержкахъ.

Засѣданіе было созвано военнымъ и морскимъ министрами въ цѣляхъ обсужденія, въ частности, вопроса о дальнѣйшей значительной мобилизаціи арміи и флота.

7-го декабря н. ст. состоялись соединенныя засѣданія парламентскихъ комитетовъ для разсмотрѣнія бюджета и разнаго рода законопроектовъ по вопросу объ увеличеніи податей. На этомъ засѣданіи присутствовалъ и японскій кабинетъ въ полномъ своемъ составѣ. Нѣсколько извѣстныхъ дѣятелей прогрессивной партіи, во главѣ съ гг. Сигеока, Оиси и др., подвергли при этомъ случаѣ дипломатическую дѣятельность министерства и отношеніе его къ 130-му Банку крайне суровой критикѣ, требуя вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ отъ подлежащихъ министровъ по затронутымъ вопросамъ объясненій. Министры, бароны Комура (иностранныхъ дѣлъ) и Соне (финансовъ), старались своими отвѣтами успокоить разошедшихся интерпеллянтовъ, но всѣ ихъ старанія были напрасны; такъ какъ прогрессисты остались при своихъ мнѣніяхъ и утвержденіяхъ.

Англійская газета „Kobe Chronicle" даетъ слѣдующій наглядный примѣръ вызваннаго войной увеличенія податей, какъ онъ вычисленъ Кобскимъ коммерческимъ комитетомъ японскаго купечества. Обыкновенная сумма доходовъ, выручаемыхъ въ г. Кобе изъ земельной, подоходной и промышленной податей, составляетъ 580,109 енъ въ годъ. Къ этой суммѣ слѣдуетъ прибавить недавнее (нѣсколько мѣсяцевъ тому назадъ) увеличеніе указанныхъ податей, выразившееся въ суммѣ 466,174 енъ. Въ случаѣ, если проектируемое въ настоящее время увеличеніе податей приметъ видъ закона, то граждане Кобе въ будущемъ году обязаны будутъ платить, помимо основныхъ податей, еще добавочныхъ податей на сумму 882,649 енъ, т. е. въ общей сложности 1,928,932 ена въ годъ. Притомъ не приняты въ соображеніе косвенные налоги.

Въ началѣ зимы, еще до открытія японскаго парламента, началось оживленіе въ дѣятельности японскихъ политическихъ партій. На первомъ планѣ стоятъ прогрессисты, недавно еще выражавшіе свое порицаніе политикѣ правительства въ Кореѣ. Съ обнародованіемъ проекта государственнаго бюджета на 1905 годъ, въ которомъ въ особомъ отдѣлѣ фигурируютъ новые налоги и подати, прогрессисты выступили походомъ противъ увеличенія податей и налоговъ, въ особенности, противъ увеличенія поземельной подати, соляного налога и рисовой пошлины. Послѣдняя, по мнѣнію прогрессистовъ, ляжетъ въ особенности на простой народъ, питающійся дешевымъ иностраннымъ рисомъ.

Случай высказаться прогрессистамъ по поводу политики японскаго правительства представился имъ на одномъ изъ политическихъ собраній въ домѣ премьеръ-министра, во время котораго министръ иностранныхъ дѣлъ, баронъ Комура, замѣтилъ, что онъ относительно маньчжурскаго вопроса сказать ничего не въ состояніи, такъ какъ всякое слово его, на-

вѣрное, будетъ передано дальше, а это неминуемо должно повести къ недоразумѣніямъ. Что касается Кореи, то, по словамъ министра, правительство продолжаетъ держаться прежней политики, именно поддержанія самостоятельности и независимости Кореи. Для осуществленія этой самостоятельности и независимости Кореи, по словамъ министра, нуждается въ надзорѣ со стороны японскаго правительства за ея финансами, внѣшними дѣлами и дѣлами внутренняго управленія.

Во время обмѣна мыслями со стороны прогрессистовъ было высказано, что, въ концѣ концовъ, по всей вѣроятности удастся притти съ правительствомъ къ извѣстному соглашенію, несмотря на существующія разногласія между нимъ и прогрессивной партіи.

Новый внѣшній заемъ вызвалъ въ странѣ значительное недовольство, такъ какъ послѣ цѣлаго ряда побѣдъ, одержанныхъ японскимъ оружіемъ, народъ надѣялся на лучшія условія заключенія займа. Дѣло въ широкихъ слояхъ публики отнюдь не выигрываетъ отъ того, что правительство особенно указываетъ на крайне благопріятный успѣхъ займа въ Нью-Іоркѣ и Лондонѣ,—всѣмъ желательно имѣть болѣе выгодныя условія. Несмотря на все это раздаются голоса, требующіе, чтобы всѣ военные расходы будущаго года были покрыты исключительно внѣшними займами, такъ какъ невозможно, чтобы одно только поколѣніе, уже такъ обремененное фактическимъ веденіемъ войны и страдающее отъ потери жизней, благодаря увеличенію податей несло еще и всѣ денежные расходы, связанные съ войной. Другіе голоса возстаютъ противъ добыванія средствъ для покрытія военныхъ расходовъ мелкими суммами, составляющими каплю въ морѣ. По ихъ мнѣнію, слѣдовало съ самаго начала заключить одинъ громадный заемъ, который, безъ сомнѣнія, могъ бы быть заключенъ на болѣе выгодныхъ условіяхъ, чѣмъ займы въ сравнительно незначительныя суммы.

Уже раздаются голоса за открытіе занятыхъ японскими войсками маньчжурскихъ городовъ для всемірной торговли. По мнѣнію инициаторовъ этой идеи, до сихъ поръ весь заработокъ отъ войны перепадалъ китайцамъ, наживающимъ даже на войсковыхъ поставкахъ. Нашлись бы, конечно, при открытіи названныхъ городовъ для торговли японцы, которые охотно открыли бы въ нихъ свою торговую дѣятельность.

Сообщаютъ, что въ теченіе всего настоящаго года рисовый рынокъ въ Іокохамѣ отличался необыкновеннымъ оживленіемъ. Вплоть до конца ноября-мѣсяца рису было всего ввезено 3,984,000 коку на сумму 25,938,124 енъ. Противники увеличенія ввозной пошлины на рисъ указываютъ правительству и его защитникамъ на этотъ фактъ, такъ какъ именно только благодаря крупному и беспрепятственному ввозу риса внутренній рисовый рынокъ Японіи, несмотря на войну, не подвергался никакому разстройству въ теченіе всего года.

Японское пароходное общество Ниппонъ-юсенъ-кайся выплатило въ сентябрѣ дивидендъ за первое полугодіе года. Дивидендъ былъ опредѣленъ въ 12⁰/₀. Чистая прибыль общества за указанное время исчисляется въ 1,430,804 ена. Общество потеряло во время войны 11 пароходовъ, частью которыхъ пользовался японскій флотъ въ качествѣ брандеровъ для закрытія входа въ Портъ-Артуръ, часть же была потоплена русскими военными судами.

Японское пароходное общество Осака-сіосенъ-кайся откроетъ въ ближайшемъ будущемъ правильное пароходное сообщеніе между Чифу и Цзиньваньдао. Сообшеніе будетъ поддерживаться двумя пароходами. Открытіе рейсовъ, по всей вѣроятности, послѣдуетъ съ 10-го января 1905 года.

Сообщаютъ, что японское пароходное общество Тоіо-кисенъ-кайся рѣшило построить въ Японіи 2 новыхъ парохода, водоизмѣщеніемъ въ 12,000 тоннъ каждый, изъ англійскаго матеріала, выписываемаго черезъ Лондонъ. Вся стоимость постройки этихъ двухъ пароходовъ опредѣлена въ 3½ милл. енъ, изъ которыхъ 2 милл. ассигнованы на пріобрѣтеніе необходимаго матеріала. Финансовая часть предпріятія гарантируется Іокохамскимъ Монетнымъ Банкомъ, большая же часть заказа матеріаловъ будетъ поручена англійской фирмѣ Самуэль Самуэль и Ко.

Безпрерывныя усилія, дѣлаемыя Японіей въ области школьнаго дѣла въ Китаѣ, найдутъ свое кульминаціонное выраженіе въ томъ, что 400 воспитанниковъ Токіоскаго частнаго университета Васеда-дайгаку воспользуются каникулярнымъ временемъ для совмѣстнаго путешествія по р. Янцзыцзяна. Студенты выѣдутъ изъ Токіо въ серединѣ декабря. Въ то время, какъ остальныя державы, замѣчаетъ Шанхайскій Восточно-азіатскій Ллойдъ, на Янцзыцзянѣ устраиваютъ морскія демонстраціи, чтобы заставить китайцевъ восхищаться ихъ военнымъ блескомъ, японцы считаютъ умѣстнымъ послать въ Китай образцовый подборъ своихъ учениковъ, для того чтобы показать своимъ китайскимъ собратьямъ, что они питаютъ по отношенію къ Китаю менѣе воинственныя чувства, чѣмъ другія державы. Указанные невинные юноши пріѣдутъ въ Китай, въ качествѣ носителей культуры и науки для того, чтобы разсказать своимъ сосѣдямъ о величіи и славѣ Японіи и объ искренней любви ея къ Китаю. Въ случаѣ, если и свѣдѣнія о дѣйствіяхъ въ Китаѣ японскихъ буддійскихъ священниковъ, согласно которымъ они странствуютъ по китайской имперіи и покупаютъ тамъ храмы, чтобы такимъ образомъ всецѣло забрать въ свои руки китайскій народъ, окажутся дѣйствительными, то невольно изъ всего этого выносится убѣжденіе, что Японія ведетъ не только кровопролитную войну съ Россіей, но также и планомѣрную культурную борьбу съ Китаемъ,— борьбу, которой въ конечномъ итогѣ нельзя не пренебречь, такъ какъ она въ концѣ концовъ направлена противъ всѣхъ вообще иностранныхъ державъ.

Сообщають съ Формозы, что шайка изъ 200 туземцевъ напала на мѣстечко Сейсуйко въ округѣ Біорицу. Полиціи удалось отбить нападеніе.

Одна изъ старѣйшихъ англійскихъ газетъ, издающихся въ Японіи, именно „Japan Herald“ будетъ продана съ аукціона.

Корея.

Согласно телеграфному сообшенію изъ Сеула, корейское правительство, по настоянію Японіи согласилось на заключеніе контракта съ новымъ дипломаическимъ совѣтникомъ, г. Стефенсомъ. Ежемесячное содержаніе его опредѣлено въ 1,000 енъ. Срокъ продолжительности контракта не назначенъ. Измѣненіе постановленій контракта или расторженіе его со стороны корейскаго правительства возможно не иначе, какъ по предварительномъ совѣщаніи съ японскимъ посланникомъ въ Сеулѣ. Г. Стефенсъ пользуется правомъ непосредственнаго обрашенія по дипломатическимъ вопросамъ къ корейскому императору, безъ участія корейскаго министерства иностранныхъ дѣлъ.

Официальная корейская газета сообщаетъ, что корейское правительство, благодаря настояніямъ японскихъ властей, рѣшило упразднить корейскіе гарнизоны въ сѣверной части имперіи.

Международная полиція, учрежденная въ прошломъ году въ Мазампо по настоянію русскихъ, упразднена 1-го декабря н. ст. Исправленіе полицейсикхъ функцій взяли на себя японскія власти.

Германское генеральное консульство въ Іокохамѣ собрало свѣдѣнія о японскихъ желѣзныхъ дорогахъ въ Кореѣ. Согласно этимъ свѣдѣніямъ, въ рукахъ японцевъ находятся въ настоящее время слѣдующія желѣзныя дороги въ Кореѣ: линія Сеулъ-Фузанъ, линія Сеулъ-Чемульпо и линія Сеулъ-Ычжу.

1) Линія Сеулъ-Фузанъ находится въ рукахъ акціонернаго общества, основаннаго въ сентябрѣ 1900 года. Капиталъ общества былъ назначенъ въ 25 милл. енъ, которые были распредѣлены по 500,000 акцій по 50 енъ каждая. Японское правительство гарантировало 6% съ внесеннаго капитала въ теченіе 15 лѣтъ, кромѣ того еше уплату процентовъ по новымъ займамъ, могущимъ быть заключенными во время производства строительныхъ работъ, въ размѣрахъ, не превышающихъ 6%, въ теченіе 15 лѣтъ со дня оффиціальной регистраціи подлежащихъ займовъ. Максимальный размѣръ капитала и займовъ, относительно которыхъ японское правительство гарантировало уплату указанныхъ процентовъ, не долженъ былъ превышать 25 милл. енъ.

Что касается акцій, то на первый разъ ихъ было выпущено 100,000 штукъ, затѣмъ еще 335,684 штуки и, наконецъ, въ іюлѣ-мѣсяцѣ 1903 года остальныя 64,316. Согласно газетнымъ свѣдѣніямъ, до середины прошлаго года по указаннымъ акціямъ было всего внесено 4,356,840 енъ, что

составляетъ по 20 енъ на каждую акцію первыхъ двухъ выпусковъ. Въ концѣ 1903 года внесенный капиталъ исчислялся въ количествѣ 4,778,420 енъ. Достойно вниманія то обстоятельство, что къ числу акціонеровъ принадлежитъ также и японскій императорскій домъ (3000 акцій) и корейская императорская фамилія (3500 акцій, причемъ корейскому императору принадлежатъ 2000 акцій, наслѣднику престола 1000 и принцу Іону—500).

Въ концѣ августа прошлаго года былъ заключенъ заемъ въ 4 милл. енъ, причемъ заемные листы составлялись въ 1000, 5000 и 10,000 енъ изъ 6% годовыхъ. Проценты должны были выплачиваться по два раза въ годъ, въ концѣ іюля и въ концѣ декабря. Весь капиталъ долженъ былъ быть внесенъ до 29-го августа 1903 года и возвращенъ въ октябрѣ 1905 года. Заемъ былъ заключенъ при курсѣ 97.

Несмотря на то, что такимъ образомъ въ распоряженіи Общества находилось довольно значительное количество денегъ, дѣло постройки подвигалось лишь очень медленно впередъ. Вина въ этомъ приписывалась директорамъ-распорядителямъ, которые будто бы допустили въ денежномъ отношеніи нѣкоторыя неправильности. Однако, въ широкихъ слояхъ общества подробности этого дѣла неизвѣстны.

Такъ какъ японское правительство было заинтересовано въ скорѣйшемъ окончаніи постройки этой желѣзной дороги, то оно въ концѣ 1903 года предприняло ревизію строившейся дороги и внесло, въ цѣляхъ ускоренія постройки, въ парламентъ проектъ, въ силу котораго испрашивались для правительства полномочія относительно гарантированія имъ новаго займа Общества. Проектъ этотъ, однако, не былъ одобренъ парламентомъ. Поэтому правительство 28-го декабря прошлаго года, въ виду спѣшности дѣла, рѣшило прибѣгнуть къ административнымъ мѣрамъ. Мѣры эти заключались въ слѣдующемъ: для гарантированія процентовъ по новому займу Сеуло-Фузанскаго желѣзнодорожнаго общества въ 10 милл. енъ были привлечены три фонда, уже поставленные въ распоряженіе правительства для военныхъ нуждъ, а именно фондъ для поддержанія судоходства (30 милл. енъ), фондъ для борьбы съ голодомъ (10 милл. енъ) и фондъ для народнаго просвѣщенія (10 милл. енъ). Кромѣ того, Обществу изъ тѣхъ же источниковъ были выданы на постройку $1^3/_4$ милл. енъ, причемъ былъ еще для тѣхъ же цѣлей приготовленъ резервъ въ 450,000 енъ. Капиталъ займа былъ объявленъ неподлежащимъ возврату въ теченіе трехъ лѣтъ, и лишь по истеченіи этого срока Общество обязывалось вернуть его частями впродолженіе 5 лѣтъ. За эту поддержку правительство получило до извѣстной степени право надзора за ходомъ работъ и состояніемъ дѣлъ Общества, а равно и за эксплоатаціей дороги. Изъ остальныхъ болѣе частныхъ правительственныхъ постановленій, касающихся дѣлъ этого Общества, наиболѣе важно то, въ силу котораго мѣсто президента общества занялъ правительственный чиновникъ, въ качествѣ представителя правительства.

Послѣ этого Общество, въ маѣ 1904 года, заключило заемъ въ 3 милл.

енъ и намѣревалось заключить въ теченіе года еще заемъ въ 3 милл. енъ. По осуществленіи всѣхъ этихъ займовъ общая сумма денегъ по займамъ, заключеннымъ Обществомъ, составитъ 10 милл. енъ. Общество надѣется, что оно больше не будетъ нуждаться въ новыхъ займахъ, и что, въ случаѣ нужды въ деньгахъ, послѣднія легко возможно будетъ добыть путемъ затребованія остатка взносовъ по выпущеннымъ акціямъ.

Благодаря содѣйствію правительства и оздоровленію имъ всего предпріятія постройка начала успѣшно двигаться, такъ что надѣялись открыть всю линію (267 англ. миль) въ будущемъ году; въ дѣйствительности же постройка, благодаря войны, была такъ ускорена, что дорогу удалось открыть еще осенью текущаго года. Маленькій участокъ этой дороги въ 6 миль (участокъ Сеулъ-Іонтынпу) совпадаетъ съ линіей Сеулъ-Чемульпо. Благодаря пріобрѣтенію линіи Сеулъ-Чемульпо Сеуло-Фузанскимъ желѣзнодорожнымъ Обществомъ не представлялось необходимости въ отдѣльной постройкѣ указаннаго участка въ 6 миль.

Такъ какъ Саньоская желѣзнодорожная компанія рѣшила устроить непосредственное пароходное сообщеніе, поддерживаемое двумя пароходами между Симоносеки и Фузаномъ, то возможно будетъ проѣхать разстояніе изъ Токіо въ Сеулъ въ 2 сутокъ.

2) Линія Сеулъ-Чемульпо, какъ уже было замѣчено, пріобрѣтена Сеуло-Фузанскимъ желѣзнодорожнымъ обществомъ. Общество уплачиваетъ за эту линію 650,000 енъ и заключило для этой цѣли заемъ въ 800,000 енъ, изъ 7,5% годовыхъ. 150,000 енъ пойдутъ на замѣну деревянныхъ мостовъ линіи Сеулъ-Чемульпо желѣзными и на другія усовершенствованія. Кромѣ того Сеуло-Фузанское желѣзнодорожное общество принимаетъ на себя всѣ обязательства Сеуло-Чемульпоской желѣзнодорожной компаніи по отношонію къ японскому правительству, въ размѣрѣ 1,800,000 енъ. Возвращеніе этой суммы послѣдуетъ равными частями въ теченіе 20 лѣтъ безъ уплаты процентовъ.

3) Что касается постройки линіи Сеулъ-Ычжу, то концессію на нея получило въ 1896 году отъ корейскаго правительства французское общество. Такъ какъ, однако, французскимъ обществомъ въ теченіе назначеннаго контрактомъ времени не было приступлено къ постройкѣ, то концессія потеряла дѣйствительность. Концессія перешла тогда къ корейскому обществу подъ тѣмъ условіемъ, чтобы дорога была построена французскими инженерами и изъ французскаго матеріала. Наконецъ за работу взялись японцы.

Стоимость всей постройки опредѣляется въ 2,800,000 енъ. Вся длина линіи составляетъ 280 англ. миль, причемъ дорога распадается на два большихъ участка: Сеулъ—Пенъ-янъ, въ 170 миль, и Пенъ-янъ-Ычжу, въ 110 миль. Въ настоящее время строится подучастокъ Сеулъ-Кайсонъ; думаютъ, что участокъ этотъ будетъ готовъ въ теченіе ноября-мѣсяца. Подучастокъ Кайсонъ—Пенъ-янъ уже снятъ, и надѣются закончить его еще въ этомъ году. Особенныхъ топографическихъ затрудненій на этой линіи не имѣется.

1904—05 г. № 18.

Современная Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока

Особое приложеніе къ Извѣстіямъ Восточнаго Института

Съ 1-го по 10-е декабря.

Китай.

Согласно свѣдѣніямъ китайской газеты Шибао, китайское правительство заключило заемъ въ 6 милл. таэлей для уплаты въ срокъ контрибуціи золотомъ.

Сообщаютъ, что между коммиссарами для реорганизаціи китайской арміи и генералъ-губернаторами долины р. Янцзыцзяна въ настоящее время происходитъ оживленный обмѣнъ депешами по вопросу о заключеніи значительнаго иностраннаго займа, съ цѣлью обезпеченія средствъ для сформированія большой китайской арміи, по образцу японской, и реорганизаціи китайскаго флота подъ англійскимъ и японскимъ руководствомъ.

Въ ближайшемъ будущемъ въ Пекинѣ будетъ учреждена военная академія по образцу находящейся въ Баодинфу Бэйянской военной школы, въ которой преподаваніе почти исключительно находится въ рукахъ японцевъ. Новая военная академія открывается для обезпеченія проведенія проектированныхъ военныхъ реформъ. Въ связи съ этимъ Юань Шикай намѣревается открыть и школу для изученія стратегіи и тактики. Что касается преподавателей для новой школы, то китайское правительство обратится къ японскому съ просьбой рекомендовать ему изъ состава японской арміи выдающихся преподавателей.

Въ связи съ военно-медицинской академіей въ Пекинѣ будетъ учрежденъ ветеринарный институтъ. Вся организація этого дѣла поручена японцамъ, которые поставятъ, какъ преподавательскій составъ, такъ и учебныя пособія.

За послѣдніе дни доставлено въ Таку для китайской арміи провинціи Чжили 48 пушекъ (12 сант.). Изъ нихъ 36 будутъ отправлены въ Юнбинфу, недалеко отъ великой стѣны, остальные же 12 будутъ переданы вой-

скамъ въ Баодинфу. Въ настоящее время армія Юнь Шикая располагаетъ 108 подобными пушками.

Въ Баодинфу недавно открытъ современнаго образца военный госпиталь для надобностей 3-й дивизіи. Состоящіе при госпиталѣ врачи получили свое образованіе въ англійскихъ клинникахъ, всѣ же лекарства пріобрѣтены у германской фирмы Меркъ. Будущей весной состоится открытіе военно-медицинскаго училища, зданіе для котораго въ настоящее время уже достраивается.

Нанкинская морская школа откомандировала 6 воспитанниковъ на англійскія военныя суда, срокомъ на два года, для практическаго плаванія. Воспитанники причислены къ англійской восточно-азіатской эскадрѣ. Китайское правительство платитъ по 100 ф. стерл. за каждаго и даетъ каждому изъ нихъ кромѣ того еще ежемѣсячное жалованье въ 14 таэлей.

Броженіе въ Хубэй продолжается. За послѣднее время получены тревожныя извѣстія изъ Синъяна и Фаншана.

Въ Калганѣ дѣйствуютъ уже нѣсколько мѣсяцевъ эмисары китайскихъ тайныхъ обществъ, занимающіеся вербовкой членовъ для своихъ обществъ. Такъ какъ число приверженцевъ тайныхъ обществъ въ Калганѣ съ каждымъ днемъ сильно увеличивается, то мѣстныя китайскія власти установили за дѣятельностью помянутыхъ эмисаровъ строгій надзоръ.

То обстоятельство, что желѣзная дорога Шанхай-Нанкинъ будетъ соединена съ дорогою Шанхай-Усунъ, вызвало въ Пекинѣ нѣкоторое безпокойство. Думаютъ, что въ случаѣ первозки въ военное время войскъ по этой желѣзной дорогѣ, возникнетъ опасность, какъ бы некитайцы-резиденты Шанхая, въ особенности же подданные дружественной воюющей съ Китаемъ державы, не мѣшали правильному функціонированію желѣзной дороги. Въ виду этого нѣкоторые требуютъ, чтобы въ Шанхаѣ не было устроено желѣзнодорожной станціи, и чтобы дорога вообщее совершенно миновала Шанхая. Но врядъ ли подобное предположеніе пройдетъ, такъ какъ, безъ сомнѣнія, иностранные капиталисты не пожелаютъ участвовать въ постройкѣ китайскихь стратегическихъ дорогъ, между тѣмъ какъ, съ другой стороны, они не откажутъ въ содѣйствіи усиленію товарнаго обращенія черезъ Шанхай, являющійся естественнымъ пунктомъ торговли.

Кружекъ вліятельныхъ китайцевъ провинціи Шаньси обратился къ китайскому правительству съ ходатайствомъ о разрѣшеніи ему заниматься облѣсеніемъ провинціи и устройствомъ для этой цѣли питомника. Для надлежащей постановки всего этого дѣла намѣреваются пригласить европейца-спеціалиста, если возможно, за счетъ земледѣльческой школы въ Тайюаньфу. На обширныхъ лугахъ по ту сторону великой стѣны проектируется устройство конскихъ заводовъ для пополнеиія количества необходимыхъ кавалерійскихъ лошадей.

Для поднятія мѣстной вывозной торговли въ Кантонѣ образовалось, помимо существующаго уже китайскаго торговаго комитета, еще т. н. Гуандунское торговое общество, которое, опираясь на постоянную выставку-базаръ и собственный періодическій печатный органъ, преслѣдуетъ цѣль оживленія мѣстной торговли безъ иностранной помощи.

Въ Пекинѣ проектируется устройство спичечной фабрики. Проектъ исходитъ отъ министерсcва торговли.

Южное предмѣстье китайской части Шанхая предположено преобразоватъ по образцу международной части Шанхая. Во главѣ предмѣстья будетъ стоять муниципалитетъ подъ предсѣдательствомъ особаго даотая. Правила и обязательныя постановленія международной части Шанхая уже переведены на китайскій языкъ и нуждаются только въ утвержденіи генералъ-губернатора.

Въ Брюсселѣ учрежденъ бельгійско-китайскій коммерческій комитетъ съ отдѣленіемъ въ Шанхаѣ. Комитетъ насчитываетъ въ настоящее время уже 150 членовъ.

Со временм безпорядковъ 1900 года провинція Чжили идетъ во главѣ всего Китая въ отношеніи введенія всевозможныхъ реформъ. За послѣднее время возникла мысль покрыть всю провинцію цѣлой сѣтью элементарныхъ школъ. Въ первую очередь школы будутъ учреждены въ такихъ мѣстностяхъ, въ которыхъ находятся богатые монастыри, которымъ и намѣреваются поручить содержаніе новыхъ школъ. Школы будутъ находиться подъ надзоромъ правительства, и къ пользованію въ нихъ будутъ допускаться только разрѣшенные китайскимъ правительствомъ для преподаванія учебники. Дѣло тормозится только отсутствіемъ необходимаго количества надлежаще подготовленныхъ преподавателей.

Въ Пекинѣ нѣсколько дней тому назадъ открылась школа для выработки драгомановъ англійскаго и французскаго языковъ. Школа посѣщается 250 учениками. Во главѣ заведенія стоитъ г. Говардъ Сванъ.

Жены вліятельныхъ китайскихъ чиновниковъ намѣреваются открыть въ Пекинѣ промышленное учебное заведеніе для обученія въ нихъ китайскихъ дѣвущекъ всевозможнымъ рукодѣліямъ. Директорствовать будетъ опытная японская учительница, при преподавательскомъ составѣ изъ японскихъ и китайскихъ учительницъ.

Въ ближайшемъ будущемъ отправятся изъ провинціи Цзянси въ Японію для научныхъ занятій 9 китайскихъ чиновниковъ и 6 мѣстныхъ дѣятелей, всѣ обладатели высшей китайской ученой степени.

Пресвитиріанская миссія проектируетъ открыть въ Нанкинѣ богословскую семинарію. Преподавательскій составъ уже приглашенъ.

Японія.

Японское правительство приняло американское приглашеніе участвовать во 2-й мирной конференціи подъ тѣмъ условіемъ, чтобы конференція не имѣла вліянія на ходъ настоящей войны.

Японскій военный министръ распорядился о производствѣ въ Модзи землечерпательныхъ работъ въ цѣляхъ углубленія этого порта, которымъ японское военное вѣдомство за послѣднее время усиленно пользуется. На производство работъ ассигновано 30,000 енъ.

Содержаніе каждаго русскаго военноплѣннаго обходится японскому правительству въ 18 енъ 70 сенъ 5 ринъ (въ мѣсяцъ?)

По даннымъ прошлаго года, Японскій Банкъ опредѣляетъ всю сумму благосостоянія Японіи въ настоящее время въ 11,780,000,000 енъ.

Въ бюджетъ 1905 года внесены слѣдующія субсидія желѣзнымъ дорогамъ: 1,378,000 енъ Сеуло-Фузанской, 288,000 енъ обществу Ниппонъ-тецудо-кайся и 142,000 енъ желѣзнымъ дорогамъ на о. Хоккайдо.

Въ видѣ мѣры, предпринимаемой японскимъ правительствомъ въ цѣляхъ предупрежденія отлива японскаго золота за границу, издано обязательное постановленіе о замѣнѣ, гдѣ только возможно, обычныхъ шерстяныхъ формъ бумажными. Одновременно предписывается губернаторамъ предложить и ученикамъ различныхъ школъ слѣдовать въ вопросѣ одѣванія примѣру правительства. Дѣло въ томъ, что въ Японіи нѣтъ шерстяной промышленности, такъ что всѣ шерстяныя матеріи выписываются изъ за границы.

Въ видѣ компенсаціи со стороны правительства за согласіе политическихъ партій на предположенное правительствомъ увеличеніе податей и залоговъ означенныя партіи требуютъ, чтобы правительство согласилось на дальнѣйшее сокращеніе административныхъ расходовъ въ объемѣ 10 милл. енъ, въ каковую сумму включены уже проектируемыя правительствомъ новыя сокращенія указанныхъ расходовъ (въ суммѣ 4 милл. енъ). Для осуществленія этой мѣры партіи предлагаютъ упразднить различныя учрежденія, въ родѣ лѣсныхъ и горныхъ инспекцій, должностей совѣтниковъ губернскихъ правленій, окружныхъ инспекторовъ училищъ и пр. Въ отвѣтъ на это правительство объявило, что оно не въ состояніи согласиться на такія крутыя мѣры, такъ какъ во всѣхъ государственныхъ расходахъ, опредѣленныхъ въ суммѣ 270,000,000 енъ, только 50 милл. болѣе или менѣе свободны, для пользованія ими въ крайнемъ случаѣ. Вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ правительство объявило, что оно въ крайнемъ случаѣ согласно на дальнѣйшее сокращеніе административныхъ расходовъ на $1^1/_2$ милл. енъ. Полагаютъ, что въ этомъ вопросѣ удастся притти къ извѣстному компромиссу.

На одномъ изъ послѣднихъ засѣданій японскаго парламента дебаты коснулись между прочимъ двухъ интерпелляцій, о которыхъ рѣчь была еще выше. Что касается дѣла съ 130-мъ Банкомъ, то въ парламентѣ читали письмо японскаго министра финансовъ, барона Соне, въ которомъ сообщалось, что правительство считало себя вынужденнынъ оказать поддержку 130-му Банку, потомучто въ противномъ случаѣ всей Японіи грозилъ бы всеобщій банковый крахъ, въ связи съ чѣмъ пострадалъ бы, конечно, и кредитъ всей страны. Послѣ непродолжительныхъ преній по этому вопросу была выбрана особая комиссія для всесторонняго разсмотрѣнія и раслѣдованія его. Вторая интерпелляція касалась вопроса о нарушеніи нейтралитета нѣкоторыми изъ нейтральныхъ европейскихъ державъ. Вопросъ этотъ былъ уже раньше возбужденъ на секретномъ засѣданіи бюджетной комиссіи, на которомъ по поводу его ораторствовалъ членъ прогрессивной партіи г. Оиси. Въ парламентѣ интерпелляція была внесена членомъ клуба Дококай, г. Моцидзуки, и, надо замѣтить, въ весьма умѣренныхъ выраженіяхъ. Ораторъ сказалъ, что онъ отнюдь не намѣренъ распространяться относительно частныхъ поставокъ и сдѣлокъ съ русскимъ правительствомъ со стороны нѣмецкихъ, испанскихъ, французскихъ и англійскихъ подданныхъ, дѣйствовавшихъ въ качествѣ частныхъ лицъ, но съ другой стороны, ораторъ находилъ, что Данія, Франція и Испанія, какъ государства, совершили рядъ дѣйствій, несогласныхъ съ соблюденіемъ правилъ нейтралитета. Балтійскій флотъ, по словамъ автора, грузился углемъ въ Лангеландѣ, Аальбекѣ и Скагенѣ въ датскихъ водахъ; нѣсколько истребителей-миноносцевъ запаслись углемъ въ Шербургѣ во Франціи, а затѣмъ подобные же случаи наблюдались еще въ Виго, Танжерѣ, Дакарѣ, Бизертѣ и Джибути. Ораторъ сказалъ, что ему неизвѣстно, что сдѣлано правительствомъ въ этомъ дѣлѣ по отношенію къ Даніи, что же касается Франціи, то правительство заявило свой протестъ 12-го ноября, т. е. черезъ 22 дня послѣ нарушенія нейтралитета. Испаніи же подобный протестъ былъ заявленъ не раньше, какъ черезъ 40 дней послѣ нарушенія нейтралитета, т. е. 8-го декабря. Отвѣты подлежащихъ державъ, по мнѣнію оратора, неудовлетворительны, и поэтому оратору желательно узнать, какіе шаги правительство по этому дѣлу намѣрено принять въ будущемъ, тѣмъ болѣе что, вѣдь, Англія, въ случаѣ оказанія Россіи помощи со стороны третьей державы, обязана заступиться. Такъ какъ на этотъ запросъ со стороны правительства никакого отвѣта не послѣдовало, то члены парламента успокоились на томъ, что правительство всетаки отвѣтитъ впослѣдствіи.

Графъ Окума произнесъ 26-го ноября на генеральномъ собраніи прогрессивной партіи рѣчь, имѣющую громадный интересъ для сужденія о современномъ положеніи Японіи. Подчеркнувъ мужество японскихъ арміи и флота и вспомнивъ о павшихъ въ бою, графъ съ благородной сдержанностью отозвался о положеніи дѣлъ въ Россіи и о военныхъ силахъ послѣдней. Затѣмъ онъ указалъ на то, что въ настоящее время дипломатія

играетъ такую же значительную роль, какъ сами сраженія, въ дѣлѣ достиженія цѣлей войны. Графъ сказалъ, что ему еще неизвѣстны мѣропріятія, принятыя японскимъ правительствомъ по отношенію къ тѣмъ государствамъ, которыя допустили у себя нарушенія нейтралитета въ связи съ переходомъ Балтійскаго флота на Дальній Востокъ. Но за то ему хорошо извѣстны дипломатическія отношенія въ Пекинѣ и Сеулѣ. „Въ Пекинѣ, продолжалъ графъ, русская политика, несмотря на неуспѣхъ русскаго оружія, одержала крупныя политическія побѣды. Въ чемъ же слѣдуетъ искать причины подобнаго явленія? Достойно крайняго сожалѣнія, что отношеніе къ намъ Китая въ настоящее время вынуждаетъ насъ притти къ тому заключенію, что наша дипломатическая дѣятельность въ Китаѣ вызываетъ сомнѣнія въ отношеніи успѣшности ея. Мы должны не только сомнѣваться, но даже опасаться не только за Китай, но и за Корею. Корея, правда, уже находится въ сферѣ японскаго вліянія, такъ что Японія должна заботиться о томъ, чтобы преимущественному ея положенію не былъ нанесенъ ущербъ. Но въ дѣйствительности наблюдается какъ разъ противоположное. Я крайне сожалѣю, что мы оказались вынужденными передать временное управленіе Кореей въ руки одного изъ нашихъ генераловъ, въ то время какъ мы имѣемъ въ странѣ посланника. Въ скоромъ времени бездѣятельность явится характеристикой нашей дипломатіи". Раскритиковавъ затѣмъ безпощадно внутреннее управленіе Японіей, графъ перешелъ къ вопросу о военныхъ издержкахъ, покрытіе которыхъ предполагаемыми правительствомъ средствами графъ призналъ неудобнымъ.

Имѣется много признаковъ, что вся вообще Японія недовольна политикой правительства въ Кореѣ. Что же касается причинъ недовольства дѣятельностью японскаго посланника въ Пекинѣ, то онѣ явствуютъ изъ рѣчи графа. Очевидно, въ связи съ этимъ недовольствомъ стоитъ поѣздка японскаго посланника въ Пекинѣ, г. Учида, въ Токіо.

Г.г. Охаси, Камей и др. учредили акціонерное общество съ капиталомъ въ 600,000 енъ для торговыхъ операцій въ Китаѣ и Кореѣ въ областяхъ печатанія газетъ и распространенія патентованныхъ медицинскихъ средствъ.

Рисовый сборъ далъ въ 1903 году всего 46,5 милл. коку, въ 1904 же году онъ поднялся даже до 50 милл. Тѣмъ не менѣе цѣна рису все поднимается, несмотря даже на то, что иностранный ввозъ рису увеличивается. Нѣкоторые приписываютъ это обстоятельство тому, что японскіе земледѣльцы находятся въ настоящее время въ благопріятныхъ условіяхъ, благодаря чему они не выпускаютъ своихъ запасовъ на рынокъ въ ожиданіи еще лучшихъ цѣнъ, другіе же полагаютъ, что дѣло должно быть приписано организованной спекуляціи биржевыхъ дѣятелей.

12-го декабря состоялся въ Нагасаки спускъ новаго парохода общества Ниппонъ-юсенъ-кайся „Танго-мару". Водоизмѣщеніе этого парохода опредѣляется въ 7,300 тоннъ, сила машинъ въ 5,500 лош. силъ. Этотъ

пароходъ является пока самымъ крупнымъ судномъ всего японскаго коммерческаго флота.

Въ „North China Herald" отъ 16-го декабря н. ст. с. г. (т. 73 № 1949, стр. 1363—1366) напечатана ннтересная лекція американскаго консула г. Давидсона подъ заглавіемъ „Японская проблема на Формозѣ".

Корея.

Корейское правительство рѣшило отозвать всѣхъ своихъ дипломатическихъ представителей.

По настоянію японскаго правительства, корейское правительство уволило всѣхъ корейскихъ офицеровъ, натурализованныхъ въ Россіи.

Корейскій министръ народнаго просвѣщенія вернулся въ Корею изъ своего путешествія въ Японію, гдѣ онъ занимался изученіемъ постановки японскаго образовательнаго дѣла. Маркизъ Ито рекомендуетъ корейскому двору всячески способствовать народному образованію. Вслѣдствіе этого корейское правительство рѣшилось произвести сокращеніе своихъ военныхъ расходовъ въ пользу развитія народнаго просвѣщенія, въ частности, для открытія во всей странѣ начальныхъ училищъ. Высшія школы, въ томъ сислѣ и техническія, предположено открыть въ Сеулѣ. Въ качествѣ совѣтника по дѣламъ народнаго просвѣщенія намѣченъ японецъ, г. Сидехара.

Состоявшій до сихъ поръ китайскимъ посланникомъ при корейскомъ дворѣ Сюй Тайшэнъ замѣненъ ЦзэнъХуанъ-юанемъ, бывшимъ въ 1901 году, во время мирныхъ переговоровъ съ Китаемъ, главнымъ помощникомъ Ли Хунчжана и оказавшимъ также и въ прошломъ году важныя услуги уполномоченнымъ по заключенію коммерческихъ договоровъ во время переговоровъ относительно таможенныхъ тарифовъ.

Хигоское параходное общество открыло правильные рейсы между Фузаномъ и Мозампо. Для перваго рейса пользовались пароходомъ Кенсей-мару.

съ Китаѣ будетъ разсматриваться, какъ преступленіе, наказуемое 6-ю мѣвяцами тюремнаго заключенія или штрафомъ въ 100 ф. ст. Шанхайская газета Nort China Deily Nnvs посвящаетъ этому новому распоряженію элѣдующія слова: „Ни одинъ человѣкъ не станетъ отрицать, что контрабанда представляетъ собою беззаконіе. Это своего рода воровство; это ничто иное, какъ обманъ по отношенію къ Управленію Императорскими Китайскими Таможнями и въ конечномъ итогѣ китайскому казначейству, не говоря уже о томъ, что это производитъ деморализующее вліяніе на самого контрабандиста. Тѣмъ не менѣе должно считать совершенно новымъ явленіемъ то обстоятельство, что англійское правительство выступаетъ въ роли помощника въ дѣлѣ защиты китайскихъ государственныхъ доходовъ. До сихъ поръ считалось совершенно достаточнымъ разрѣшать китайскому правительству принимать мѣры финансовой самозащиты, въ виду чего за китайскимъ правительствомъ признавалось право конфисковать контрабандные товары. Настоящее распоряженіе англійскаго правительства, передающее англичанъ-контрабандистовъ англійскому суду, должно быть истолковано въ томъ смыслѣ, что англійское правительство слишкомъ услужливо по отношенію къ китайскому".

Англійское правительство упразднило существовавшій почти 40 лѣтъ съ краткимъ лишь перерывомъ въ 90-хъ годахъ, англійскій высшій судъ для Китая и Кореи. Англичане, проживающіе на Дальнемъ Востокѣ, этимъ мѣропріятіямъ правительства крайне недовольны, тѣмъ болѣе, что американцы и нѣмцы уже нѣкоторое время тому назадъ начали ходатайствоватъ передъ своими правительствами объ учрежденіи подобныхъ американскихъ и нѣмецкихъ высшихъ судовъ для Дальняго Востока. Нѣмецкое Морское Министерство уже вошло въ Рейхстагъ съ требованіемъ о подлежащемъ денежномъ отпускѣ. Причины, побудившія англійское правительство упразднить свой высшій судъ для Китая и Кореи, неизвѣстны. Полагаютъ, что англійское общество China Assiation начнетъ оживленную агитацію въ пользу отмѣны распоряженія правительства.

Французы испытываютъ при постройкѣ Юньнаньской желѣзной дороги громадныя затрудненія за недостаткомъ рабочихъ силъ. Въ прошломъ году китайскіе рабочіе были выписаны изъ окрестностей Пакхоя, но большинство изъ нихъ умерло. Въ настоящемъ году на линіи работало 40.000 китайцевъ-сѣверянъ, изъ которыхъ нѣсколько тысячъ сдѣлалось уже жертвой невозможнаго климата. При такихъ обстоятельствахъ работы по постройкѣ названной желѣзной дороги въ скоромъ времени совсѣмъ прекратятся, если, конечно, французское общество, строющее дорогу, не согласится на значительное увеличеніе заработной платы.

Въ Кантонѣ строится въ настоящее время французско-китайская больница, предназначаемая исключительно для китайцевъ. Больница строится на средства французскаго правительства и кантонскихъ китайскихъ

купцовъ. Иниціаторомъ дѣла является д-ръ Думэ. Больница будетъ снабжена всѣми современными усовершенствованіями.

Представители купечества провинціи Цзянси вошли съ „Центральнымъ Товариществомъ для эксплоатаціи рудниковъ въ трехъ Чзянскихъ провинціяхъ“ въ соглашеніе того содержанія, что всѣ рудники въ провинціяхъ Цзянсу, Цзянси и Аньхуй должны перейти въ завѣдываніе указаннаго Центральнаго Товарищества. Товарищество собственными силами и стараніями должно добыть капиталы, необходимые для эксплоатаціи всѣхъ подходящихъ залежей желѣзной руды. Рѣшено также и постройку желѣзныхъ дорогъ въ указанныхъ трехъ провинціяхъ производить не иначе, какъ средствами и трудами китайскаго купечества.

Одинъ вліятельный купецъ изъ провинціи Аньхуй учредилъ акціонерное общество для основанія бумагопрядильни въ Почжоу, близъ Хэнаньской границы. До сихъ поръ уже выпущено акцій на сумму 100,000 таэлей. Одинъ чиновникъ, владѣющій англійскимъ языкомъ, отправился въ Америку дла покупки необходимыхъ машинъ.

Компанія Китайскаго Коммерческаго Пароходства купила на берегу Янцзыцзяна въ Ханькоу участокъ земли для возведенія на немъ пристаней. Участокъ обошелся въ 250,000 таэлей. Японцы прилагали всевозможныя старанія, чтобы помянутый участокъ достался имъ, но это имъ не удалось, такъ какъ китайцы стараются по возможности объ оставленіи всѣхъ хорошихъ участковъ въ китайскихъ рукахъ.

Китайская газета „Ши-бао“ опредѣляетъ число китайскихъ студентовъ, находящихся въ настоящее время за границею, по отношенію къ отдѣльнымъ провинціямъ Китая слѣдующими цифрами:

Хубэй . . .	160 чел.	Гуандунъ . , .	180 чел
Чжили . . .	1,100 „	Фуцзянь . . .	157 „
Шаньдунъ . .	240 „	Юньнань . . .	91 „
Шаньси . . .	120 „	Гуйчжоу . . .	100 „
Цзянсу . . .	180 „	Шэньси . . .	60 „
Аньхуй . . .	100 „	Туркестанъ . . .	40 „
Чжэцзянъ . .	100 „	Цзиньчжоу . . .	60 „
Цзянси . . .	190 „	Маньчжурія . . .	60 „
Сычуань . . .	190 „	Итого . . .	3,128 чел.

Монголія.

Начиная съ лѣта 1903 года въ Монголіи, въ семьѣ монгольскаго князя Корчинскаго племени, въ качествѣ учительницы и воспитательницы работаетъ одна японка. Недавно эта японка прислала одному изъ бывшихъ своихъ учителей при Дворянской Женской Школѣ въ Токіо слѣдующее письмо: „По моемъ прибытіи сюда я составила планъ ученія, который представила на благоусмотрѣніе князя и его супруги. Послѣ одобренія моего плана попеченію моему было поручено 14 членовъ княжеской семьи

и семействъ высокопоставленныхъ чиновниковъ. Открытіе школы состоялось 28-го декабря при чрезвычайно торжественной обстановкѣ. Помянутыя дѣти обучаются впервые. Дѣти весьма серьезно и прилежно учатся. Вначалѣ я опасалась, какъ бы незнаніе мною монгольскаго языка не отражалось невыгодно на моихъ занятіяхъ. Къ счастію, однако, мать князя и его супруга знаютъ мандаринскій языкъ, хотя и незнакомы съ китайскими іероглифами. Одна придворная дама, владѣющая также мандаринскимъ языкомъ, переводитъ мои слова съ китайскаго языка на монгольскій, и дѣти такимъ образомъ знакомятся съ легкими оборотами японской рѣчи. Сама княжеская чета ежедневно участвуетъ въ ученіи, и даже мать князя выразила желаніе присоединиться къ этому дѣлу. Все мѣстное, какъ и окрестное населеніе относится съ большой симпатіей ко всему японскому. Къ числу моихъ учениц принадлежитъ также и одна изъ сестеръ князя. Ей 17 лѣтъ, и она поразительно способна. Она уже помолвлена съ однимъ монгольскимъ принцемъ. Я вполнѣ убѣждена въ томъ, что и всѣ остальныя монгольскія племена въ скоромъ времени будутъ относиться къ японцамъ такъ же дружелюбно, какъ въ настоящее время къ нимъ относится это монгольское племя".

Японія.

Японскій принцъ Фусими пустился 28-го декабря н. ст. въ обратный путь изъ Америки въ Японію.

Японскій парламентъ закрылся еще до 20 января. Верхняя палата приняла всѣ законопроекты для покрытія военныхъ расходовъ въ той редакціи, которая имъ была дана въ Нижней палатѣ. Опубликованіе новыхъ законовъ ожидается въ ближайшемъ будущемъ. Уже съ 1-го января 1905 года вступаетъ въ силу пассажирскій налогъ. Такъ, одинъ конецъ на электрической дорогѣ въ Токіо стоилъ до сихъ поръ 3 сена, съ 1-го же января будетъ накинутъ 1 сенъ. Увеличивается также и плата за проѣздъ на желѣзныхъ дорогахъ и пароходахъ.

Собуская желѣзнодорожная компанія намѣревается привлечь къ желѣзнодорожной службѣ дѣвушекъ въ возрастѣ 17—23 лѣтъ. Въ Токіо въ настоящее время нѣкоторыя желѣзнодорожныя должности уже замѣщаются женщинами.

По свѣдѣніямъ газеты Цюгай-сіогіо-симпо, Осакское пароходное общество Осака-сіосенъ-кайся съ 10-го января 1905 года откроетъ правильные рейсы между Осака и Цзиньтоу. Рейсы будутъ двухнедѣльными.

За послѣднее время японская пресса обращаетъ довольно много вниманія на женскій вопросъ. Въ концѣ прошлаго года началъ выходить модный журналъ для женщинъ, въ которомъ на японскомъ языкѣ объясняются европейскія и американскія моды и ведется усиленная пропаганда въ пользу введенія въ Японіи европейскихъ женскихъ костюмовъ.

Экстренное приложеніе къ японскому Правительственному Вѣстнику отъ 12-го декабря с. г. содержитъ статистическія данныя о народонаселеніи Японіи по вычисленіямъ 31-го декабря 1903 года. Согласно этимъ даннымъ, все народонаселеніе Японіи исчисляется въ суммѣ 48,321,195 чел. Число жителей главнѣйшихъ городовъ показано въ слѣдующей таблицѣ:

Токіо	1,803,584 чел.	Сендай	93,773 чел.
Кіото	379,409 "	Фукуи	49,873 "
Осака	988,200 "	Окаяма	80,140 "
Іокохама	324,775 "	Хиросима	113,545 "
Кобе	283,839 "	Фукуока	70,107 "
Нагасаки	151,727 "	Кумамото	55,277 "
Ніигата	58,821 "	Кагосима	58,384 "
Нагоя	284,829 "	Саппоро	55,277 "
Сидзоука	46,426 "	Отару	79,361 "
		Хакодате	84,746 "

Японское министерство финансовъ обнародовало слѣдующія статистическія данныя о ввозной и вывозной торговлѣ японскихъ открытыхъ портовъ за первые 11 мѣсяцевъ 1904 года:

	Вывозъ. Ены.	Ввозъ. Ены.
Іокохама	154,678,907.510	125,067,087.890
Кобе	80,636,951.230	155,331,903.010
Осака	27,537,794.360	12,124,775.200
Нагасаки	3,906,388.060	20,020,646.140
Хакодате	1,919,541.580	819,774.530
Ніигата	18,478.670	960,269.480
Симидзу	4,332.540	—
Такетоіо	7,450.480	1,344,359.980
Іоккаици	90,757.970	5,139,715.650
Итосаки	102,202.430	682,207.550
Симоносеки	1,138,501.570	752,917.100
Модзи	11,560,487.650	9,131,633.480
Вакамацу	299,908.240	23,687.000
Хаката	12,423.080	15,260.750
Карацу	985,223.100	7,559.770
Куциноцу	4,450,779.770	760,247.160
Мисуми	105,939.200	—
Идзухара	415,262.510	225,907.060
Сисими	59,942.460	18,464.860
Сасуна	54,816.660	17,747.500
Наха	—	6,656.000
Хамада	61,072.710	11,746.200
Сакай	26,485.560	62,644.510
Міядзу	1,264.700	126,009.000

Нанао	—	745.800
Фусики	7,340.910	7,906.700
Муроранъ	1,101,155.960	24,663.050
Отару	1,101,155.960	15,665.970
Итого . . .	290,251,617,520	332,702,251,220

Только-что обнародованы нѣкоторыя статистическія данныя, рисующія картину вывоза японскихъ шелковъ хабутае и кайки, а равно и японскихъ шелковыхъ платковъ за періодъ времени съ 1890 года по 1903 годъ. Вотъ эти данныя:

Годы	Хабутае.	Кайки.	Шелковые платки.
1800 . .	818,537 енъ.	—	2,516,946 енъ.
1891 . .	1,445,639 „	—	2,811,820 „
1892 . .	4,030,476 „	—	3,494,417 „
1893 . .	3,553,604 „	—	3,899,646 „
1894 . .	7,254,478 „	—	3,628,129 „
1895 . .	8,354,490 „	—	5,339,955 „
1896 . .	7,052,217 „	233,809 енъ.	4,617,720 „
1897 . .	9,530,676 „	186,040 „	3,390,146 „
1898 . .	12,055,505 „	573,551 „	3,555,115 „
1899 . .	15,799,014 „	1,451,952 „	3,461,572 „
1900 . .	17,436,381 „	878,313 „	4,318,553 „
1901 . .	29,912,356 „	1,315,780 „	3,951,192 „
1902 . .	24,685,408 „	2,672,887 „	3,154,237 „
1903 . .	27,510,478 „	1,000,386 „	2,938,421 „

Третья часть всего вывоза хабутае направлялась въ прошломъ году во Францію (Ліонъ), но къ крупнымъ покупателямъ принадлежатъ также и Англія, Соединенные Штаты и британская Индія, какъ то видно по слѣдующимъ даннымъ:

Страны назначенія.	1899 г.	1900 г.	1901 г.	1902 г.	1903 г.
	Стоимость въ енахъ.				
Франція . . .	5,925,000	3,609,000	4,952,000	5,843,000	9,654,000
Англія . . .	1,171,000	1,652,000	2,472,000	7,481,000	6,587,000
Сѣверо-Американскіе Соедин. Штаты	3,700,000	1,134,000	4,860,000	5,469,000	5,271,000
Британск. Индія .	1,078,000	1,600,000	1,662,000	2,288,000	3,696,000
Германія . . .	175,000	266,000	566,000	981,000	657,000
Австралія . .	316,000	480,000	472,000	549,000	657,000
Гонконгъ . .	2,273,000	5,152,000	8,266,000	1,302,000	384,000
Англійск. кол. въ Америкѣ . .	319,000	283,000	270,000	374,000	233,000
Китай . . .	114,000	40,000	177,000	19,000	136,009
Итого, со включеніемъ остальныхъ странъ	15,799,000	17,436,000	29,912,000	24,685,000	27,510,000

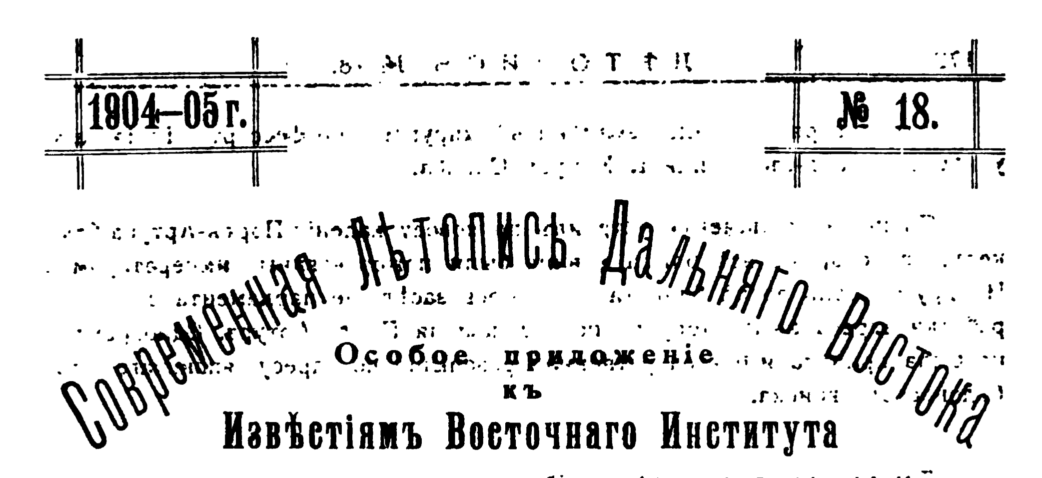
Что касается вывоза кайки, то болѣе крупный вывозъ его замѣчается только въ Сѣверо-Американскіе Соединенные Штаты и англійскія колоніи въ Америкѣ, какъ то видно по слѣдующимъ даннымъ:

Страны назначенія.	1899 г.	1900 г.	1901 г.	1902 г.	1903 г.
	Стоимость въ енахъ.				
Сѣверо-Американскіе Соедин. Штаты	1,245,000	616,000	956,000	1,889,000	522,000
Англійскія колоніи въ Америкѣ	97,000	34,000	11,000	246,000	265,000
Британская Индія	—	4,000	1,000	13,000	38,000
Франція	14,000	58,000	74,000	178,000	33,000
Англія	6,000	19,000	33,000	42,000	32,000
Корея	20,000	41,000	19,000	21,000	22,000
Гонконгъ	7,000	13,000	89,000	71,000	16,000
Германія	3,000	71,000	118,000	156,000	11,000
Итого, со включеніемъ остальныхъ странъ	1,452,000	878,000	1,316,000	2,673,000	1,000,000

Изъ обшаго количества шелковыхъ платковъ, изготовляемыхъ въ Японіи, сравнительно только незначительная часть идетъ въ Европу. Распредѣленіе вывоза японскихъ шелковыхъ платковъ по отдѣльнымъ странамъ за послѣднее пятилѣтіе видно по слѣдующимъ даннымъ:

Страны назначенія.	1899 г.	1900 г.	1901 г.	1902 г.	1903 г.
	Стоимость въ енахъ.				
Сѣверо-Американскіе Соедин. Штаты	1,329,000	1,198,000	1,747,000	1,225,000	980,000
Англія	675,000	955,000	653,000	846,000	687,000
Франція	601,000	765,000	261,000	164,000	214,000
Гонконгъ	269,000	767,000	396,000	165,000	201,000
Англійскія колоніи въ Америкѣ	110,000	125,000	110,000	117,000	162,000
Германія	37,000	43,000	4,000	37,000	138,000
Австралія	183,000	237,000	187,000	183,000	121,000
Британская Индія	139,000	114,000	204,000	133,000	112,000
Итого, со включеніемъ остальныхъ странъ	3,462,000	4,319,000	3,951,000	3,154,000	2,938,000

1904—05 г. № 18.



Особое приложеніе къ Извѣстіямъ Восточнаго Института

Съ 21-го по 31-е декабря.

Китай.

Изданъ указъ вдовствующей императрицы, которымъ предписывается учрежденіе въ Пекинѣ военной школы для дворянъ. Императрица пожертвовала на нуждъ новаго училища изъ собственныхъ средствъ 50,000 таэлей. Училище будетъ устроено по образцу японскаго дворянскаго училища въ Токіо. Уставъ училища уже выработанъ и находится въ настоящее время на окончательномъ разсмотрѣніи въ военномъ министерствѣ.

Китайское министерство юстиціи намѣревается открыть въ Пекинѣ училище правовѣдѣнія для обученія въ немъ чиновниковъ министерства, а равно и лицъ, готовящихся къ судебной дѣятельности. Въ новомъ училищѣ, помимо различныхъ отраслей китайскаго права, будетъ преподаваться и право иностранныхъ государствъ. Въ настоящее время уже приглашено нѣсколько профессоровъ-иностранцевъ.

Японія.

Супруга наслѣдника японскаго престола разрѣшилась 3-го января отъ бремени третьимъ сыномъ. Старшій сынъ Хирохито Мици-но-мія родился 20 апрѣля 1902 г., второй же сынъ Ясухито Ацу-но-мія—25 іюня 1902 года.

8-го декабря состоялся у императора и императрицы пріемъ адмираловъ Того и Камимура, вмѣстѣ съ ихъ штабными офицерами. Въ знакъ своей признательности императоръ пожаловалъ адмиралу Того золотые часы, съ изображеніемъ императорскаго герба, и золотую цѣпочку къ нимъ, извѣстную сумму денегъ и нѣкоторое количество рыбы и рисоваго вина. Адмиралъ Камимура получилъ равнымъ образомъ золотые часы, съ изображеніемъ императорскаго герба, золотую цѣпочку къ нимъ и извѣстную сумму денегъ. Штабные офицеры получили только деньги.

3-го января скончался знаменитый хирургъ, профессоръ Токіоскаго университета, д-ръ медицины Юліусъ Скриба.

Японскій парламентъ устроилъ по поводу паденія Портъ-Артура банкетъ, на которомъ всѣ блюда и вино были пожертвованы императоромъ. На другой день послѣ банкета состоялось засѣданіе парламента для выработки адреса императору по поводу паденія Портъ-Артура. Одновременно была принята и благодарственная резолюція по адресу японскаго побѣдоноснаго войска.

Текстъ адреса нижеслѣдующій:

Еще не прошло одного года съ тѣхъ поръ, какъ Ваше Величество изволили объявить войну Россіи. Императорскія армія и флотъ выиграли каждое сраженіе, въ которомъ они сражались, и взяли каждое укрѣпленіе, которое они штурмовали. Непріятель потерялъ точку опоры въ Ляоянѣ, и наши войска на сѣверѣ преисполнены военнымъ воодушевленіемъ. Опоясанный желѣзомъ Портъ-Артуръ сталъ нашимъ, и непріятельскій флотъ лежитъ уничтоженный на днѣ Ляодунскаго моря. Достигнутъ громадный успѣхъ, но эта беспримѣрная въ исторіи славная побѣда могла быть достигнута не иначе, какъ благодаря возвышенной добродѣтели Вашего Величества. Наравнѣ со всей націей, мы до глубины души тронуты тѣмъ, что Ваше Величество не жалѣли никакихъ усилій въ интересахъ отечества. До конца войны еще далеко, и мы увѣряемъ Ваше Величество въ нашей готовности посвятить всѣ наши силы исполненію желаній Вашего Величества. Побѣдныя донесенія доходили до насъ быстрой вереницей, и мы осмѣливаемся повергнуть къ стопамъ Вашего Величества наши преданныя поздравленія вмѣстѣ съ выраженіемъ нашего глубочайшаго благоговѣнія.

Текстъ резолюціи гласитъ слѣдующее:

Крѣпость Портъ-Артуръ была воздвигнута въ мѣстѣ, отличающемся природной защищенностью, по лучшимъ правиламъ фортификаціоннаго искусства. Она считалась самой сильной крѣпостью во всемъ мірѣ, и гарнизонъ ея состоялъ изъ храбрыхъ непріятелей, рѣшившихся сражаться на смерть. Наша осадная армія провела предъ Портъ-Артуромъ, вмѣстѣ съ нашимъ соединеннымъ флотомъ, нѣсколько мѣсяцевъ въ жаркихъ бояхъ, взяла наконецъ сухопутныя укрѣпленія, разрушила въ порту корабли и принудила непріятеля, запасы котораго истощились, энергія котораго сломалась, выступить съ предложеніемъ о сдачѣ. Этой побѣдой мы обязаны непоколебимой вѣрности и несравненному мужеству нашихъ офицеровъ и солдатъ. Нижняя палата выражаетъ при помощи этой резолюціи свою благодарность осадной арміи.

Верхняя Палата постановила отказаться отъ составленія всеподданнѣйшаго адреса по поводу паденія Портъ-Артура и, взамѣнъ этого, пору-

чить своему президенту, принцу Токугава, приподнести императору устное поздравленіе съ этимъ событіемъ отъ имени Верхней Палаты. Одновременно принцъ Токугава поздравлялъ императора и съ рожденіемъ третьяго внука.

Паденіе Портъ-Артура вызвало въ японской прессѣ богатые и характерные отголоски. Нѣмецкая газета, издающаяся въ Іокохамѣ, собрала слѣдующіе относящіеся сюда отрывки.

Ницницици-симбунъ.—Внѣ всякаго сомнѣнія, что паденіе Портъ-Артура представляетъ собою тяжелый ударъ для русскаго Царя и русскаго народа, способный довести русскихъ на р. Шахэ до отчаянія и вызвать удивленіе всего міра по адресу нашихъ мужественныхъ войскъ. Но это только первый шагъ къ далеко поставленной цѣли, къ которой мы все больше приближаемся.

Ниппонъ-симбунъ. Сдача Портъ-Артура послѣдовала тогда, когда для осажденныхъ уже не было никакой надежды на выручку. Хотя эта сдача съ точки зрѣнія нашего „бусидо" и не совсѣмъ безупречна, но тѣмъ не менѣе русскіе, согласно ихъ обычаямъ и нравамъ, сдѣлали все отъ нихъ зависящее. Поэтому мы склонны отдать должное мужеству нашего врага, но въ то же время мы съ восторгомъ думаемъ о чрезвычайныхъ усиліяхъ нашего полководца Ноги и о тѣхъ невыразимыхъ послѣдствіяхъ, которыя повлечетъ за собою паденіе Портъ-Артура.

Дзидзи-симпо.—Упорное, мужественное сопротивленіе непріятельскихъ генераловъ въ Портъ-Артурѣ достойно похвалы; но то обстоятельство, что они въ то же время, когда они умоляли о пощадѣ, предательски взрывали свои корабли, представляетъ собою недостойный поступокъ, въ оцѣнкѣ котораго не должно быть никакой пощады. Поэтому мы въ правѣ отказать непріятелю въ его предложеніяхъ. Къ сожалѣнію, мы не въ состояніи найти подходящихъ словъ для того, чтобы выразить нашимъ войскамъ свою благодарность за ихъ славный успѣхъ.

Асахи-симбунъ.—Это уже второй разъ, что мы при помощи вооруженной силы овладѣли Портъ-Артуромъ. Но сколько жертвъ намъ стоило это дѣло на этотъ разъ! Хотя бы теперь и пришло шесть союзниковъ и потребовало отъ насъ выдачи крѣпости, мы не отступимъ ни на одинъ волосъ. Вѣдь, до какой степени обязаны мы тѣмъ героямъ, кровью которыхъ все это завоевано!

Цюгай-сіогіо-симпо.—То обстоятельство, что завоеваніе Портъ-Артура затянулось дольше, чѣмъ мы ожидали, служило причиной тому, что нашъ экономическій міръ, несмотря на наши постоянныя и непрерывныя побѣды, до сихъ поръ находился въ состояніи сравнительнаго застоя. Но теперь мы вдругъ слышимъ о сдачѣ крѣпости. Какая радость! Насладимся же вдвое новогоднимъ напиткомъ (тосо)! На здоровье!

Іоміури-симбунъ.—Портъ-Артуръ представляетъ собою крѣпость,

отлично снабженную всѣми естественными и искусственными сооруженіями. Онъ представлялъ собою центръ всѣхъ непріятельскихъ операцій Тѣмъ не менѣе мы въ сравнительно короткое время принудили непріятельскаго генерала Стесселя къ сдачѣ. Слава, выпадающая на долю нашего полководца Ноги и его храбрыхъ войскъ, безсмертна. Весь міръ пораженъ имъ и его войсками.

Іородзу-ціохо.—Съ Портъ-Артуромъ теперь покончено. Попросятъ ли русскіе теперь о мирѣ, или же они намѣрены ждать до тѣхъ поръ, пока Куропаткинъ не потерпитъ еще большій уронъ и пока не перейдетъ въ наши руки Владивостокъ?

Цюо-симбунъ.—То обстоятельство, что непріятельскій военачальникъ сдѣлалъ все, что для него было возможно, въ самомъ дѣлѣ достойно похвалы, и то обстоятельство, что Его Величеству, нашему императору, благоугодно было смотрѣть на него, какъ на героя, и удостоить его тѣхъ почестей, которыя для этого необходимы, свидѣтельствуетъ о великой милости нашего Государя, любвеобильное сердце котораго не знаетъ никакой разницы между отдѣльными народами и племенами, и любовь котораго такъ же глубока, какъ глубокое море.

Майници-симбунъ.—Непреодолимая крѣпость, неприступная и неразрушимая отъ природы, хорошо укрѣпленная человѣческими руками, защищенная храбрыми солдатами, въ концѣ концовъ оказалась вынужденной сдаться намъ. Чрезвычайная храбрость и способности нашихъ войскъ въ самомъ дѣлѣ побѣдили Россію, передъ которой трепещетъ вся Европа.

Хоци-симбунъ.—Кто завоевалъ Портъ-Артуръ? Безъ сомнѣнія наши войска. При этомъ, однако, не слѣдуетъ забывать, что и нашъ народъ немало способствовалъ этому.

Мiяко-симбунъ.—Завоеваніе Портъ-Артура представляетъ особое событіе, не имѣющее ничего равнаго себѣ во всей исторіи нашей страны. Исполинское напряженіе силъ, съ которымъ сражались на обѣихъ сторонахъ, чрезвычайная потеря человѣческихъ жизней, ужасная, отвратительная борьба человѣческихъ силъ съ стихіями,—все это даетъ достаточно матеріала для исторіи человѣчества. Наши храбрые воины, павшіе въ бояхъ, могли спокойно уйти изъ міра сего, ибо они представляютъ собою цвѣты, украшающіе собою всемірную исторію.

Демпо-симбунъ.—Непріятельскій военачальникъ защищалъ крѣпость своей жизнью, но подчиняясь неумолимой необходимости, онъ долженъ былъ покориться; мы ему сочувствуемъ. Онъ и его войска достойны быть сыновьями храбрыхъ защитниковъ Севастополя.

Корея.

Въ только-что опубликованномъ бюджетѣ корейской имперіи ен 1905 годъ вся сумма доходовъ исчислена въ 14,960,574 ена, сумма жа

расходовъ—въ 19,115,665 енъ, такъ что ожидается дефицитъ въ 4,155,091 енъ.

Японскій посланникъ въ Сеулѣ сообщилъ корейскому двору и мѣстнымъ иностраннымъ представителямъ для свѣдѣнія слѣдуюшій приказъ командира японскихъ силъ въ Кореѣ генерала Хасегава, отъ 4-го января 1905 г. н. ст. „Начиная съ сегодняшняго дня поддержаніе порядка и спокойствія въ Сеулѣ и окрестностяхъ перешло изъ рукъ корейской полиціи въ руки японской жандармеріи“.

ИЗВѢСТІЯ ВОСТОЧНАГО ИНСТИТУТА
VI-й годъ изданія. 1904—1905 академическій годъ.
Томъ XIV, приложеніе 2-е.

Отчетъ

О СОСТОЯНІИ И ДѢЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ВОСТОЧНАГО ИНСТИТУТА

за 1904 годъ.

ВЛАДИВОСТОКЪ.
Паровая типо-лит. газ. „Дальній Востокъ".
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Приложенія.

ОТЧЕТЪ

о состоянiи и дѣятельности Восточнаго Института
за 1904-й годъ.

Настоящiй годъ характеризуется цѣлымъ рядомъ крупныхъ нарушенiй правильнаго хода всѣхъ сторонъ жизни и дѣятельности учебнаго заведенiя. Вспыхнувшая война съ Японiей ни на одномъ изъ мирныхъ учрежденiй нашей окраины не отозвалась, можетъ быть, такъ тяжело, какъ на Восточномъ Институтѣ, въ силу тѣсной связи его дѣятельности съ иностранными государствами Дальняго Востока. Учебный годъ не могъ быть законченъ нормально, и въ силу отчасти происшедшей бомбардировки Владивостока 22 февраля, отчасти вслѣдствiе обращенныхъ къ Институту изъ армiи требованiй о доставленiи переводчиковъ изъ студентовъ, отчасти потому, что при нервномъ напряженiи и настроенiи всего населенiя города, работа студентовъ по изученiю языковъ не могла по существу идти успѣшно,—занятiя въ Институтѣ были прекращены оффицiально 20 марта, т. е. за полтора мѣсяца до обычнаго срока. Выпуска IV курса весною быть не могло, такъ какъ весь онъ и значительная часть студентовъ другихъ курсовъ были взяты въ дѣйствующiя противъ Японiи сухопутныя и морскiя военныя силы переводчиками. Слушатели—офицеры должны были немедленно по объявленiи войны возвратиться къ своимъ частямъ или въ армiю. Командировки студентовъ не могли быть выполнены правильно, такъ какъ Китай, Японiя и Корея не могли быть посѣщены студентами вовсе. Журналы, книги и газеты порою приходили въ Институтъ неаккуратно, порою прекращались доставкою совершенно. Профессора не имѣли возможности воспользоваться каникулярными командировками въ страны Востока. Весь почти годъ Институтъ оставался безъ директора. Занятiя послѣ каникулъ начались немного позже. Профессора и студенты должны были серьезно считаться съ созданною войною дороговизною и неудобствами повседневной жизни, причемъ первые оказались вынужденными жить на два дома, безъ семей, въ непривычной и ненормаль-

ной обстановкѣ, что естественно отзывалось на ходѣ работъ. Студенты и профессора естественно не могли оставаться пассивными зрителями въ теченіе всего года всѣхъ событій на театрѣ войны: связи Восточнаго Института частныя и дѣловыя съ райономъ военныхъ дѣйствій слишкомъ сильны, чтобы допустить подобное равнодушіе, а потому нервное настроеніе въ Институтѣ не прекращалось все время. Въ смыслѣ внѣшняго благоустройства ни одна изъ предначертанныхъ работъ не могла быть выполнена вслѣдствіе отсутствія и чрезвычайной дороговизны рабочихъ рукъ. Печатаніе трудовъ, какъ „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института“, такъ и другихъ, было сопряжено съ громадными затрудненіями изъ за отсутствія наборщиковъ и печатниковъ въ типографіяхъ, неполученія своевременно бумаги и т. п., часто неожиданныхъ препятствій. Словомъ, вліяніе войны всегда расстраивающее и деморализующее во всѣхъ своихъ проявленіяхъ, самымъ сильнымъ образомъ сказалось на жизни и дѣятельности Восточнаго Института. Тѣмъ не менѣе, Институтъ продолжалъ все время дѣйствовать, по мѣрѣ возможности, борясь съ неблагопріятными обстоятельствами и условіями времени.

Въ силу всѣхъ этихъ неблагопріятныхъ условій года отъ настоящаго отчета не вѣетъ обычнымъ радостнымъ настроеніемъ, къ которому привыкъ Институтъ въ предшествовавшихъ годахъ, когда подводилъ итоги своей текущей работѣ за двѣнадцать мѣсяцевъ.

Прежде всего мы отмѣчаемъ здѣсь съ глубокою скорбью унесенныя уже у насъ войною, насколько пока достовѣрно извѣстно, двѣ молодыя жизни: штатнаго слушателя II курса штабсъ-капитана Селиверстова Александра, убитаго въ сраженіи при Ва-фанъ-гоу и мичмана Хрущова Бориса, погибшаго при взрывѣ миннаго транспорта „Енисей“ 29 января 1904 года. Вѣчная память этимъ прекраснымъ слушателямъ, отдававшимъ себя на служеніе Русскому Востоку въ мирное время и стяжавшимъ себѣ доблестную смерть тогда, когда надъ ними сталъ вопросъ о защитѣ интересовъ родины отъ злого врага.

Обращаясь далѣе къ разсмотрѣнію жизни и дѣятельности своей за минувшій годъ и отмѣчая свои нужды и недостатки съ одной стороны матеріальнаго свойства, съ другой—работы слушателей, Институтъ нынѣ, послѣ практики пятилѣтней работы, когда его питомцы, какъ окончившіе курсъ, такъ и взятые со школьной скамьи несутъ, при общихъ одобреніяхъ, свою спеціальную службу на пользу дорогой родины, считаетъ себя въ правѣ болѣе чѣмъ когда либо указать на мѣшающіе его правильному развитію недочеты, замѣчаемые имъ среди настоящаго поколѣнія его слушателей.

I.

Дѣятельность Правленія Восточнаго Института какъ и въ прежніе годы, была направлена на урегулированіе и улучшеніе матеріальной части Института и состоящей при ней гимназіи. Какъ упомянуто, однако, война въ значительной степени помѣшала выполненію начертанныхъ въ этомъ направленіи мѣропріятій. Уже вполнѣ рѣшенный вопросъ о выдѣленіи гимназіи въ особое зданіе, благодаря войнѣ, вступилъ въ фазисъ неизвѣстности; вопросъ о постройкѣ зданія для гимназіи отложенъ до конца военныхъ дѣйствій. Въ виду этого Восточный Институтъ, въ отношеніи находящагося въ его распоряженіи помѣщенія, оказывается въ прежнемъ, совершенно безотрадномъ положеніи. Институтъ, насчитывающій въ себѣ 13 отдѣленій, для чтенія лекцій по прежнему долженъ довольствоваться для аудиторій только 7-ю комнатами, самаго жалкаго по отношенію къ кубическому содержанію воздуха, размѣра. Студенты не располагаютъ ни курильней, ни рекреаціонной,—вся междулекціонная жизнь студента проходитъ въ полутемномъ корридорѣ; нѣтъ ни профессорской, ни лекторіи, ни студенческой читальни, и при наличности въ Институтѣ даже только 125 слушателей, какъ то было въ началѣ года, институтскій этажъ, не смотря на устроенную въ немъ вентиляцію, страдаетъ постоянно испорченною атмосферой. Библіотека Института, безпрерывно расширяющаяся, давно уже стѣснена въ помѣщеніи до невозможности почти работать. Драгоцѣнный китайскій архивъ по прежнему хранится въ одной подвальной комнатѣ, приспособленной только для храненія его, но не дающей за темнотою и тѣснотою никакой возможности заниматься разработкою бумагъ. Часть китайской библіотеки, въ количествѣ свыше 20.000 томовъ, не относящихся къ преподаванію, но, представляющихъ собою по своей цѣльности и цѣнности рѣдкую коллекцію изданій, пришлось уложить въ ящики и перенести на чердакъ. Японскій отдѣлъ долженъ быть перемѣщенъ въ полутемную комнату. Только благодаря такимъ мѣрамъ, т. е. распредѣленію книгъ съ точки зрѣнія необходимости пользованія ими и количественнаго на нихъ спроса, по различнымъ, часто даже недоступнымъ угламъ Института, является возможность и въ дальнѣйшемъ довольствоваться тѣми двумя комнатами, изъ которыхъ составляется библіотечное помѣщеніе. Для храненія и пользованія своими восточными шрифтами Институтъ былъ вынужденъ нанять отдѣльное помѣщеніе. Для склада постоянно растущаго количества печатныхъ и литографированныхъ изданій Института пришлось прибѣгнуть къ утилизированію очень малопригодной для этой цѣли нижней площадки одной изъ лѣстницъ на которой устроенъ деревянный тамбуръ. Коллекціи торгово-промышленнаго музея, пользующагося вниманіемъ со стороны русскихъ фабрикантовъ и промышленниковъ, размѣщены по аудиторіямъ

и маленькимъ разъединеннымъ комнатамъ, гдѣ онѣ хранятся вмѣстѣ съ коллекціями этнографическими, благодаря чему трудно даже думать о правильномъ распредѣленіи и пользованіями всѣми собранными матеріалами. Въ такомъ же неудовлетворительномъ положеніи стоитъ вопросъ о помѣщеніяхъ прислуги, ютившейся до сихъ поръ въ самыхъ различныхъ уголкахъ Института, даже въ отдѣленіяхъ центральнаго отопленія, въ корридорахъ и прочихъ нежилыхъ помѣщеніяхъ. Въ поискахъ за каждымъ свободнымъ угломъ было утилизировано въ текущемъ году послѣднее свободное партерное помѣщеніе, въ которомъ раньше стояли телѣжки для вывоза нечистотъ, и которое освободилось благодаря устройству въ зданіи Института водопроводной системы, а равно и двѣ полутемныхъ комнаты, расположенныхъ за институтской кухней, въ которыхъ были устроены окна нормальной величины. Предполагавшееся расширеніе Институтскихъ помѣщеній путемъ превращенія подворотнаго пространства въ жилое помѣщеніе не могло быть осуществлено по случаю военнаго времени. Институтскій интернатъ, въ которомъ должны содержаться 30 казенныхъ стипендіатовъ, по прежнему все еще расположенъ въ крайне неудовлетворительномъ помѣщеніи, въ которомъ едва въ состояніи проживать 14—15 человѣкъ.

Собственно гимназическія помѣщенія не производятъ болѣе отраднаго впечатлѣнія. Недостатокъ классныхъ помѣщеній, ощущавшійся въ прошломъ учебномъ году, когда существовали параллельные классы, въ настоящемъ году, съ закрытіемъ параллельныхъ классовъ, правда, нѣсколько сгладился, но общая тѣснота чувствуется не меньше прежняго. Въ распоряженіи гимназистовъ во время перемѣнъ имѣется лишь два полутемныхъ корридора и одна тѣсная передняя передъ входомъ въ верхній этажъ. Не существуетъ спеціальныхъ помѣщеній ни для кабинетовъ, ни для физическихъ упражненій, и единственный отчасти просторный актовый залъ недостаточно однако великъ для гимназіи, имѣвшей въ началѣ года свыше 400 учениковъ.

Такимъ образомъ, самой неотложной задачей, рѣшеніе которой предстоитъ Правленію Восточнаго Института, является созданіе сколько либо сносныхъ условій для размѣщенія различныхъ учрежденій, изъ которыхъ состоитъ Восточный Институтъ, потому что только при наличности достаточно просторныхъ помѣщеній, Институтъ въ состояніи будетъ развернуться надлежащимъ образомъ. При всей неутѣшительности настоящаго положенія этого вопроса, Правленіе не теряетъ, однако, надежды, что рано или поздно вопросъ этотъ будетъ разрѣшенъ удовлетворительно, тѣмъ болѣе, что Его Высокопревосходительство Намѣстникъ ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА генералъ-адъютантъ

Е. И. Алексѣевъ при посѣщеніи Института въ августѣ мѣсяцѣ с. г., подробно ознакомившись и лично убѣдившись въ полной недостаточности настоящаго зданія Института, обѣщалъ свое содѣйствіе къ урегулированію дѣла. Понятно, что Правленіе Института, обязанное считаться съ тѣмъ, что имѣется въ его распоряженіи, не въ силахъ было произвести само въ отношеніи недостатка помѣщенія какихъ либо радикальныхъ перемѣнъ, а потому дѣятельность его, какъ и въ прежніе годы, была направлена лишь на содержаніе имѣющагося въ возможномъ порядкѣ и на частичное его улучшеніе.

Мелкія строительныя работы производятся въ Институтѣ почти круглый годъ, и прибѣгается ко всякаго рода ухищреніямъ, чтобы создавать новыя и новыя помѣщенія. Въ текущемъ году окончательно оборудованъ и поставленъ водопроводъ и продолжалось устройство сада. Средства для удовлетворенія этихъ нуждъ получены отчасти изъ штатныхъ, отчасти же изъ спеціальныхъ суммъ Института и Гимназіи, что же касается хозяйственно-распорядительной части при работахъ, то въ этомъ отношеніи Институтъ пользовался богатой опытностью своего давнишняго доброжелателя; предсѣдателя строительной комиссіи при Восточномъ Институтѣ и дѣйствительнаго члена Попечительнаго Совѣта М. И. Суворова.

II.

Въ отношеніе измѣненій въ составѣ Восточнаго Института, надлежитъ прежде всего отмѣтить, что на вакантную съ декабря 1903 года должность директора Института, именнымъ ВЫСОЧАЙШИМЪ указомъ, даннымъ Правительствующему Сенату въ 5-й день іюня мѣсяца с. г., назначенъ чиновникъ особыхъ порученій VI класса Министерства Финансовъ Надворный Совѣтникъ Димитрій Матвѣевичъ Позднѣевъ.

Д. М. Позднѣевъ первоначальное образованіе получилъ въ духовноучебныхъ заведеніяхъ г. Орла и по окончаніи курса въ духовной семинаріи въ 1885 г. былъ посланъ на казенный счетъ въ Кіевскую Духовную Академію. Занятія Востокомъ начаты имъ при прохожденіи этого учебнаго заведенія, въ которомъ темою для кандидатскаго его сочиненія служила: „Исторія христіанства въ Средней Азіи по XIV вѣкъ“. По окончаніи полнаго курса Академіи Д. М., съ разрѣшенія г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія былъ принятъ безъ экзамена въ Императорскій С.-Петербургскій Университетъ, гдѣ въ 1893 году окончилъ полный курсъ по китайско-монголо-маньчжурскому отдѣленію Восточнаго Факультета. Литературными работами Д. М-ча во время университетскаго курса явились три написанныя одно за другимъ и увѣнчанныя золотыми медалями сочиненія на темы: 1) „Исторія Восточнаго Туркестана въ XVIII вѣкѣ“,

2) Историко-географическое описаніе юго-восточной Монголіи по китайскому сочиненію Мэн-гу-ю-му-цзи и 3) Историческій очеркъ Уйгуровъ. По окончаніи курса Д. М. былъ командированъ Восточнымъ Факультетомъ съ ученою цѣлью заграницу, и занимался въ Британскомъ Музеѣ въ Лондонѣ и Національной библіотекѣ въ Парижѣ. По возвращеніи въ Петербургъ онъ состоялъ преподавателемъ исторіи въ частной женской гимназіи г-жи Лохвицкой-Скалонъ, а въ 1895 г. поступилъ на службу въ Общую Канцелярію Министра Финансовъ въ отдѣленіе, завѣдующее дѣлами Дальняго Востока. Въ 1896 г. по выдержаніи испытанія на степень магистра Исторіи Востока, онъ имѣлъ два пробныхъ чтенія въ Факультетѣ Восточныхъ языковъ для полученія права преподаванія въ званіи приватъ-доцента университета на темы: „Тайпинское возстаніе въ Китаѣ“ и „Царствованіе Цинь-ши-хуанъ-ди“, которыя Факультетъ призналъ удовлетворительными, почему Д. М. и открылъ чтеніе лекцій въ Петербургскомъ Университетѣ по исторіи Китая. Въ томъ же 1896 г. Д. М. принималъ участіе въ работахъ Торгово-Промышленнаго съѣзда въ Нижнемъ-Новгородѣ, на которомъ имъ были сдѣланы два доклада: 1) Курсы коммерческихъ знаній о Дальнемъ Востокѣ и 2) Японія, ея экономическое положеніе и торгово-промышленное отношеніе къ Россіи. Послѣдствіемъ этихъ докладовъ явилось открытіе въ С.-Петербургскомъ Коммерческомъ училищѣ, въ старшемъ спеціальномъ классѣ курса коммерческой географіи Дальняго Востока, впервые читавшагося въ Россіи Д. М-чемъ. Лѣтомъ 1897 г. онъ принималъ участіе въ трудахъ VI съѣзда Оріенталистовъ въ Парижѣ въ качествѣ одного изъ секретарей секціи Дальняго Востока. Въ этомъ же году имъ, по порученію статсъ-секретаря С. Ю. Витте, редактировано и опубликовано изданіе Министерства Финансовъ „Описаніе Маньчжуріи“. Въ январѣ 1898 г. Д. М. былъ назначенъ представителемъ отъ Министерства Финансовъ въ учрежденной при Министерствѣ Народнаго Просвѣщенія комиссіи для обсужденія вопроса о преобразованіи Владивостокской мужской гимназіи въ Восточный Институтъ, а въ маѣ того же года, по окончаніи работъ Комиссіи, былъ назначенъ чиновникомъ особыхъ порученій Министерства Финансовъ VI класса съ откомандированіемъ въ Китай въ званіи директора Русско-Китайскаго Банка, и замѣстителя управляющаго Отдѣломъ Правленія Китайской Восточной ж. д. въ Пекинѣ. Здѣсь въ 1900 г. ему пришлось пережить осаду посольствъ и всѣ невзгоды И-хэ-туаньскаго движенія. Въ 1902 г. на Д. М. было возложено Министерствомъ Финансовъ собираніе данныхъ и подготовка матеріаловъ необходимыхъ для переговоровъ съ Китайскимъ Правительствомъ относительно установленія новаго специфическаго тарифа Императорскихъ Китайскихъ Морскихъ Таможенъ и заключенія новаго торговаго договора съ Китаемъ. Въ томъ же году съ ВЫСОЧАЙШАГО соизволенія, послѣ-

довавшаго по всеподданнѣйшему докладу Министра Иностранныхъ Дѣлъ, онъ былъ командированъ въ Шанхай для веденія переговоровъ съ китайскими уполномоченными по тарифному вопросу, и 15 марта 1903 года въ качествѣ представителя Россіи подписалъ съ китайскими уполномоченными соглашеніе о дополнительномъ тарифѣ для русскаго морского ввоза въ Китай. Во время исполненія этой работы Д. М-чемъ были посѣщены всѣ пункты Китая, гдѣ только имѣются болѣе или менѣе значительные русскіе торговые интересы. По возвращеніи въ Пекинъ послѣ подписанія договора Д. М. оставался тамъ въ качествѣ представителя Министерства Финансовъ по завѣдыванію Русско-Китайскимъ Банкомъ и Отдѣломъ Правленія Китайской Восточной ж. д. до назначенія своего на должность директора Восточнаго Института.

Далѣе, и. д. профессора А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ ВЫСОЧАЙШИМИ приказами по гражданскому вѣдомству утверждены въ должностяхъ профессоровъ Института, а вмѣсто оставившаго службу при Восточномъ Институтѣ преподавателя коммерческихъ наукъ В. И. Зазерскаго назначенъ кандидатъ коммерціи коллежскій ассесоръ Николай Николаевичъ Дмитріевъ.

Н. Н. Дмитріевъ въ 1897 г. окончилъ курсъ наукъ въ С. Петербургскомъ (нынѣ ИМПЕРАТОРСКОМЪ) Коммерческомъ Училищѣ съ первою золотою медалью и съ званіемъ Кандидата Коммерціи. Въ 1898 г., по окончаніи вновь открытаго при названномъ Училищѣ дополнительнаго практическаго класса, Конференціею Училища онъ былъ командированъ на казенный счетъ въ Западную Европу для приготовленія къ преподавательской дѣятельности. Ближайшею цѣлью командировки было ознакомленіе съ постановкою коммерческаго образованія на Западѣ, а именно въ Лейпцигѣ, Антверпенѣ, Венеціи и Вѣнѣ. По возвращеніи изъ командировки имъ былъ представленъ отчетъ, напечатанный въ „Памятной книжкѣ С.-Пет. Комм. Училища“ за 1899 г. 1-го сентября 1899 г., по выдержаніи установленнаго испытанія на преподавателя бухгалтеріи и коммерческаго счисленія, онъ былъ назначенъ на должность преподавателя бухгалтеріи С.-Петербургскаго Коммерческаго Училища, каковую должность занималъ по 1 сентября 1903 г. Съ 1 сентября 1903 г. онъ до перевода на службу въ Восточный Институтъ въ томъ же Училищѣ занималъ должность помощника воспитателей и одновременно съ ней должность бухгалтера II разряда въ Управленіи Государственными Сберегательными Кассами, въ каковомъ учрежденіи состоялъ на службѣ съ 16-го сентября 1901 года.

По прибытія во Владивостокъ Н. Н. Дмитріевъ прочелъ свою вступительную лекцію 29 ноября, послѣ чего началъ курсъ лекцій по счетоводству для студентовъ IV курса.

Въ составѣ лекторовъ въ минувшемъ году имѣли мѣсто слѣдующія перемѣны: китайскій лекторъ Юнъ-минъ-ву замѣненъ новымъ лекторомъ Ци-юнь-циномъ, а другой Лю-юнъ-чжанъ за невозвращеніемъ изъ отпуска, уволенъ отъ службы. Должность лектора маньчжурскаго языка замѣщена маньчжуромъ Десингэ, приглашеннымъ изъ Цицикара по рекомендаціи тамошняго цзянь-цзюня. Дэзинге находился раньше на службѣ въ маньчжурскомъ дѣлопроизводствѣ въ ямынѣ Айгуня. При таковыхъ перемѣнахъ преподавательскій составъ въ настоящее время исчисляется въ слѣдующемъ количествѣ лицъ:

Законоучитель	1
Профессоровъ	2
И. д. профессоровъ	4
Преподавателей	2
Лекторовъ новыхъ языковъ	2
„ восточныхъ языковъ	7
А всего	18

Что касается замѣщенія лекцій по вакантнымъ кафедрамъ, то въ этомъ отношеніи никакихъ перемѣнъ не было.

Въ отношеніи несенія лицами преподавательскаго состава административныхъ обязанностей по Институту надлежитъ замѣтить что вакантную, въ первой половинѣ года вплоть до назначенія Д. М. Позднѣева, должность директора Института, согласно Положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ, до начала апрѣля мѣсяца исправлялъ и. д. профессора корейской словесности Г. В. Подставинъ, передавшій затѣмъ исправленіе должности при отправленіи въ отпускъ въ Европейскую Россію, согласно приказу Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, и. д. профессора японской словесности Е. Г. Спальвину, несшему ее до прибытія во Владивостокъ новаго директора, т. е. до 5 декабря 1904 года. Мѣсто Е. Г. Спальвина въ Правленіи Восточнаго Института временно занималъ законоучитель Института о. П. И. Булгаковъ.

Въ личномъ составѣ должностныхъ лицъ преподавательскаго состава Института въ отчетномъ году произошла лишь перемѣна по должности эконома, а именно вмѣсто перешедшаго на службу въ военное вѣдомство эконома Института П. В. Булгакова въ исполненіе обязанностей эконома вступилъ дворянинъ Васильевъ, а за выходомъ сего послѣдняго должность эконома занялъ І. И. Икаевъ.

По Попечительному Совѣту при Восточномъ Институтѣ Министромъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія въ званіи дѣйствительныхъ членовъ Совѣта были утверж-

дены присяжный повѣренный Вальденъ и 1-й гильдіи купецъ Корнельсъ. Должность же, находившагося въ 6-ти-мѣсячномъ отпуску Почетнаго Попечителя А. В. Даттана, за время его отсутствія, принялъ дѣйствительный членъ Попечительнаго Совѣта М. И. Суворовъ.

III.

Составъ слушателей и студентовъ Восточнаго Института исчислялся въ началѣ года въ 125 человѣкъ, въ томъ числѣ 76 студентовъ, 34 офицера-слушателя и 15 вольнослушателей. Въ связи со вспыхнувшей войной былъ откомандированъ на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій весь IV курсъ въ составѣ 13 студентовъ и 3-хъ вольнослушателей. Одинъ вольнослушатель IV курса устроился самъ въ дѣйствующей арміи, и одинъ вольнослушатель того же курса уѣхалъ въ Европейскую Россію. Весь IV-й курсъ, въ силу своего откомандированія порвалъ свои связи съ Восточнымъ Институтомъ. Порвали временно свою связь съ Восточнымъ Институтомъ и всѣ 34 офицера-слушателя, отозванные къ своимъ частямъ, и нѣсколько человѣкъ студентовъ и вольнослушателей, призванныхъ изъ запаса на дѣйствительную службу. Въ осеннемъ полугодіи поступило на 1-й курсъ 27 студентовъ, 11 офицеровъ-слушателей и 5 вольнослушателей, всего 43 человѣка. Всего же къ 1-му января 1905 года числится въ Институтѣ 100 человѣкъ слушателей, большинство которыхъ имѣется на лицо. Если къ этому числу прибавить временно отчисленныхъ офицеровъ (за вычетомъ 2 убитыхъ на войнѣ, и 2-хъ, состоявшихъ на IV курсѣ прошедшаго учебнаго года, то мы получимъ полный составъ числящихся слушателей въ 130 человѣкъ, т. е. всего на 5 человѣкъ болѣе, чѣмъ въ началѣ года.

Казенными стипендіями пользуются въ настоящее время 18 человѣкъ.

IV.

Учебныя занятія въ Восточномъ Институтѣ велись въ томъ же порядкѣ и съ тѣмъ же распредѣленіемъ среди наличныхъ силъ Института вакантныхъ кафедръ, какъ и въ прошломъ году. Вслѣдствіе увольненія преподавателя коммерческихъ наукъ В. И. Зазерскаго по болѣзни въ отпускъ въ Россію, въ весеннемъ полугодіи не представлялось возможнымъ закончить курсъ коммерческихъ наукъ. Извѣстное перераспредѣленіе въ чтеніи юридическихъ наукъ, происшедшее за послѣдніе годы, благодаря 2-хъ-лѣтнему отсутствію состоявшаго въ заграничной ученой командировкѣ и. д. профессора Н. П. Таберіо, вошла въ осеннемъ полугодіи сего года въ нормальную колею. Въ отношеніи распредѣленія лекцій англійскаго языка въ осеннемъ полугодіи сего года сдѣлано то измѣненіе, что всѣ указанныя лекціи перенесены на утренніе часы, бла-

годаря чему оказалось возможнымъ увеличить число англійскихъ лекцій за счетъ свободныхъ вечернихъ часовъ. Вечернія лекціи по восточнымъ языкамъ, посвященныя практическимъ занятіямъ съ лекторами восточныхъ языковъ, къ сожалѣнію, не посѣщаются слушателями Института въ той мѣрѣ, какъ то было бы желательно. Свидѣтельствуя въ общемъ достаточно серьезное отношеніе студентовъ къ лѣтнимъ командировкамъ, нельзя, однако, не замѣтить, что большая часть ихъ въ настоящемъ году посмотрѣла на свои лѣтнія экскурсіи очень легко, совершенно забывая, что такимъ отношеніемъ наносится громадный вредъ не только ихъ собственнымъ успѣхамъ въ изучаемыхъ языкахъ и общемъ развитіи, но и всей системѣ Институтскаго преподаванія. Такое отношеніе къ командировкамъ замѣчалось еще у нѣкоторыхъ студентовъ и въ прежніе годы, но особенно сильно оно выступило въ этомъ году. Конференція не могла не обратить на это своего вниманія и надѣется, что своевременно данное предупрежденіе заставитъ многихъ изъ слушателей подумать о настоящемъ вопросѣ. Еще въ прошломъ году указывалось на неудовлетворительность лѣтнихъ работъ нѣкоторыхъ слушателей и на неумѣніе, граничащее почти съ нежеланіемъ—самостоятельно работать, между тѣмъ какъ ихъ товарищи—однокурсники представляли удовлетворительныя и даже отличныя работы. Въ настоящемъ году картина получилась еще болѣе печальная. Большинство студентовъ, вернувшихся изъ командировокъ, не представило ничего, кромѣ заглавій къ будущимъ работамъ, ссылаясь на разнаго рода препятствія и неблагопріятныя обстоятельства, помѣшавшія имъ работать. Лица, условно переведенныя на старшіе курсы, не были въ состояніи за 7-ми-мѣсячные каникулы приготовить заданныхъ имъ работъ, отъ исполненія которыхъ зависѣлъ переходъ ихъ на старшіе курсы. Указанное ненормальное явленіе должно быть отчасти приписано не совсѣмъ благополучному окончанію весенняго полугодія, принесшаго, благодаря началу военныхъ дѣйствій, много волненій и задержки въ мирной институтской работѣ. Къ этому слѣдуетъ еще присоединить, что нѣкоторые студенты вплоть до самаго начала занятій не теряли надежды попасть, наравнѣ съ своими товарищами IV курса и съ лучшими студентами III курса, въ ряды офиціальныхъ переводчиковъ, состоящихъ при штабахъ отдѣльныхъ частей дѣйствующей арміи и флота. Какъ видно изъ поступившихъ за лѣто студенческихъ писемъ и извѣстно изъ разговоровъ со студентами, нѣкоторые изъ нихъ высказывали свое неудовольствіе на то, что имъ не была выдана Конференціею рекомендація для поступленія въ переводчики, только потому, что благодаря такой нерекомендаціи они лишились заработка въ 150 и больше рублей въ мѣсяцъ. Если къ этому еще присоединить общую нервность въ связи съ ходомъ военныхъ дѣйствій, то станетъ понятнымъ, что общій ходъ обстоятельствъ

должно считать неблагопріятнымъ для успѣшности самостоятельныхъ студенческихъ занятій. Конференція Восточнаго Института, глубоко огорченная указанными отрицательными результатами лѣтней работы своихъ слушателей, не теряетъ, однако, надежды, что нѣкоторая часть студентовъ всетаки еще окажется въ состояніи доказать, что лѣто не проведено ими безъ пользы. Конференція тѣмъ болѣе надѣется на это, что обстоятельства времени доказали, что она въ своихъ требованіяхъ и общей постановкѣ дѣла находится на вѣрномъ пути, и что всѣ результаты, которые были достигнуты до сихъ поръ и которые дали возможность снабдить власти необходимыми работниками, получившими оріентальное образованіе, изъ числа окончившихъ въ прошломъ году институтскій курсъ, а равно и въ лицѣ своихъ слушателей *IV* курса, были достигнуты именно благодаря строгому проведенію и выполненію системы преподаванія, въ которой командировки студентовъ играютъ существенную роль.

Средства, на которыя студенты командировались, состояли изъ отпускаемыхъ казной и изъ средствъ Попечительнаго Совѣта. Какъ и въ прежніе годы, Институтъ въ удачномъ устроеніи студентовъ на лѣто всецѣло обязанъ благосклонному участію Г. И. д. Приамурскаго генералъ-губернатора, генерала-отъ-инфантеріи Николая Петровича Линевича, съ рѣдкимъ сочувствіемъ относящагося къ нуждамъ Института и его слушателей. Нѣкоторые студенты обязаны своимъ командировкамъ въ матеріальномъ отношеніи щедрости частныхъ лицъ, такъ возможность заниматься японскимъ языкомъ двумъ студентамъ Института далъ Почетный Попечитель Восточнаго Института А. В. Даттанъ, ассигновавъ имъ пособія изъ своихъ личныхъ средствъ, а одинъ студентъ совершилъ поѣздку въ Монголію на средства законоучителя Восточнаго Института священника о. П. И. Булгакова.

Что касается самихъ пунктовъ лѣтнихъ командировокъ, то часть студентовъ находилась въ Ургѣ, часть же въ болѣе отдаленныхъ отъ театра военныхъ дѣйствій мѣстностяхъ Маньчжуріи. Само собою понятно, что въ отчетномъ году не могло быть командировокъ ни въ Японію или Корею, ни въ собственный Китай.

V.

Денежныя средства Восточнаго Института въ 1904 г. состояли: 1) изъ штатныхъ суммъ, отпущенныхъ изъ государственнаго казначейства на содержаніе Института, согласно ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденному штату; 2) изъ дополнительныхъ ассигнованій отъ государственнаго казначейства и 3) изъ спеціальныхъ средствъ Института.

Штатныя суммы. Согласно ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденному штату Восточнаго Института государственнымъ казначействомъ, по смѣтѣ Мин. Нар. Просвѣщенія, было отпущено въ 1904 году:

1) а. На содержаніе личнаго состава Института по пар. 12 ст. 1 см. Мин. Нар. Просв. *)	60.532 р. — к.	
б. На содержаніе дома, наемъ прислуги, отопленіе, освѣщеніе и другіе хозяйственные расходы	10.000 „ — „	
2) На составленіе библіотеки, на пріобрѣтеніе и изданіе учебныхъ пособій и „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института“	8.285 „ 75 „	
а всего по пар. 12 ст. 2 см. Мин. Нар. Просв. **) . .		18.285 „ 75 „
в. 1) На содерж. въ общеж. 30 стипендіатовъ	15.000 „ — „	
2) На лѣтнія командировки студентовъ 3.500 р., а всего по пар. 12 ст. 3 смѣты Мин. Нар. Просв.	18.500 „ — „	
Итого . . .	97.317 р. 75 к.	

Суммы эти расходовались Правленіемъ Восточнаго Института въ теченіе 1904 года, согласно смѣтнымъ назначеніямъ, причемъ:

А) Изъ назначенной по пар. 12 ст. 1 смѣты Мин. Нар. Просв. на содержаніе личнаго состава Восточнаго Института суммы, въ размѣрѣ 60.532 р.

1) было израсходовано въ теченіе 1904 г. на содержаніе личнаго состава служащихъ:

а) по учебной части (директора, инспектора, законоучителя 5-ти профессоровъ, 2-хъ лекторовъ европейскихъ языковъ и 7-ми лекторовъ восточныхъ языковъ) . . .	49.179 р. — к.
б) по хозяйственной части, дѣлопроизводству и управленію (библіотекаря, бухгалтера, эконома и врача) . . .	3.527 „ 88 „
в) по инспекціи (инспектора и дежурнаго въ общежитіи .	1.061 „ 69 „
А всего . . .	53.768 р. 76 к.

Остатокъ отъ штатнаго назначенія, образовавшійся вслѣдствіе незамѣщенія

*) Обычное ассигнованіе по указанной статьѣ, въ суммѣ 61.800 р. показано уменьшеннымъ на 1.268 р., составляющихъ итогъ удержаній изъ жалованья служащихъ въ пенсіонный и инвалидный капиталы.

**) Въ указанную сумму включено новое ассигнованіе, переведенное въ размѣрѣ 2.985 р. 75 к., которое предназначается нынѣ къ отпуску изъ государственнаго казначейства въ штатныя суммы Восточнаго Института согласно ВЫСОЧАЙШЕМУ повелѣнію отъ 6 января 1903 г. объ ассигнованіи ежегодно пособія Институту на изданіе его „Извѣстій“ въ суммѣ 3.000 рублей.

въ 1904 году всѣхъ установленныхъ положеніемъ о Восточномъ Институтѣ кафедръ, къ 1-му января 1905 г. составилъ 6.763 р. 24 к.

Изъ сего остатка, согласно разрѣшенію г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія, по ходатайству вр. и. д. директора Восточнаго Института было 1) израсходовано на удовлетвореніе слѣдующихъ нуждъ Восточнаго Института.

а) на обмундированіе казеннокоштныхъ стипендіатовъ въ дополненіе къ отпускаемымъ по пар. 12 ст. 3 см. Мин. Нар. Просв. суммамъ, оказавшимся недостаточными вслѣдствіе дороговизны военнаго времени	950 р. — к.
б) на пріобрѣтеніе бумаги для печатанія „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института"	1.588 „ 68 „
в) на пріобрѣтеніе капитальныхъ изданій на пополненіе библіотеки Восточнаго Института	930 „ 74 „

и 2) ассигновано къ расходованію въ 1905 г. на чрезвычайныя потребности Института, каковыми являются:

а) дополнительное вознагражденіе лектору англійскаго языка за 6 вечернихъ лекцій, вновь устанавливаемыхъ по 3-мъ старшимъ курсамъ Института въ цѣляхъ усиленія преподаванія англійскаго языка	540 „ — „
в) на наемъ помѣщенія для храненія Институтскихъ типографскихъ шрифтовъ и первоначальнаго оборудованія типографіи	600 „ — „
г) на устройство дополнительнаго бака при водопроводѣ Восточнаго Института	400 „ — „
Всего	5.003 р. 42 р.

Остальная часть оставшагося свободнымъ штатнаго назначенія по пар. 12 ст. 1, въ суммѣ 1.759 р. 82 к., имѣетъ быть перечислена въ доходъ казны.

Б) Изъ назначенной по пар. 12 ст. 2 смѣты Мин. Нар. Просв. 1904 года на содержаніе дома, на расходы по составленію библіотеки и изданію учебныхъ пособій суммы, въ размѣрѣ 18.285 руб. 85 к., было израсходовано въ теченіе 1904 года:

а) на ремонтъ зданія	926 р. 13 к.
б) на пріобрѣтеніе мебели	120 „ 37 „
в) на пріобрѣтеніе пишущей машины . . .	120 „ 33 „
г) на отопленіе и освѣщеніе	1.276 „ 07 „
д) въ жалованье прислугѣ	1.186 „ 18 „

е) на содержаніе канцеляріи и канцелярскіе расходы 1.000 р. — к.

ж) на устройство помѣщенія для склада институтскихъ изданій . . . . 144 „ 90 „

з) въ уплату на исправленіе парового отопленія . 369 „ 97 „

и) за напечатаніе объявленій о началѣ занятій . 88 „ 50 „

і) на мелкіе хозяйственные расходы . . . 1.593 „ 21 „

к) на пріобрѣтеніе печатной бумаги . . . 97 „ — „

Всего на хозяйственные расходы 6.932 р. 66 к.

л) на изданіе извѣстій Восточнаго Института (томъ X—XII) . . . . 7.252 „ 49 „

м) на пріобрѣтеніе книгъ, газетъ и журналовъ для библіотеки Восточнаго Института . . . . . 2.363 „ 45 „

н) на уплату за переплетъ книгъ . . . 585 „ 15 „

о) на уплату рабочимъ Института за наборъ восточныхъ текстовъ . . . . 39 „ 75 „

п) на устройство новыхъ полокъ и ящиковъ для библіотеки . . . . 676 „ 10 „

р) вознагражденіе разнымъ лицамъ за чрезвычайные труды по библіотекѣ . . . . 51 „ — „

с) на мелкіе расходы по библіотекѣ . . . 355 „ — „

Всего на библіотеку 11.322 р. 94 „

Итого . 18.255 р. 60 к.

Сообщая въ остаткѣ къ 1-му января 1905 г. сумма 30 р. 15 к. имѣетъ быть уплачена за подѣлку шкафа для канцеляріи Института.

В) 1. Изъ назначенной по пар. 12 ст. 3 на содержаніе въ общежитіи 30 стипендіатовъ суммы, въ размѣрѣ 15.000 рублей было израсходовано въ теченіе 1904 года:

1) на изготовленіе одежды и обуви . . 707 р. 50 к.

2) на продовольствіе студентовъ . . . 2.027 „ 09 „

3) на отопленіе и освѣщеніе интерната . 1.656 „ 69 „

4) на уплату за медикаменты и леченіе студентовъ . . . . 3 „ 35 „

5) на жалованье служителямъ Института . 938 „ 76 „

6) на ремонтъ помѣщенія интерната . . 1.363 „ 33 „

7) на письменныя принадлежности . . 100 „ — „

8) на уплату за вывозъ нечистотъ . . 177 „ 55 „

9) на мелкіе хозяйственные расходы по ин-

тернату . . . . 359 р. 33 к.

10) на вознагражденіе ученому японцу за занятія со стипендіатами . . . . 50 „ — „

Итого . . 7.384 р. 10 к.

Въ остаткѣ къ 1-му января 1905 г. состоитъ . 7.615 „ 90 „

Изъ означеннаго остатка предстоитъ перечислить по разсчету (за вычетомъ изъ ассигнованной суммы въ 15.000 р.—содержаніе дѣйствительно проживающихъ *) въ интернатѣ стипендіатовъ) въ доходъ казны . . 7.500 „ — „

Остальная же часть неизрасходованной суммы, въ размѣрѣ 115 р. 90 к., имѣетъ быть уплачена дополнительно за пошитье одежды для стипендіатовъ.

II. Назначенная на лѣтнія командировки студентовъ и состоящая въ пар. 12 ст. 3 смѣты Мин. Нар. Просв. сумма, въ размѣрѣ 3.500 р. израсходована полностью въ теченіе каникулъ 1904 г. на выдачу путевого пособія 16 студентамъ, откомандированнымъ въ страны Дальняго Востока.

II. Дополнительныя ассигнованія изъ суммъ государственнаго казначейства на 1904 г. представляли собою нижеслѣдующіе, ассигнованные Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія, кредиты:

А) по пар. 3 ст. 4 смѣты Мин. Нар. Просв. на 1904 годъ—пособія и прогоны служащихъ въ Восточномъ Институтѣ было ассигновано:

Директору Восточнаго Института Д. М. Позднѣеву во вторую половину путевого пособія . . . . 1.250 р. — к.
каковое ассигнованіе было израсходовано полностью, согласно своему назначенію, причемъ въ суммы въ 1.250 р. былъ произведенъ надлежащій 10% вычетъ въ инвалидный капиталъ и внесенъ въ мѣстное казначейство въ размѣрѣ 125 рублей. По пар. 14 ст. 1—пособія г.г. профессорамъ и преподавателямъ Восточнаго Института было ассигновано въ содержаніе оставленному при Восточномъ Институтѣ для приготовленія къ профессорскому званію Алексѣю Хіонину . . . . 3000 „ — „
каковой ассигнованіе было равнымъ образомъ израсходовано полностью, согласно своему назначенію.

*) Въ первой половинѣ отчетнаго года стипендіей пользовались 12 студентовъ, а во второй—число стипендіатовъ увеличилось до 18 человѣкъ.

III. Специальныя средства.

Специальныя средства Восточнаго Института въ 1904 году состояли изъ: 1) остатковъ отъ сбора платы за содержаніе въ интернатѣ своекоштныхъ пансіонеровъ [отдѣлъ I], 2) сбора платы за слушаніе лекцій [отдѣлъ II] и 3) пожертвованій и стипендій [отдѣлъ III].

А) Остатки отъ сбора платы за содержаніе въ интернатѣ своекоштныхъ пансіонеровъ:

а) оставалось отъ 1904 г.	2.472 р. 54 к.
в) поступило отъ оплаты купоновъ % бумагъ	95 „ — „
Итого. .	2.507 р. 54 к.

Изъ означенной суммы въ теченіе 1904 г. израсходовано:

а) законоучителю о. П. И. Булгакову . . за исполненіе обязанностей настоятеля церкви Восточнаго института.	120 р. — к.
б) на продовольствіе интерновъ . . .	150 „ — „
в) на пріобрѣтеніе одежды и обуви для интерновъ	124 „ — „
г) на отопленіе интерната	33 „ 35 „
д) на покупку дровъ для интерновъ . .	48 „ — „
е) на награду служителямъ	58 „ — „
Итого . .	533 р. 35 к.

Въ остаткѣ къ 1-му января 1905 г. состоитъ 2.034 р. 19 к., каковая сумма заключается въ % бумагахъ на 2.000 р. и въ наличномъ капиталѣ въ 34 руб. 19 копѣекъ.

Б) Сборъ платы за слушаніе лекцій:

а) оставалось отъ 1904 года . . .	12.770 р. 35 к.
б) поступило отъ 12 слушателей за первую половину 1903—4 г.	360 „ — „
в) поступило отъ 58 слушателей за вторую половину 1903—4 г.	1.740 „ — „
г) поступило отъ 81 слушателя за первую половину 1904—5 г.	2.430 „ — „
д) поступило отъ оплаты купоновъ % бумагъ	451 „ 25 „
Итого. .	17.751 р. 60 к.

Изъ означенной суммы въ теченіе 1904 г. израсходовано:

а) въ пособіе лектору англійскаго языка Я. И. Бойлю на леченіе болѣзни	250 р. — к.

б) въ путевое пособіе лектору японскаго языка г. Маеда для поѣздки въ Петербургъ и обратно съ цѣлью принятія русскаго подданства—550 р. и заимообразно ему же—115 р., а всего . . . . . 665 р. — к.

в) въ путевое пособіе студентамъ, назначеннымъ переводчиками въ штабъ Маньчжурской арміи, заимообразно . . . . 100 „ — „

г) въ путевое пособіе лектору китайскаго языка Ци-шань-цину, вызванному на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій,—заимообразно . . . . 50 „ — „

д) на пріобрѣтеніе бумаги для печатанія „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института" . . . . . . 2.255 „ 22 „

е) на изданіе „Извѣстій Восточн. Института" 140 „ — „

ж) преподавателю англійскаго языка А. И. Вышнегорскому, временно приглашенному для чтенія лекцій на время отсутствія г. Бойля . . . . . 50 „ — „

з) за содержаніе писцовъ при канцеляріи Института . . . . 650 „ 82 „

и) на содержаніе писцовъ при библіотекѣ Института . . . . 380 „ — „

і) въ жалованье и награды служителямъ Института . . . . 186 „ 70 „

к) на мелкіе хозяйственные расходы . . 286 „ 85 „

Итого. . 5.014 р. 59 к.

Въ остаткѣ къ 1-му января 1905 г. состоитъ 12.737 р. 01 к., именно проц. бумагами 9.500 р., наличными деньгами 3.237 р. 01 к.

В) Стипендіи и пожертвованія.

1) Стипендіи различныхъ учрежденій:

а) осталось отъ 1904 года . . . . 10.005 р. 09 к.

б) поступило въ теченіе 1904 года:

1) отъ Никольскъ-Уссурійскаго Городского Общественнаго Управленія на учрежденіе двухъ стипендій для студентовъ Восточнаго Института (ежегодный взносъ) . . . . 200 „ — „

2) отъ Владивостокской Городской Управы на учрежденіе двухъ стипендій для студентовъ Восточнаго Института (ежегодный взносъ) . . . . . 1.000 „ — „

3) отъ Русско-Китайскаго банка на учрежденіе одной стипендіи для студентовъ Восточнаго Ин- Института (ежегодный взносъ) . . . . . . 500 р. — к.

4) поступило отъ продажи проц. бумагъ . 464 „ 50 „

Итого. . 12.170 р. 59 к.

Расходованіе означенныхъ суммъ въ теченіе 1904 года не производилось, и весь стипендіальный капиталъ остался къ 1-му января 1905 года неприкосновеннымъ, состоя изъ проц. бумагъ на сумму въ 7.800 руб. и 4.870 р. 59 к. наличными деньгами.

II. Неприкосновенные капиталы Восточнаго Института:

1) Капиталъ имени генерала-отъ-инфантеріи Н. И. Гродекова, хранящійся во Владивостокскомъ отдѣленіи Государственнаго Банка и заключающійся въ свидѣтельствахъ 4 проц. государственной ренты, составляетъ сумму . . . . 9.500 р. — к.

Получено проц. съ означеннаго капитала:

а) до 1904 г.—93 р. 10 к. и б) въ теченіе 1904 г.—473 р. 96 к., а всего . . . . . . 537 „ 06 „

Итого. . 10.037 р. 06 к.

2) Капиталъ имени генерала-отъ-инфантеріи Н. И. Гродекова, хранящійся во Владивостокскомъ мѣстномъ казначействѣ и заключающійся въ свидѣтельствахъ 4 проц. государственной ренты, составляетъ сумму . . . . 2.000 „ — „

Поступило приращенія капитала:

а) до 1904 г.—37 р. 61 к. и б) въ теченіе 1904 г.—95 р., а всего . . . . 132 „ 61 „

Итого. . 2.132 р. 61 к.

3) Капиталъ имени Министра Финансовъ, статсъ-секретаря С. Ю. Витте, къ суммѣ 5.000 р., обращенный въ свидѣтельства 4 проц. государственной ренты номинальной стоимостью . . . . . . 4.900 „ — „

Поступило наращенія капитала:

а) до 1904 г.—71 р. и б) въ теченіе 1904 г.— 286 р. 08 к., а всего . . . . 357 „ 65 „

Итого. . 5.257 р. 65 к.

4) Капиталъ имени генералъ-лейтенанта Н. М. Чичагова, принятый въ специальныя средства Восточнаго Института въ свидѣтельствахъ 4 проц. государственной ренты, составляетъ сумму . . .	6.500 р. — к.
Поступило проц. съ означеннаго капитала въ теченіе 1904 г. и получено отъ покупки проц. бумагъ .	954 „ 94 „
Итого. .	7.454 р. 94 к.
5) два капитала имени бывшаго директора Восточнаго Института Дѣйствительнаго Статскаго Совѣтника профессора Алексѣя Матвѣевича Позднѣева, принятые въ специальныя средства Восточнаго Института—каждый въ суммѣ 1.500 р., обращенные въ свидѣтельсва 4 проц. государственной ренты, составляютъ сумму	3.300 „ — „
Поступило проц. съ означенныхъ капиталовъ въ теченіе 1904 года	88 „ 70 „
Итого. .	3.388 р. 70 к.

Расходованія проц. съ неприкосновенныхъ капиталовъ въ теченіе 1904 года не производилось, и означенные капиталы, вмѣстѣ съ проц., составляютъ нынѣ сумму въ 28.270 р. 96 к., состоя изъ проп. бумагъ номинальной стоимостью въ 26.200 р. и 2.060 р. 96 к. наличными деньгами.

Всего по отдѣлу стипендій и пожертвованій къ 1 января 1905 г.

состоитъ	40.441 р. 55 к.
Общій же итогъ специальныхъ средствъ .	55.212 р. 75 к.

Помимо исчисленныхъ средствъ въ распоряженіи Правленія Восточнаго Института имѣется еще капиталъ церковный, составившійся въ теченіе 4-хъ-лѣтняго существованія институтскаго храма изъ пожертвованій, тарелочнаго сбора и суммъ, вырученныхъ отъ продажи свѣчъ. Къ 1 января 1905 г. капиталъ этотъ состоитъ большею своею частью въ процентныхъ бумагахъ номинальной стоимостью въ 3.600 р. и въ 824 р. 06 к. наличными деньгами.

Что же касается средствъ, состоящихъ при Восточномъ Институтѣ вспомоществующихъ ему учрежденій, подробныя вѣдомости о движеніи коихъ приведены въ приложеніяхъ III и IV къ настоящему отчету, то капиталъ Попечительнаго Совѣта къ 1-му января 1905 года составляетъ сумму въ 4.331 р. 25 к., а итогъ наличныхъ средствъ Общества вспомоществованія недостаточнымъ студентамъ къ тому же сроку равняется 3.844 р. 55 к., а что касается состоянія

вышеуказаннаго отдѣла стипендій и пожертвованій въ теченіе отчетнаго года, то, согласно послѣдовавшему разрѣшенію г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія, въ спеціальныя средства Восточнаго Института были приняты новые стипендіальные капиталы: 1) одинъ—имени генералъ-лейтенанта Н. М. Чичагова въ 6.500 р. (положеніе утверждено 22 января 1904 г. и 2) два—имени бывшаго директора Института А. М. Позднѣева, каждый въ 1.500 р. (положенія утверждены 22 апрѣля 1904 года).

VI.

Въ отчетномъ пятомъ году своего существованія Библіотека Восточнаго Института была поставлена въ отношеніи своего развитія, какъ уже упомянуто, въ неблагопріятныя условія въ силу чрезвычайныхъ обстоятельствъ, созданныхъ военнымъ временемъ. Начавшаяся война съ Японіей сильно затруднила и въ нѣкоторыхъ случаяхъ вовсе прекратила доставку книгъ, газетъ и журналовъ изъ числа издаваемыхъ въ Японіи, Кореѣ и Китаѣ, благодаря чему библіотека была лишена возможности слѣдить съ прежней тщательностью за вновь выходящими сочиненіями по Востоку и своевременно выписывать ихъ для пополненія соотвѣтствующихъ отдѣловъ. Если вопреки столь неблагопріятнымъ обстоятельствамъ библіотека въ истекшемъ году показала значительный количественный ростъ, который будучи выраженъ въ цифрахъ, далъ прибавленія къ ея составу 409 названій и 966 томовъ, то въ этомъ фактѣ слѣдуетъ признать весьма утѣшительное явленіе, подающее наилучшія надежды въ будущемъ преуспѣяніи этого важнаго и необходимаго учебно-воспитательнаго учрежденія. Какъ сказано выше, библіотека въ отчетномъ году увеличила свой наличный составъ книгъ и пособій для изученія странъ Дальняго Востока на 409 названій и 966 томовъ, въ томъ числѣ покупкою 199 названій въ 231 томѣ, или въ частности 1) иностранныхъ книгъ 139 названій въ 165 том., 2) картъ 4 названія на 4-хъ листахъ и 3) русскихъ книгъ 56 названій въ 62 томахъ. Къ этому числу слѣдуетъ еще присоединить 210 названій въ 735 томахъ, поступившихъ въ библіотеку отъ нижепоименованныхъ лицъ и учрежденій: Канцеляріи С.-Петербургскаго Университета, Канцеляріи Государственнаго Банка, Пекинскаго Отдѣла Правленія Общества Восточно-Китайской ж. д., Варшавскаго Университета, Лазаревскаго Института Восточныхъ Языковъ, VII Отдѣленія Главнаго Штаба, ИМПЕРАТОРСКОЙ Академіи Наукъ, Е. Г. Спальвина, А. В. Рудакова, П. П. Шмидта, Н. М. Кохановскаго, Г. Цыбикова, Ф. Триллинга, А. А. Ильина. Ф. А. Постникова, американскаго коммерческаго агента Г. Гринера. Указанныя пожертвованія по языкамъ распредѣлились слѣдующимъ образомъ:

1) на русскомъ языкѣ 95 названій въ 150 томахъ.

2) на иностранныхъ европейскихъ языкахъ 45 названій въ 138 томахъ.

3) на китайскомъ 5 названій въ 14 томахъ.

4) на японскомъ 52 названія въ 420 томахъ.

5) на арабскомъ языкѣ 1 названіе въ 1 томѣ.

6) иностранныхъ картъ 12 названій.

Съ вышеперечисленными новыми поступленіями библіотека Восточнаго Института считаетъ нынѣ въ своемъ наличномъ составѣ 11.194 названія въ 47.565 томахъ. Эти цифры доказываютъ, что, по крайней мѣрѣ, по богатству представленной въ ней новѣйшей литературы по Востоку и сочиненій по восточнымъ языкамъ, библіотека Восточнаго Института по праву можетъ быть поставлена на одномъ изъ первыхъ мѣстъ среди однородныхъ книгохранилищъ въ Россіи.

Кромѣ книгъ библіотека выписывала въ отчетномъ году періодическія изданія въ количествѣ 166 различныхъ газетъ и журналовъ: 41 русскихъ, 66 иностранныхъ на европейскихъ языкахъ,—59 на восточныхъ языкахъ, и обмѣнивается изданіями съ 62 учрежденіями и обществами въ Россіи и заграницей.

Число лицъ, пользовавшихся книгами изъ библіотеки,—студентовъ и слушателей Института достигло въ отчетномъ году 126, которымъ и было выдано въ разное время, но главнымъ образомъ въ начальные мѣсяцы академическаго года (сентябрь и октябрь) книгъ—668 названій въ 894 томахъ.

VII.

Оканчивая обзоръ Институтской жизни, надлежитъ еще сказать о литературной дѣятельности личнаго состава:

Начатый печатаніемъ подъ редакціей бывшаго директора Восточнаго Института А. М. Позднѣева X-й томъ „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института“ былъ выпущенъ въ свѣтъ Г. В. Подставинымъ и Е. Г. Спальвинымъ.

Законоучитель о. П. И. Булгаковъ 1) помѣстилъ въ X-мъ томѣ „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института“ и выпустилъ отдѣльнымъ изданіемъ статью подъ заглавіемъ „Христіанство и язычество“; 2) издалъ отдѣльнымъ изданіемъ рѣчь, посвященную „Памяти Высокопреосвященнаго Иннокентія, архіепископа Херсонскаго и Таврическаго“; 3) приготовилъ къ печати рѣчь на тему „О христіанскихъ миссіонерахъ въ Китаѣ“, произнесенную имъ на торжественномъ актѣ Восточнаго Института 21-го октября 1904 года, 4) принималъ участіе въ изданіи „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института“.

А. В. Рудаковъ отлитографировалъ тексты по изученію китайской скорописи.

П. П. Шмидтъ напечаталъ 1-й выпускъ „Китайской хрестоматіи для первоначальнаго преподаванія" (прил. къ XI-му тому „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института") и отлитографировалъ маньчжурскіе тексты со словами и примѣчаніями для слушателей II-го курса.

Н. В. Кюнеръ 1) отпечаталъ отдѣльнымъ изданіемъ курсъ географіи Китая; 2) редактировалъ „Современную Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока съ 1-го января по 31-е марта 1904 года, и 3) отлитографировалъ: а) Лекціи по древней (стр. 1—44) и средней исторіи Китая (стр. 1—194) и б) Курсъ коммерческой географіи для студентовъ IV-го курса (стр.—136).

Г. В. Подставинъ редактировалъ въ сотрудничествѣ съ Е. Г. Спальвинымъ XI-й томъ „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института" и цѣлый рядъ статей, вошедшихъ въ X-й и XI-й томы „Извѣстій" (Альчукаское фудутунство.—Новикова; Рабочій вопросъ на каменно-угольныхъ копяхъ Мукденьской провинціи,—Спицина; Современное состояніе вооруженныхъ силъ Кореи,—Афанасьева, и выпустилъ 1-й выпускъ своей „Хрестоматіи литературнаго корейскаго языка" (прил. къ XI-му т. „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института").

Е. Г. Спальвинъ 1] редактировалъ XI-й (въ сотрудничествѣ съ Г. В. Подставинымъ) и XII-й томы „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института" 2) издалъ подъ своей редакціей I-й выпускъ XIII-го тома „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института", состоявшій изъ 1-го выпуска редактируемаго имъ перевода, сдѣланнаго студентами и слушателями Института, англійскаго сочиненія подъ русскимъ заглавіемъ „Вопросы Китая"; 3) окончилъ печатаніемъ въ XI и XII-мъ томахъ „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института" и выпустилъ отдѣльнымъ изданіемъ редактируемый имъ русскій переводъ „Исторіи японской литературы В. Г. Астона", исполненный слушателемъ III-го курса подъесауломъ Г. Мендринымъ; 4) отпечаталъ въ X-мъ томѣ „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института" и выпустилъ отдѣльнымъ изданіемъ подъ своей редакціей II-й выпускъ (гл. VI—X) русскаго перевода сочиненія А. Смита „Характеристики китайцевъ", исполненнаго студентомъ I-го курса В. Норманомъ; 5) напечаталъ въ XI-мъ томѣ „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института" и выпустилъ отдѣльнымъ изданіемъ статью студента III-го курса Е. Лебедева „Островъ Дажелетъ"; 6) редактировалъ „Современную Лѣтопись Дальняго Востока" съ 1-го апрѣля по 31-е декабря 1904 года; и 7) редактировалъ и напечаталъ статьи студента III-го курса А. Кобелева: „Хоккайдо въ 1899 году" (въ X-мъ томѣ „Изв. Вост. Инст.") и „Обзоръ г. Хакодате и его торгово-промышленной дѣятельности въ 1901 году" (въ XII-мъ т. „Изв. Вост. Инст.").

Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ 1) напечаталъ въ „Извѣстіяхъ ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО Русскаго Географическаго Общества“ предварительный отчетъ о путешествіи своемъ въ Тибетъ подъ заглавіемъ „О центральномъ Тибетѣ“, 2) редактировалъ переводъ на бурятскій языкъ „Законоположеній о забайкальскихъ инородцахъ“, 3) перевелъ на бурятскій языкъ брошюру „Ссудо-сберегательныя кассы Государственнаго Банка“.

Какъ и въ прежніе годы, члены профессорской корпораціи Восточнаго Института привлекались къ исполненію всякаго рода посторонниxъ порученій по всевозможнымъ отраслямъ административной дѣятельности и это въ такихъ размѣрахъ, что Конференція не могла не обратить своего вниманія на то, что подобное безпрерывное отвлеченіе профессоровъ въ сторону отъ ихъ прямыхъ обязанностей не можетъ не отразиться на непосредственномъ дѣлѣ изученія и сообщенія о немъ необходимыхъ свѣдѣній слушателямъ Института. Нельзя не замѣтить, что спорадическое и случайное участіе Института въ разборѣ разнаго рода дѣлъ и обстоятельствъ по просьбѣ всевозможнаго рода учрежденій, не можетъ почитаться цѣлесообразнымъ въ отношеніи къ непосредственнымъ интересамъ края и данныхъ учрежденій, для которыхъ было бы болѣе цѣлесообразно содержать для своихъ спеціальныхъ нуждъ штатныхъ работниковъ, которыхъ при желаніи можно отыскивать нынѣ уже изъ среды окончившихъ курсъ Восточнаго Института. Но какъ бы то нибыло, профессоры Института съумѣли и при 20-ти еженедѣльныхъ лекціяхъ, другими словами, при рабочемъ днѣ—съ присоединеніемъ времени для приготовленія къ лекціямъ, для того, чтобы слѣдить за литературой, для веденія печатныхъ изданій своихъ и чужихъ и для всѣхъ многочисленныхъ потребностей ихъ духовной жизни,—вдвое и втрое превосходящемъ принятый рабочій день, справиться не только съ своими непосредственными обязанностями, но и съ посторонними порученіями.

Чувство безпредѣльной несокрушимой преданности дѣлу воодушевляло весь Институтъ въ началѣ военныхъ дѣйствій, когда Институтъ просилъ Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора повергнуть къ стопамъ ЕГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА одушевляющія профессоровъ и слушателей чувства „готовности принести свои знанія, свои молодыя силы на алтарь великаго служенія Царю и отечеству“. Воодушевленные милостивымъ отвѣтомъ ГОСУДАРЯ ИМПЕРАТОРА,—„ДУШЕВНО БЛАГОДАРЮ СЛУЖАЩИХЪ и УЧАЩИХСЯ ВОСТОЧНАГО ИНСТИТУТА ЗА ОДУШЕВЛЯЮЩІЯ ИХЪ ЧУВСТВА И ЖЕЛАНІЯ ПРИНЕСТИ СВОИ ЗНАНІЯ И СИЛЫ НА СЛУЖЕНІЕ ПРЕСТОЛУ И ОТЕЧЕСТВУ ВЪ МИНУТЫ НИСПОСЛАННОЙ НАШЕЙ ВОЗЛЮБЛЕННОЙ РОССІИ ТЯЖЕЛАГО ИСПЫТАНІЯ“—наши слушатели шли на арену назначенной имъ дѣятельности

въ Маньчжурію, въ ряды дѣйствующей арміи, и на судахъ дѣйствующаго флота. Младшіе вернулись обратно къ началу занятій и почти всѣ съ засвидѣтельствованной въ лучшемъ освѣщеніи дѣятельностью, старшіе же останутся до конца на полѣ брани и мы убѣждены, что ихъ работа будетъ свидѣтельствовать не только о нихъ самихъ, но и о томъ учебномъ заведеніи, гдѣ они получили свою подготовку.

Директоръ Восточнаго Института *Д. Позднѣевъ.*

1-е приложеніе къ „Отчету за 1904 годъ“.

Санитарный отчетъ по Восточному Институту за 1904 годъ.

Въ теченіе отчетнаго полугодія ко мнѣ обратились за помощью всего 20 человѣкъ, считая вмѣстѣ студентовъ и служащихъ въ Институтѣ, по поводу слѣдующихъ страданій:

Сухой плевритъ	2	
Крупозное воспаленіе легкихъ	1	
Гриппъ	2	(одинъ служитель)
Острый бронхитъ	3	
Хроническій бронхитъ	2	
Воспаленіе слѣпой кишки	1	
Брюшной тифъ	1	(служитель)
Малокровіе	1	
Гиперэмія соединительныхъ оболочекъ глаза	1	
Гипертрофія нижнихъ носовыхъ раковинъ	1	
Экзема головы	1	
Неврастенія	3	
Острый перелой	1	

Изъ числа заболѣвшихъ два студента и 1 служитель были на излѣченіи въ лечебныхъ заведеніяхъ, а остальные лечились амбулаторно или на квартирѣ. Выяснить, откуда заразился брюшнымъ тифомъ служитель,—не удалось, въ городѣ же и въ крѣпости въ это время была довольно сильная эпидемія брюшного тифа. Въ помѣщеніи служителей была произведена тщательная дезинфекція. Больной воспаленіемъ слѣпой кишки студентъ прибылъ уже съ болѣзнью изъ командировки въ Маньчжурію.

Незначительныя по числу и разнообразныя по формѣ заболѣванія, особенно полное отсутствіе желудочно-кишечныхъ заболѣваній,—указываютъ на хорошую гигіеническую обстановку учрежденія и достаточную и хорошую пищу, равно это же показываетъ, что устройство Институтомъ собственнаго колодца и водопровода, между прочимъ, оказало огромную пользу и тѣмъ, что явилась возможность пить чистую, здоровую воду.

И. д. Институтскаго врача, докторъ медицины,

Надворный Совѣтникъ *П. Веденскій.*

2-е приложеніе къ „Отчету за 1904 *годъ“.*

Свѣдѣнія о дѣятельности Попечительнаго Совѣта при Восточномъ Институтѣ за 1904 годъ.

Движеніе средствъ Попечительнаго Совѣта въ теченіе 1904 года представлялось въ слѣдующемъ видѣ:

Приходъ.

I. Оставалось отъ 1903 года		4.744 р. 27 к.
II. Поступило членскихъ взносовъ:		
отъ Почетнаго Попечителя А. В. Даттана	500 „ — „	
„ Дѣйствительнаго почетнаго члена Э. Ѳ. Корнельса	500 „ — „	
„ Дѣйствительнаго почетнаго члена Ф. А. Вальденъ	500 „ — „	
„ Почетнаго члена А. П. Малыгина .	633 „ 88 „	
а всего. . .		2.133 „ 88 „
III. Поступило въ возвратъ ссудъ и пособій:		
1. отъ окончившаго курсъ Института А. П. Хіонина	300 „ — „	
2. отъ студента Сенько-Буланаго . .	50 „ — „	
а всего. . .		350 „ — „
Итого. . . .		7.228 р. 15 к.

Расходъ.

I. Выдано въ пособіе 6 студентамъ, откомандированнымъ въ Маньчжурію	1.250 „ — „
II. Выдано въ путевое пособіе студентамъ, откомандированнымъ въ Маньчжурію, на проѣздъ отъ Владивостока до пунктовъ назначенія	1.195 „ — „
III. Уплочено за пріобрѣтенную одежду для недостаточныхъ студентовъ	269 „ 13 „
IV. Выдано безпроцентныхъ ссудъ 20 нуждающимся студентамъ Восточнаго Института (Амитрову, Андреевскому, Брайковскому, Вологодскому, Доброловскому, Занковскому, Крыловскому, Ксимидову, Молчанову, Николаеву, Панову, Парадизову-Мельтеву, Прокопову, Рогозинскому, Рѣпину, Сенько-Буланому, Синькевичу, Софоклову, Успенскому и Ящинскому)—всего на сумму	1.087 „ 77 „
V. Возвращено Дѣйствительному Почетному члену М. И. Суворову въ возмѣщеніе выданной имъ ссуды окончившему курсъ Института Д. И. Щербакову—изъ суммъ, переведенныхъ г. Щербаковымъ въ минувшемъ 1903 году .	95 „ — „
Итого.	2.896 р. 90 к.

Въ остаткѣ къ 1-му января 1905 г. состоитъ 4.331 р. 25 к.

Личный составъ Попечительнаго Совѣта въ теченіе 1904 года увеличился двумя дѣйствительными почетными членами въ лицѣ присяжнаго повѣреннаго Владивостокскаго Окружнаго Суда Франца Акселевича Вальдена и Владивостокскаго 2-й гильдіи купца Эдуарда Ѳедоровича Корнельса, которые были утверждены въ означенномъ званіи г. Управляющимъ Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія, срокомъ съ 1-го апрѣля 1904 года

За Секретаря Попечительнаго Совѣта *Гр. Подставинъ.*

3-е приложеніе къ „Отчету за 1904 годъ.“

Отчетъ о дѣятельности Общества вспомоществованія недостаточнымъ студентамъ Восточнаго Института въ г. Владивостокѣ за 1904 годъ.

Въ отчетномъ году общество понесло крупную утрату вслѣдствіе выбытія изъ состава его Правленія одного изъ самыхъ дѣятельныхъ его членовъ, Товарища Предсѣдателя Правленія, почетнаго члена общества, командира Владивостокскаго Порта контръ-адмирала Н. А. Гаупта, оставившаго Владивостокъ по случаю перевода по службѣ въ Балтійскій флотъ.

Заслуги Н. А. Гаупта по отношенію къ обществу такъ хорошо извѣстны, и о нихъ уже такъ много говорилось въ прежнихъ отчетахъ, что здѣсь еще разъ распространяться о нихъ казалось бы лишнимъ. Тѣмъ не менѣе, нельзя не остановиться на одной новой чертѣ дѣятельности Н. А. Гаупта, обнаружившей ярче всего сочувственное его сердце по отношенію къ нуждамъ студенчества, возникшимъ въ связи съ военными дѣйствіями и съ необходимостью для нѣкоторыхъ студентовъ оставить Владивостокъ и слѣдовать тревожному призыву безпокоившихся о судьбѣ своихъ дѣтей родителей. Н. А. Гауптъ, въ качествѣ замѣстителя Предсѣдателя Правленія Общества, каковую обязанность, за отсутствіемъ изъ Владивостока г. Предсѣдателя Правленія А. Н. Колюбакина, онъ несъ почти въ теченіе всего отчетнаго года, нашелъ возможнымъ расширить дѣятельность Правленія Общества, въ виду военнаго времени, путемъ выдачи путевыхъ пособій студентамъ, отправлявшимся на родину къ своимъ роднымъ, а равно двумъ студентамъ, отправлявшимся вмѣстѣ съ лекторомъ японскаго языка при Восточномъ Институтѣ въ С.-Петербургъ для усовершенствованія подъ его руководствомъ въ японскомъ языкѣ. Отзывчивость Правленія Общества и, въ частности и особенности, его Товарища Предсѣдателя на нужды студентовъ Восточнаго Института за истекшій военный годъ сказывается особенно рельефно въ общей суммѣ выданныхъ пособій, никогда еще не достигавшихъ такихъ размѣровъ, какъ въ 1904 году. Если въ связи съ этимъ принять во вниманіе, что, какъ всѣмъ лицамъ, дѣйствительно освѣдомленнымъ съ дѣятельностью Правленія Общества, хорошо извѣстно, Правленіе Общества въ своихъ дѣйствіяхъ охотно слѣдовало

отзывчивой и мягко-сердечной инициативѣ своего Товарища Предсѣдателя, то будетъ понятно, сколько новыхъ подвиговъ человѣколюбія и благотворительности за истекшій годъ совершилъ Н. А. Гауптъ. Память останется надолго въ сердцахъ всѣхъ, кому близки интересы общества и Владивостокскаго студенчества.

Въ дѣятельности вообще всѣхъ подобныхъ нашему обществу учрежденій, отличающихся доказанной жизнеспособностью въ силу служенія дѣйствительнымъ запросамъ жизни, повсюду наблюдается то явленіе, что на смѣну одному дѣятельному члену, оставляющему въ силу необходимости свое плодотворное служеніе, выступаетъ тотчасъ же не менѣе дѣятельный новый членъ, и что съ обостреніемъ, въ силу неблагопріятныхъ обстоятельствъ нѣкоторыхъ нуждъ, тотчасъ-же находятся пути и средства къ надлежащему устроенію нуждавшихся въ томъ частей. Такъ это было и въ нашемъ обществѣ.

Помѣщавшееся со дня основанія общества въ зданіи Морского Вѣдомства студенческое общежитіе общества, вслѣдствіе отвода означеннаго зданія подъ госпиталь Краснаго Креста въ концѣ весенняго полугодія 1904 года, должно было быть расформировано, причемъ все имущество общества было сложено въ зданіи Восточнаго Института. Съ началомъ новаго учебнаго года общество должно было озаботиться устройствомъ новаго общежитія, причемъ однако о наймѣ за плату подходящаго помѣщенія въ томъ году еще менѣе могла быть рѣчь, чѣмъ въ предшествовавшіе годы, такъ какъ обстоятельства военнаго времени отразились съ особенной тяжестью на студенческомъ быту, и студенчество, естественно, больше чѣмъ когда-либо, считало себя въ правѣ надѣяться на помощь со стороны общества. По таковымъ то соображеніямъ и, предвидя въ текущемъ учебномъ году особенно крупныя денежныя выдачи, общество могло только расчитывать въ дѣлѣ устроенія своего общежитія на помощь извнѣ.

Когда осенью 1904 года начался съѣздъ студентовъ, то за неимѣніемъ другихъ свободныхъ помѣщеній г. вр. и. д. Директора Восточнаго Института Е. Г. Спальвинъ нашелъ возможнымъ отвести студентамъ двѣ классныхъ комнаты состоящей при Восточномъ Институтѣ Владивостокской Мужской Гимназіи. Принимая однако во вниманіе, что занятыя подъ помѣщеніе студентовъ комнаты гимназіи должны были быть очищены къ началу занятій въ гимназіи, Правленіе Общества, въ засѣданіи своемъ 10 сентября, обсуждая вопросъ о пріисканіи безплатнаго помѣщенія для студенческаго общежитія, остановило свой выборъ на пріютѣ и находящейся рядомъ съ нимъ шко-

лѣ благотворительнаго общества. Однако ни одно изъ предположеній не осуществилось, а между тѣмъ приближалось время открытія занятій во Владивостокской Гимназіи и вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ необходимость освободить занятое въ ней студентами помѣщеніе.

Выходъ изъ критическаго положенія нашелся для общества благодаря энергичному содѣйствію г. Коменданта Владивостокской крѣпости Д. Н. Вороица, предоставившаго въ концѣ сентября мѣсяца, съ любезнаго согласія г. Командира 8-й Восточно-Сибирской стрѣлковой дивизіи генералъ-маіора Артамонова, въ распоряженіе общества переселенческій домъ, гдѣ и поселилось десять человѣкъ студентовъ, которые вскорѣ однако стали разъѣзжаться по частнымъ квартирамъ, такъ что въ началѣ ноября въ общежитіи остался всего одинъ только студентъ. Правленіе общества, обсудивъ въ засѣданіи своемъ 8 ноября дальнѣйшую судьбу общежитія, рѣшило вслѣдствіе сего общежитіе закрыть, принявъ любезное предложеніе члена Правленія контръ-адмирала В. А. Терентьева о храненіи имущества общежитія въ складахъ Добровольнаго Флота, а равно и предложеніе члена Правленія Д. Н. Вороица объ устроеніи у себя единственнаго обитателя общежитія студента Проскурякова. Вслѣдствіе таковаго постановленія Правленія общества, общежитіе было закрыто и имущество было сдано подъ расписку на храненіе въ складахъ Добровольнаго Флота. Такъ окончилось кратковременное существованіе въ осеннемъ полугодіи общежитія общества.

Отмѣченная благотворная дѣятельность г. Коменданта Владивостокской крѣпости, генералъ-лейтенанта Д. Н. Вороица, въ качествѣ члена Правленія общества, проявилась еще и въ другой не менѣе существенной области. Не говоря уже о разрѣшенномъ имъ отпускѣ изъ складовъ Владивостокскаго Крѣпостного Интендантства провіанта по дешевой цѣнѣ для нуждъ студентовъ, Д. Н. Воронецъ, идя навстрѣчу потребности молодежи въ здоровомъ и сытномъ столѣ, открылъ въ началѣ сентября въ помѣщеніи Владивостокскаго Военнаго Собранія временную (на одинъ мѣсяцъ) столовую для студентовъ Восточнаго Института съ крайне ограниченной платой за продовольствіе. Столовая эта дѣйствовала по 5-е октября и усердно посѣщалась студентами. За болѣе недостаточныхъ изъ нихъ платило Правленіе Общества. Съ закрытіемъ этой столовой Д. Н. предоставлялъ нѣкоторымъ студентамъ, изъявлявшимъ къ тому желаніе, возможность столоваться за крайне умѣренную плату при Владивостокскихъ гарнизонныхъ кухняхъ. Идя далѣе на встрѣчу нуждамъ студентовъ, Д. Н. разрѣшилъ для нѣкоторыхъ изъ нихъ

изготовить въ гарнизонныхъ швальняхъ необходимую обмундировку. Не желая слишкомъ обременять средства общества, Д. Н. неоднократно вспомоществовалъ студентамъ деньгами изъ разнаго рода суммъ, находившихся въ его распоряженіи для оказанія помощи нуждающейся части населенія г. Владивостока, а равно и изъ собственныхъ средствъ, давъ, между прочимъ, одному изъ студентовъ возможность вернуться изъ С.-Петербурга въ г. Владивостокъ для продолженія своихъ занятій при Восточномъ Институтѣ. Широкое содѣйствіе Д. Н. какъ Коменданта крѣпости, удовлетворенію нуждъ той части студенчества, которая пожелала своими знаніями быть полезной отечеству на полѣ брани, выражалось еще въ прінсканіи для нихъ мѣстъ въ дѣйствующей противъ Японіи арміи въ качествѣ переводчиковъ и снабженіи ихъ заимообразно деньгами для проѣзда къ мѣсту назначенія.

По истинѣ можно сказать, что ни одна изъ сторонъ дѣятельности общества въ отчетномъ году не была оставлена вниманіемъ Д. Н. Воронца, и его сочувственное отношеніе къ молодежи, такъ ярко засвидѣтельствованное его трудами на пользу недостаточныхъ студентовъ, должно служить залогомъ процвѣтанія нашего общества, пока въ немъ будутъ такіе дѣятели, какъ Д. Н. Воронецъ.

Движеніе денежныхъ средствъ общества за 1904 годъ представляется въ слѣдующемъ видѣ:

Приходъ.

I. Оставалось отъ 1903 г.	5,960 р. 58 к.
II. Поступило членскихъ взносовъ:	
а) отъ членовъ общества	55 « — »
б) отъ лицъ, пожелавшихъ вступить въ число членовъ общества въ теченіе 1904 года	15 « — »
III. Поступило въ возвратъ ссудъ, выданныхъ обществомъ въ пособіе нуждающимся студентамъ.	28 « — »
IV. Поступило отъ Предсѣдателя Правленія общества сбора въ фондъ на постройку общежитія	495 « 95
V. Поступило $^0/_0$ $^0/_0$ съ капитала общества по текущему счету во Владивостокскомъ отдѣленіи Русско-Китайскаго банка по 1-е января 1905 г.	164 р. 67 к.
Итого .	6,718 р. 90 к.

Расходъ.

I. Выдано г. завѣдующему общежитіемъ на расходы по содержанію общежитія въ теченіе 1904 г. и на ремонтъ инвентаря общежитія	245 р. — к.
II. Уплочено Т. Д. Бриннеръ, Кузнецовъ и Ко за доставленный въ общежитіе каменный уголь въ теченіе 1904 г. . . .	93 « 85 »
III. Выдано безпроцентныхъ ссудъ нуждающимся студентамъ	2,515 « 50 »
IV. Канцелярскіе расходы.	20 « — »
Итого .	2,874 р. 35 к.

Въ остаткѣ къ 1-му января 1905 г. въ кассѣ общества состоитъ . . . . 3,844 р. 55 к.

Что же касается содержанія въ отчетномъ году студенческаго общежитія, то вѣдомость прихода и расхода его суммъ, за срокъ съ 1-го января 1904 года по 1-е января 1905 года, представляетъ нижеслѣдующія данныя:

Приходъ.

I. Оставалось къ 1-му января 1904 г. . .	3 р. 23 к.
II. Поступило изъ кассы общества на расходы по содержанію общежитія въ теченіе 1904 года	245 « — »
III. Ассигновано Правленіемъ Общества на уплату за доставленный въ теченіе 1904 г. каменный уголь	93 р. 85 к.
Внесено студентами въ уплату за помѣщеніе	48 « 40 »
Итого .	390 р. 48 к.

Расходъ.

I. Израсходовано на пополненіе инвентаря (лампа)	5 р. — к.
II. Выдано въ жалованье прислугѣ	178 « 35 »
III. Уплочено за каменный уголь	93 « 85 »
IV. Израсходовано на перевозку имущества	

общежитія	31 р. 35 к.
V. Израсходовано на чай, сахаръ и булки для студентовъ	18 « 25 »
VI. Хозяйственные расходы:	
а) въ уплату за древесный уголь и дрова	22 « 13 »
б) на покупку керосина	16 « 25 »
в) за очистку нечистотъ	8 » — »
г) на мелкіе расходы	7 » 30 »
VII. Выдано заимообразно студентамъ (Заньковскому и Бернадскому)	10 « — »
Итого	390 р. 48 к.

Такимъ образомъ изъ приведенныхъ цифръ видно, что содержаніе въ отчетномъ году студенческаго общежитія исчислялось всего въ суммѣ 390 р. 48 к. Принимая во вниманіе, что въ весеннемъ полугодіи 1904 года въ немъ проживало 18 человѣкъ, а въ осеннемъ полугодіи это число уменьшилось до 10 человѣкъ, оказывается, что содержаніе каждаго изъ проживавшихъ въ общежитіи студентовъ въ отчетномъ году обошлось въ 27 р. 89 к.

Число членовъ общества въ теченіе отчетнаго періода увеличилось 3-мя дѣйствительными членами; за смертью же въ 1904 году дѣйствительнаго члена Н. Д. Машукова къ 1-му января 1905 года общество имѣетъ въ своемъ составѣ: 4 почетныхъ членовъ, 6 дѣйствительныхъ пожизненныхъ членовъ и 84 дѣйствительныхъ.

Изъ состава Правленія общества въ отчетномъ году, за оставленіемъ службы въ г. Владивостокѣ, выбылъ Товарищъ Предсѣдателя Правленія общества, контръ-адмиралъ Н. А. Гауптъ.

Для разрѣшенія текущихъ вопросовъ въ теченіе отчетнаго года происходили 4 засѣданія Правленія общества.

Составъ общества вспомоществованія недостаточнымъ студентамъ Восточнаго Института къ 1-му января 1905 г.

Правленіе общества.

Предсѣдатель Правленія: Военный Губернаторъ Приморской области, генералъ-маіоръ Алексѣй Михайловичъ Колюбакинъ.

Непремѣнные члены Правленія: Директоръ Восточнаго Ин-

ститута, надворный совѣтникъ Дмитрій Матвѣевичъ Позднѣевъ.

Инспекторъ Восточнаго Института Григорій Владиміровичъ Подставинъ (онъ-же секретарь).

Выборные члены Правленія: Комендантъ Владивостокской крѣпости, генералъ-лейтенантъ Дмитрій Николаевичъ Воронецъ.

Агентъ добровольнаго флота, контръ-адмиралъ Владиміръ Африкановичъ Терентьевъ.

Директоръ Владивостокскаго отдѣленія Русско-Китайскаго банка Александръ Алексѣевичъ Масленниковъ.

Владивостокскій I-й гильдіи купецъ Юлій Ивановичъ Бриннеръ.

Казначей общества: Николай Федоровичъ Янсонъ.

Кандидаты къ выборнымъ членамъ Правленія: Дѣйствительный статскій совѣтникъ Игнатій Іосифовичъ Маковскій.

Владивостокскій 1-й гильдіи купецъ Василій Петровичъ Бабинцевъ.

Почетные члены:

1. Гауптъ П. А.
2. Маковскій И. І.
3. Позднѣевъ А. М.
4. Чичаговъ Н. М.

Пожизненные дѣйствительные члены:

1. Бабинцевъ В. П.
2. Бриннеръ Ю. И.
3. Даттанъ А. В.
4. Позднѣевъ Д. М.
5. Семеновъ Я. Л.
6. Харчевъ К. Н.

Дѣйствительные члены:

1. Акацатовъ Н. Е.
2. Бардуновъ П. Р.
3. Биркъ Л. М.
4. Булгакова С. М.
5. Свящ. Булгаковъ о. П. П.
6. Блонская Н. И.
7. Блонскій И. Я.
8. Брандтъ В. Ф.
9. Бушуева А. І.
10. Виттенбургъ М. П.
11. Воронецъ Д. Н.
12. Высоцкій К. А.
13. Вѣтцкій П. П.
14. Гауптъ Е. И.
15. Гондатти Н. Л.
16. Гротгузъ О. К.
17. Долинскій П. П.
18. Домбровскій I. А.
19. Дюковъ Д. П.
20. Дюфуръ П. В.
21. Ефимовъ С. Е.
22. Жариковъ В. О.
23. Зазерскій В. П.
24. Зарѣцкій Ф. П.
25. Ивановъ А. А.
26. Ильницкій К. Ф.
27. Кедроливанскій А. Е.
28. Кисловъ М. Н.
29. Колюбакинъ А. М.
30. Корсакъ В. Л.

31. Котельниковъ К. А.
32. Кохановскій П. И.
33. Куссп Э. К.
34. Свящ. Кутузовъ о. Ф. В.
35. Ли-тья-ао.
36. Люба В. Ф.
37. Люгебиль І. І.
38. Манаевъ М. С.
39. Малявкинъ Г. П.
40. Масленниковъ А. А.
41. Машукова Е. М.
42. Мельгуновъ В. П.
43. Міякоси.
44. Минуттъ А. Н.
45. Прот. Муравьевъ о. А. И.
46. Неждановъ М. М.
47. Павленко А. П.
48. Павленко Я. П.
49. Пановъ В. А.
50. Пановъ Е. П.
51. Подставинъ Г. В.
52. Поповъ М. С.
53. Пларръ Л. А.
54. Свящ. Плюскинъ о. Д. П.
55. Поздѣева О. К.
56. Пулезо В. С.
57. Рубахинъ И. И.
58. Рубинштейнъ М. В.
59. Рудаковъ А. В.
60. Румянцевъ Е. А.
61. Савченко Г. Г.
62. Свидерскій А. Г.
63. Севастьянова М. Е.
64. Скворцовъ В. А.
65. Спальвинъ Е. Г.
66. Ставицкій П. К.
67. Стрижевъ М. П.
68. Таберіо Н. П.
69. Тенчинскій П. С.
70. Терентьевъ В. А.
71. Фихманъ П. А.
72. Френцъ В. Н.
73. Циммерманъ П. А.
74. Чернокнижниковъ К. С.
75. Свящ. Черныхъ о. П. А.
76. Свящ. Чистяковъ о. Н. В.
77. Чичагова А. Г.
78. Чухнинъ Г. П.
79. Шварцъ А. А.
80. Шмидтъ П. П.
81. Шпигановичъ А. П.
82. Щавинская М. С.
83. Эпштейнъ С. Л.
84. Янсонъ Н. Ф.

4-е приложеніе къ „Отчету за 1904 годъ".

Отчетъ о дѣятельности Конференціи Восточнаго Института въ качествѣ цензурнаго учрежденія за 1904-й годъ.

Личный составъ. Непосредственное участіе въ исполненія цензорскихъ обязанностей въ отчетномъ 1904 году принимали: а) по восточной цензурѣ: г. Инспекторъ Восточнаго Института В. Г. Подставинъ (корейскій языкъ), профессоръ А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ (китайскій языкъ) и и. д. профессора Е. Г. Спальвинъ (японскій языкъ). Во время отсутствія изъ г. Владивостока въ каникулярное

лярное время отдѣльныхъ членовъ Конференціи, цензурованіе велось, какъ и въ прежніе годы, подъ наблюденіемъ наличныхъ профессоровъ съ участіемъ подлежащихъ лекторовъ; б) по цензурованію европейскихъ изданій: и. д. профессора Е. Г. Спальвинъ, на которомъ лежали также и обязанности по управленію дѣлами всего цензурнаго отдѣла Конференціи Восточнаго Института; в) по цензурованію повременныхъ и неповременныхъ изданій на русскомъ языкѣ: законоучитель Восточнаго Института священникъ о. П. П. Булгаковъ (съ 1-го января по 22-го октября 1904 года) и и. д. профессора Н. П. Таберіо (съ 23-го октября по 31-е декабря 1904 года).

Увеличеніе средствъ, отпускаемыхъ въ распоряженіе Конференціи Восточнаго Института для вознагражденія членовъ ея за труды по цензурованію. Отношеніемъ отъ 22-го апрѣля 1904 года за № 9238 г. Военный Губернаторъ Приморской области увѣдомилъ г. Директора Восточнаго Института, для свѣдѣнія и соотвѣтствующихъ распоряженій, что имъ предложено Амурской Казенной Палатѣ о переводѣ на Владивостокское Казначейство въ распоряженіе г. Директора Института, кредитовъ по § 19 текущей смѣты Министерства Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ, по ст. 1 — 2450 руб., на содержаніе личнаго состава по цензурѣ періодическихъ изданій, и по ст. 2 — 200 руб. на хозяйственные расходы. Въ виду изложеннаго Конференція Восточнаго Института въ засѣданіи своемъ 13-го сентября 1904 года опредѣлила распредѣлить указанныя суммы, согласно временно дѣйствущей пропорціи распредѣленія вознагражденія за труды цензированія по находящимся въ вѣдѣніи Конференціи отраслямъ цензуры, по возвращеніи во Владивостокъ всего полнаго состава Конференціи.

Измѣненія въ сферѣ компетенціи. Отношеніемъ отъ 28 мая 1904 года за № 4589 Штабъ Владивостокской крѣпости увѣдомилъ г. Директора Восточнаго Института, что Военный Губернаторъ Приморской Области отъ 19 мая 1901 года за № 11636 увѣдомилъ, что коммерческіе агенты иностранныхъ государствъ во Владивостокѣ, какъ не состоящіе при посольствахъ, не пользуются правами, указанными въ ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденномъ положеніи отъ 26 мая 1903 года, и что вслѣдствіе изложеннаго г. Комендантъ Владивостокской крѣпости приказалъ просить распоряженій г. Директора Института о томъ, чтобы иностранныя газеты и журналы, адресуемые коммерческимъ агентамъ во Владивостокѣ, отнюдь не выдавались адресатамъ безъ просмотра ихъ цензурой, а въ порядкѣ, установленномъ для частныхъ лицъ. Изло-

женное распоряженіе г. Коменданта Владивостокской крѣпости было впослѣдствіи подтверждено отношеніемъ Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 3 сентября 1904 года за № 5344, съ препровожденіемъ, въ дополненіе отношенія отъ 30 ноября м. г. за № 8678, копіи отзыва той же Канцеляріи къ Начальнику Приамурскаго Почтово-телеграфнаго округа отъ 3 же сентября 1904 года за № 5339, въ отвѣтъ на отношеніе Начальника Приамурскаго Почтово-Телеграфнаго округа отъ 17 іюня 1904 года за № 14966, о томъ, что такъ какъ крѣпость Владивостокъ объявлена въ осадномъ положеніи, то въ виду ст. 15 Правилъ о правахъ и обязанностяхъ Коменданта крѣпости по отношенію къ гражданскимъ властямъ и мѣстному населенію (Прил. къ ст. 22 Общ. Учр. Губ. т. II ч. I. Св Зак. изд. 1892 г.) требованіе Коменданта крѣпости о подчиненіи цензуры произведеній печати, присылаемыхъ во Владивостокъ на имя иностранныхъ коммерческихъ агентовъ, является законнымъ и подлежитъ исполненію. Въ виду изложеннаго выпускъ со стороны Конференціи безъ цензурнаго просмотра произведеній печати, адресуемыхъ на имя помянутыхъ коммерческихъ агентовъ, былъ пріостановленъ впредь до полученія новыхъ распоряженій и указаній.

Количество поступленій по иностранной цензурѣ. Данныя, касающіяся количества поступленій и результатовъ цензурнаго просмотра произведеній печати на иностранныхъ языкахъ въ одномъ экземплярѣ, сгруппированы въ прилагаемой при семъ таблицѣ. Безъ цензуры, на основаніи дѣйствующихъ узаконеній и указаній,—было выпущено 73 номера европейскихъ изданій и 12 восточныхъ.

По роду упаковки поступившихъ на цензурный просмотръ произведеній печати зарегистрировано 3331 почтовое бандерольное отправленіе съ изданіями на европейскихъ языкахъ (въ томъ числѣ 1619 англійскихъ бандеролей, 1274—французскихъ и 379—нѣмецкихъ) и 2328 бандеролей съ изданіями на восточныхъ языкахъ (а именно: 2065 японскихъ бандеролей, 159 китайскихъ и 104 корейскихъ), всего же было 3659 бандерольныхъ отправленій, для доставки коихъ потребовалось 24 почтовыхъ мѣшка, 38 простыхъ постъ-пакетовъ и 6 заказныхъ постъ-пакетовъ. Книги поступали по большей части черезъ Владивостокскую и другія таможни и были уложены въ ящикахъ, почтовыхъ посылкахъ и пачкахъ. Подобнаго рода ящиковъ поступило на цензуру всего 6, почтовыхъ же посылокъ и пачекъ 41.

Поступленій японской макулатурной газетной бумаги въ тюкахъ не было вовсе.

Значительное сокращеніе, по сравненію съ прежними годами, поступленій по иностранной цензурѣ объясняется всецѣло военными обстоятельствами, благодаря которымъ, начиная съ февраля мѣсяца, прекратился морской подвозъ почты (японской, шанхайской и американской). Болѣе или менѣе регулярно поступали на цензуру лишь нѣкоторыя шанхайскія изданія, получавшіяся сухимъ путемъ, преимущественно нѣмецкія и французскія. Появлявшаяся временами англо-шанхайская и американская почта носила совершенно случайный характеръ: газеты и журналы поступали неправильно и съ большими пропусками въ послѣдовательности номеровъ. Тоже надлежитъ замѣтить и относительно китайской и корейской почты.

Цензура внутреннихъ изданій на русскомъ языкѣ. Изъ числа повременныхъ изданій поступали регулярно на цензуру: во-первыхъ, ежедневная газета «Дальній Востокъ», за весь 1904 годъ въ количествѣ 291 номера; во-вторыхъ, ежедневная газета «Восточный Вѣстникъ», съ номера 1-го по номеръ 152-й (отъ 30 іюня 1904 г.); изданіе газеты, согласно напечатанному въ номерѣ 152 объявленію редакціи, временно пріостановилось за неимѣніемъ бумаги; въ-третьихъ, выходившая три раза въ недѣлю (по воскресеньямъ, средамъ и пятницамъ) газета «Владивостокскій Листокъ Объявленій», съ 1-го января 1904 года (№ 13) по 12-е декабря 1904 года (№ 149), всего же въ количествѣ 137-ми номеровъ; послѣ чего помянутая газета, согласно увѣдомленія Главнаго Управленія по дѣламъ печати отъ 17 августа 1904 года за № 8582, получившая разрѣшеніе на измѣненіе названія на «Владивостокскій Листокъ» и на ежедневный выходъ номеровъ съ новой программой, съ назначеніемъ подписной цѣны для городскихъ подписчиковъ въ 6 рублей въ годъ (телеграмма г. Начальника Главнаго Управленія по дѣламъ печати отъ 26 октября 1906 года) и для иногороднихъ—въ 7 рублей въ годъ, съ 19-го декабря 1904 года (№ 1) стала выходить въ обновленномъ видѣ, всего до конца года (31 декабря) въ количествѣ 9-ти номеровъ; въ четвертыхъ, еженедѣльная газета «Владивостокъ», издавшая за весь годъ 52 номера. Разрѣшенное Главнымъ Управленіемъ по дѣламъ печати, отношеніемъ отъ 20 февраля 1904 года за № 1949, увеличеніе числа періодическихъ изданій въ г. Владивостокѣ путемъ изданія личнымъ почетнымъ гражданиномъ Н. Н. Матвѣевымъ, подъ его редакторствомъ, еженедѣльнаго

журнала подъ названіемъ «Природа и люди Дальняго Востока» въ отчетномъ году не состоялось.

Изъ неповременныхъ изданій за отчетный годъ поступили на цензуру: во-1-хъ, На Берегахъ Тихаго Океана,—А. Зелинской, во 2-хъ, Благотворительное утро, фарсъ въ 1 дѣйствіи С. Н. Чермана (Трубы) и въ 3-хъ, Практическое руководство къ изученію электрической системы,—Я. Сырченко.

Канцелярское производство. Исходящихъ бумагъ за отчетный годъ было 2086, входящихъ же—135. Преобладающая часть входящихъ бумагъ, какъ и въ прежніе годы, поступала изъ Владивостокской и другихъ таможенъ, а равно и изъ Владивостокской Почтово-Телеграфной Конторы.

1904 годъ" Таблица.

Ц...авій.

ПОСТУП...	ИТОГО.			
На язык...	Позволено въ цѣлости.	Съ исключеніемъ.	Запрещено.	Итого.
А. Европейск...				
1. Нѣмецкомъ . .	219	16	1	236
2. Французскомъ .	312	17	—	389
3. Англійскомъ	980	151	—	1131
4. Польскомъ . . .	—		1	1
5. Испанскомъ .	1			1
6. Латинскомъ .	1			1
7. Латышскомъ .	3	—	—	3
8. Финскомъ . .	9			9
9. Норвежскомъ .	21		—	21
10. Датскомъ . .	3	—		3
11. Голландскомъ . .	1	—	—	1
12. Ново-греческомъ	16			16
13. Русскомъ . .	5	—	—	5
14. Словенскомъ . .	3	—		3
15. Чешскомъ . . .	5	—	—	5
16. Эсперанто . . .	6			6
Всего на европейскихъ	1615	214	2	1831
Б. Восточны...				
17. Китайскомъ . .	321	—	—	321
18. Японскомъ . . .	1272	82	—	1354
19. Корейскомъ . .	318	1	1	350
Всего на восточныхъ	1911	83	1	2025
Всего на европейскихъ ... ныхъ языкахъ. . .	3556	297	3	3856

ИЗВѢСТІЯ ВОСТОЧНАГО ИНСТИТУТА

VI-й годъ изданія. 1904—1905 академическій годъ.

Томъ XIV, приложеніе 3-е.

ПРОТОКОЛЫ ЗАСѢДАНІЙ

Конференціи Восточнаго Института

за 1904—1905 академическій годъ



Годичный актъ Восточнаго Института 21 октября 1904 года.

ВЛАДИВОСТОКЪ.
Паровая типо-лит. газ. «Дальній Востокъ».
1907.

Складъ изданія въ Библіотекѣ Восточнаго Института въ г. Владивостокѣ.

Цѣна: 1 рубль.

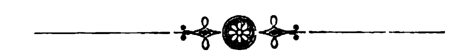
Коммиссіонеръ для Западной Европы и Америки
Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.
Preis: 2 Mrk. 50 Pf.

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СОДЕРЖАНІЕ.

ПРОТОКОЛЫ

засѣданій Конференціи Восточнаго Института.

Засѣданіе 13 сентября 1904 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ г. вр. и. д. директора Восточнаго Института Е. Г. Спальвина, присутствовали: законоучитель о. П. И. Булгаковъ, и. д. профессора Н. В. Кюнеръ и преподаватель Н. И. Кохановскій.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предыдущаго засѣданія 8 апрѣля с. г. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, отъ 30 іюля с. г. за № 1623, съ препровожденіемъ, для свѣдѣнія, копіи отношенія Управляющаго Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія, отъ 18 іюня с. г. за № 18942, о томъ, что Именнымъ Высочайшимъ указомъ, даннымъ 5-го сего іюня Правительствующему Сенату, чиновнику особыхъ порученій Министерства финансовъ VI-го класса, Надворному Совѣтнику Позднѣеву, Всемилостивѣйше повелѣно быть Директоромъ Восточнаго Института, и что о переводѣ означеннаго Позднѣева на службу по вѣдомству Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенія объявлено Высочайшимъ приказомъ по гражданскому вѣдомству отъ 5-го сего іюня за № 42, и въ связи съ этимъ заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора, что о состоявшемся назначеніи г. Директора имъ уже сообщено Правленію Института. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

3) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 12 іюля с. г. за № 1489, съ препровожденіемъ, вслѣдствіе представленія отъ 16-го марта с. г. за № 874, для свѣдѣнія и распоряженія, копіи отношенія Управляющаго Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія отъ 9 іюня с. г. за № 18050 о томъ, что Высочайшимъ приказомъ по гражданскому вѣдомству отъ 29-го минувшаго мая за № 41 исправляющій должность профессора китайскаго языка Восточ-

наго Института, магистръ китайской и маньчжурской словесности Шмидтъ, утвержденъ въ исправляемой имъ должности, и заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора, что необходимыя по сему случаю распоряженія имъ уже сдѣланы. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

4) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, отъ 6 сентября с. г. за № 1826, съ препровожденіемъ, вслѣдствіе телеграммы Директора Восточнаго Института Позднѣева съ сообщеніемъ заявленія преподавателя коммерческихъ наукъ въ Восточномъ Институтѣ Надворнаго Совѣтника Зазерскаго объ оставленіи службы въ Институтѣ, копіи приказа г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 6-го сентября с. г. за № 159 о томъ, что «преподаватель коммерческихъ наукъ Восточнаго Института, Надворный Совѣтникъ Зазерскій, согласно прошенію, увольняется отъ должности и вовсе отъ службы съ 1-го сентября сего года», и заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора, что о семъ имъ уже сдѣлано соотвѣтствующее сообщеніе Правленію Восточнаго Института. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

5) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, отъ 30 іюня с. г. за № 1409, съ препровожденіемъ, вслѣдствіе представленія отъ 12-го апрѣля с. г. за № 1042, для свѣдѣнія и распоряженія, копіи отношенія Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенія отъ 23-го мая с. г. за № 16046 о порученіи въ предстоящемъ 1904—1905 учебномъ году чтенія лекцій въ Восточномъ Институтѣ по каѳедрѣ маньчжурской словесности—профессору Рудакову и и. д. профессора Шмидту и по каѳедрѣ монгольской словесности и. д. профессора Подставину и лектору Цыбикову, съ выдачею имъ въ вознагражденіе за этотъ трудъ по одной тысячѣ рублей каждому изъ свободныхъ штатныхъ суммъ по означеннымъ каѳедрамъ, и заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора, что имъ о семъ уже своевременно сообщено Правленію Института. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

6) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, отъ 5 мая с. г. за № 982, съ препровожденіемъ для свѣдѣнія и въ чемъ слѣдуетъ, исполненія, копіи телеграммы г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія, генералъ-лейтенанта Глазова, отъ 30 апрѣля с. г., о невозможности командировать за границу профессора Шмидта и преподавателя Кохановскаго съ пособіемъ изъ суммъ Института, и отношеніе той же Канцеляріи отъ 23 іюня с. г. за № 1357 съ препровожденіемъ, вслѣдствіе представленія отъ 15-го марта с. г. за № 869 и въ дополненіе къ телеграммѣ отъ 22-го марта с. г. за № 616, для свѣдѣнія и надлежащаго исполненія, копіи отношенія Министра

Народнаго Просвѣщенія отъ 12-го мая с. г. за № 15067 на имя г. Окружнаго Инспектора училищъ Приамурскаго края, относительно командировки заграницу и. д. профессора Шмидта и преподавателя Кохановскаго нижеслѣдующаго содержанія:

«Ваше Превосходительство представили въ Министерство ходатайство Начальства Восточнаго Института о командированіи съ ученою цѣлью заграницу и. д. профессора названнаго Института Шмидта и преподавателя того-же Института Кохановскаго, съ назначеніемъ имъ по означеннымъ командировкамъ пособій—первому въ размѣрѣ 700 руб., а второму въ размѣрѣ 500 руб. изъ кредита въ 8000 руб., ассигнуемаго на командировки профессоровъ и лицъ, приготовляющихся къ профессорскому званію при Институтѣ.

Признавая и съ своей стороны на ряду съ Конференціей того-же Института желательнымъ, чтобы преподаватели онаго предпринимали поѣздки въ Европу для ознакомленія съ методами преподаванія и обозрѣнія книгохранилищъ, я съ тѣмъ вмѣстѣ считаю долгомъ обратить Ваше вниманіе на нижеслѣдующее.

Кредитъ, изъ коего испрашивается пособіе на командировки и. д. профессора Шмидту и преподавателю Кохановскому, имѣетъ опредѣленное назначеніе—вспомоществовать институтскимъ преподавателямъ-оріенталистамъ въ ихъ поѣздкахъ въ страны Дальняго Востока, дабы путемъ такихъ поѣздокъ доставить имъ средства къ провѣркѣ и восполненію, какъ ими лично произведенныхъ изслѣдованій, такъ и добытыхъ европейцами матеріаловъ къ изученію малоизвѣстнаго у насъ Востока. Ограниченность отпускаемаго на сей предметъ кредита, обезпечивающая каждому изъ институтскихъ преподавателей восточныхъ наукъ, по очереди съ товарищами полученіе командировки въ страну своей спеціальности не ранѣе, какъ черезъ четыре года, вмѣстѣ съ спеціальною цѣлью назначенія кредита, повидимому, исключаетъ всякую возможность расходованія его на поѣздку въ Европу преподавателей юридическихъ и коммерческихъ наукъ, имѣющихъ въ институтѣ вообще второстепенное значеніе.

Обращаясь къ частностямъ настоящаго дѣла, слѣдуетъ замѣтить, что политическая экономія, читаемая преподавателемъ Кохановскимъ, слушается студентами всего одинъ годъ, при двухъ лекціяхъ въ недѣлю. Принимая во вниманіе такую постановку прикладныхъ для спеціальнаго учебнаго заведенія наукъ, Восточный Институтъ съ самаго начала заботился о томъ, чтобы преподаватели означенныхъ дисциплинъ являлись къ отправленію своихъ обязанностей уже всецѣло подготовлен-

ными. И въ данномъ случаѣ преподаватель Кохановскій былъ принятъ въ Институтъ лишь послѣ того, какъ, по выдержаніи устнаго испытанія на степень магистра политической экономіи, онъ въ теченіе двухъ лѣтъ, съ 1898 года по 1900 годъ, состоялъ въ заграничной командировкѣ съ ученой цѣлью и, посѣтивъ Германію и Швейцарію, слушалъ тамъ курсы всѣхъ наиболѣе извѣстныхъ политико-экономистовъ. Такимъ образомъ научная подготовка преподавателя Кохановскаго, въ связи съ богатствомъ библіотеки Восточнаго Института, дающимъ полную возможность слѣдить за успѣхами политико-экономической науки, и, наконецъ, сопоставляемая съ элементарнѣйшимъ курсомъ по этому предмету для студентовъ, казалось-бы, всецѣло исключаетъ для правительства обязательность особыхъ затратъ на усовершенствованіе преподаванія указаннаго предмета.

Что-же касается командированія и. д. профессора китайской словесности Шмидта, то преподаваніе китайскаго и маньчжурскаго языковъ въ Берлинскомъ Университетѣ, ознакомиться съ коимъ онъ предполагаетъ, надлежитъ назвать ультра-классическимъ, совершенно несоотвѣтствующимъ постановкѣ этого предмета въ Восточномъ Институтѣ. Въ другихъ, указанныхъ и. д. профессора Шмидта, пунктахъ, китайскій и маньчжурскій языки не преподаются вовсе; въ Берлинской Семинаріи — направленіе болѣе практическое, но по отдѣлу синологіи это почти низшее учебное заведеніе, предназначенное для самаго элементарнаго ознакомленія съ китайскимъ языкомъ германскихъ купцовъ и приказщиковъ.

Единственное учрежденіе, въ которомъ и. д. профессора Шмидтъ съ нѣкоторою пользою могъ бы послѣдить за дѣломъ практическаго преподаванія китайскаго языка, это Парижская «Ecole spéciale des langues orientales vivantes». Однако, сія послѣдняя школа уже настолько извѣстна и печатаемыя ею программы и курсы такъ подробны, что посѣщеніе ея не должно считаться существенно необходимымъ въ смыслѣ изученія практикуемыхъ въ ней методовъ.

Болѣе важнымъ въ ученой поѣздкѣ и. д. профессора Шмидта представляется ознакомленіе съ европейскими восточными библіотеками и книгохранилищами. Тѣмъ не менѣе сказанная важность по истинѣ блѣднѣетъ передъ тѣмъ, что находится нынѣ въ стѣнахъ Восточнаго Института. Извѣстно, что результатомъ послѣдней Русско-Китайской войны было пріобрѣтеніе Восточнымъ Институтомъ маньчжуро-китайскихъ архивовъ изъ городовъ Цицикара, Хунчуна, Нингуты, Мергеня, Хайлара и др. за срокъ отъ второй половины XVII вѣка до 1901-го года. Архи-

вы эти, представляющіе собою единственные историко-литературные памятники Маньчжуріи, столь-же важны для познанія жизни этой страны, сколько могутъ дать матеріала и для филологическихъ изслѣдованій. Между тѣмъ, свыше 11000 томовъ означенныхъ архивовъ лежатъ, какъ извѣстно Министерству, въ Институтѣ не только не описанными, а даже не приведенными въ хронологическій порядокъ, не говоря уже о систематизаціи по отдѣламъ. Едва-ли подлежитъ сомнѣнію, что именно на профессорахъ Восточнаго Института лежитъ высокая обязанность сдѣлать эти архивы міровымъ достояніемъ науки, а для сего необходимо ихъ упорядоченіе и хотя-бы номенклатурная опись каждаго тома, что потребовало-бы, впрочемъ, не менѣе, какъ годовой, неустанной работы для двухъ наличныхъ синологовъ Института. Настоящій годъ, когда, по обстоятельствамъ военнаго времени, чтеніе лекцій прекратилось въ Институтѣ ранѣе узаконеннаго срока, а возобновится оно, несомнѣнно, позже обычнаго начала учебнаго года, казалось бы, наиудобнѣйшимъ для выполненія этой работы.

На основаніи вышеприведенныхъ соображеній, я не нахожу возможнымъ командировать и. д. профессора Шмидта и преподавателя Кохановскаго заграницу съ выдачею просимаго ими пособія, но не встрѣчалъ бы препятствія разрѣшить этимъ лицамъ, если они того желаютъ, заграничную на каникулярное время командировку на собственный ихъ счетъ».

По выслушаніи сего г. вр. и. д. директора заявилъ, что о содержаніи приведеннаго отношенія Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенія имъ были своевременно извѣщены г. г. Шмидтъ и Кохановскій. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

7) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 6 сентября с. г. за № 1818 о томъ, что вслѣдствіе представленія отъ 12 апрѣля с. г. за № 1056, Управляющій Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія, генералъ-лейтенантъ Глазовъ, на основаніи ст. 45 Положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ, утвердилъ въ званіи дѣйствительныхъ членовъ Попечительнаго Совѣта Восточнаго Института присяжнаго повѣреннаго Владивостокскаго Суда Вальдена и Владивостокскаго 2-ой гильдіи купца Корнельса, и заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора, что необходимыя по сему дѣлу распоряженія имъ уже сдѣланы. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

8) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 28 мая с. г. за № 1130, съ препровожденіемъ утвержденныхъ за Управляющаго Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія Товарищемъ Ми-

нистра, Дѣйствительнымъ Статскимъ Совѣтникомъ Лукьяновымъ 22 апрѣля с. г. двухъ «Положеній о стипендіяхъ имени бывшаго директора Восточнаго Института, Дѣйствительнаго Статскаго Совѣтника, профессора Алексѣя Матвѣевича Позднѣева при Восточномъ Институтѣ въ г. Владивостокѣ», и заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора, что Правленіе Восточнаго Института уже озаботилось пріобрѣтеніемъ на пожертвованные учредителями означенныхъ стипендій капиталы государственной ренты и сдачею стипендій на храненіе во Владивостокскомъ Отдѣленіи Государственнаго Банка. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

9) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, отъ 9 іюля с. г. за № 1477, съ препровожденіемъ, для свѣдѣнія и руководства, копіи циркулярнаго предложенія г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія, отъ 1 іюня с. г. за № 2701, на имя г. Окружнаго Инспектора училищъ Приамурскаго края нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: «Въ іюлѣ 1903 года Отдѣленіемъ Промышленныхъ училищъ былъ препровожденъ къ начальствамъ подлежащихъ учебныхъ округовъ, утвержденный Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія 8-го іюля того года списокъ среднихъ учебныхъ заведеній, окончаніе курса коихъ даетъ право на поступленіе въ высшія спеціальныя учебныя заведенія Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенія.

Однимъ изъ существенныхъ отличій этого списка отъ утвержденнаго въ 1898 г. подобнаго же списка является то, что лица, выдержавшія испытаніе изъ курса гимназіи безъ древнихъ языковъ, не должны быть допускаемы съ начала 1904—1905-го учебнаго года къ пріему въ высшія техническія учебныя заведенія.

Это измѣненіе было признано необходимымъ на томъ основаніи, что испытаніе изъ курса гимназіи безъ древнихъ языковъ было установлено лишь для лицъ, ищущихъ правъ по отбыванію воинской повинности, и допускалось только въ тѣхъ городахъ, гдѣ нѣтъ реальныхъ училищъ. Объемъ предметовъ этого испытанія не соотвѣтствуетъ ни курсу реальныхъ училищъ, такъ какъ нѣтъ естественныхъ наукъ, второго новаго языка, рисованія и черченія, ни курсу гимназіи, ибо въ это испытаніе не входятъ древніе языки.

На основаніи сего лица, получившія свидѣтельства о выдержаніи подобнаго рода испытанія, не могутъ быть приравнены къ окончившимъ полный курсъ средняго учебнаго заведенія, а слѣдовательно и допускаемы къ пріему въ высшія техническія учебныя заведенія.

Сообщая объ этомъ, я, въ виду многочисленности ходатайствъ лицъ, выдержавшихъ испытаніе изъ курса гимназіи безъ древнихъ язы-

ковъ, о принятіи ихъ въ высшія учебныя заведенія и неоднократныхъ случаевъ допущенія ихъ къ конкурснымъ испытаніямъ, для поступленія въ сіи заведенія, прошу Ваше Превосходительство сдѣлать распоряженіе о недопущеніи упомянутыхъ лицъ къ конкурснымъ испытаніямъ, а равно предложить г.г. директорамъ гимназій ввѣреннаго Вамъ учебнаго округа, разъяснять лицамъ, подвергающимся означеннымъ испытаніямъ, что таковое испытаніе не даетъ права, согласно вышеизложеннымъ соображеніямъ, на поступленіе въ высшія техническія учебныя заведенія». Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

10) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, отъ 6 сентября с. г. за № 1887, съ препровожденіемъ копіи циркулярнаго предложенія Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенія отъ 22 іюля с. г. за № 22485 нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: «Въ 1902 г. въ г. Харьковѣ кружокъ профессоровъ и преподавателей мѣстныхъ университета и среднихъ учебныхъ заведеній, подъ руководствомъ профессора университета, магистра всеобщей исторіи А. С. Вязигина, предпринялъ изданіе журнала «Мирный Трудъ». Цѣлью этого органа кружокъ поставилъ постепенное раскрытіе значенія для нашего историческаго существованія православія, самодержавія и народности.

Убѣдившись изъ ряда статей, помѣщенныхъ въ этомъ журналѣ, въ серьезности его направленія, вполнѣ отвѣчающей намѣченной кружкомъ цѣли, и относясь вслѣдствіе сего съ полнымъ сочувствіемъ къ этому органу, покорнѣйше прошу Ваше Превосходительство обратить на «Мирный Трудъ» особое вниманіе начальствъ подвѣдомственныхъ Вамъ учебныхъ заведеній, въ цѣляхъ распространенія названнаго журнала въ средѣ учащихъ и учащихся старшаго возраста.

Редакція журнала помѣщается въ г. Харьковѣ, по Дѣвичьей улицѣ, д. № 14; подписная цѣна журнала за 10 книжекъ въ годъ съ пересылкой 6 руб., а въ Харьковѣ 5 рублей». Опредѣлено: выписать журналъ «Мирный Трудъ» для Библіотеки Восточнаго Института и рекомендовать его г.г. слушателямъ Института путемъ вывѣски соотвѣтствующаго объявленія.

11) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 14 іюля с. г. за № 1509 съ препровожденіемъ, по приказанію г. И. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, генералъ-лейтенанта Линевича, къ свѣдѣнію, копіи телеграммы генералъ-адъютанта Алексѣева отъ 9-го іюля с. г. о томъ, что Его Высокопревосходительство къ пріему въ Восточный Институтъ въ настоящемъ учебномъ году офицеровъ изъ

внутреннихъ округовъ Россіи препятствій не встрѣчаетъ. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

12) Отношеніе г. Военнаго Губернатора Приморской области отъ 22 апрѣля с. г. за № 9238 о томъ, что Его Превосходительствомъ предложено Амурской Казенной Палатѣ о переводѣ на Владивостокское Казначейство въ распоряженіе Директора Института кредитовъ по § 19 текущей смѣты Министерства Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ, по ст. I—2450 руб., на содержаніе личнаго состава по цензурѣ періодическихъ изданій, и по ст. II—200 руб. на хозяйственные расходы, и заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора, что объ этомъ дѣлѣ уже заявлено Правленію Восточнаго Института. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію; что же касается вопроса о распредѣленіи указанныхъ суммъ, согласно временно содѣйствующей пропорціи распредѣленія вознагражденія за трудъ цензированія по находящимся въ вѣдѣніи Конференціи отраслямъ цензуры, то его отложить до возвращенія во Владивостокъ всего полнаго состава Конференціи.

13) Отношеніе Главнаго Управленія по дѣламъ печати отъ 17 августа с. г. за № 8582 о томъ, что издателю-редактору газеты «Владивостокскій Листокъ Объявленій», купцу Леонтію Павловичу Подпаху, разрѣшено измѣнить названіе газеты на «Владивостокскій Листокъ» и выпускать ее ежедневно по прилагаемой въ копіи программѣ.

Копія. На подлинной написано: «Утверждено за Министра Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ Товарищемъ Министра, Сенаторомъ Дурново». Подписалъ: Начальникъ Главнаго Управленія по дѣламъ печати, Сенаторъ Н. Звѣревъ. 17 августа 1904 года.

Программа газеты, подъ названіемъ «Владивостокскій Листокъ».

1) Телеграммы. 2) Правительственныя распоряженія. 3) Передовыя статьи по мѣстнымъ вопросамъ. 4) Торговля и промышленность. 5) Городская, областная и заграничная хроника. 6) Судебный отдѣлъ безъ обсужденія рѣшеній. 7) Корреспонденціи. 8) Фельетонъ беллетристическаго содержанія. 9) Справочный отдѣлъ. 10) Объявленія.—Срокъ выхода ежедневный.—Подписная цѣна для городскихъ подписчиковъ 5 руб. и для иногороднихъ 7 рублей въ годъ.—Вѣрно: И. д. помощника правителя дѣлъ (подпись неразборчива).—Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и увѣдомить г. Подпаха, съ препровожденіемъ ему надлежащихъ копій.

14) Телеграмму г. Начальника Штаба Сибирскаго Военнаго Округа, генералъ-маіора Бобыря отъ 15 августа с. г. за № 13222, въ коей г. Начальникъ Штаба ходатайствуетъ передъ Конференціей Инсти-

тута о разрѣшеніи студенту Богословскому, исполняющему обязанности переводчика при военноплѣнныхъ японцахъ, держать переходныя испытанія послѣ войны, наравнѣ съ откомандированными въ дѣйствующую армію студентами. Въ объясненіе сего г. вр. и. д. директора сообщилъ, что онъ командировалъ лѣтомъ сего года, вслѣдствіе сообщенной Штабомъ Владивостокской крѣпости при отношеніи отъ 1 мая с. г. за № 3692 телеграммы Штаба Сибирскаго Военнаго Округа отъ 29 апрѣля с. г. за № 5326 и отношенія Штаба Владивостокской крѣпости отъ 6 мая за № 3894, студента III курса Богословскаго Леонида въ распоряженіе Штаба Сибирскаго Военнаго Округа въ качествѣ переводчика японскаго языка, обязанности каковаго онъ и исполняетъ по сіе время. Опредѣлено: возбудить передъ г. Приамурскимъ Генералъ-Губернаторомъ ходатайство о дарованіи студенту III-го курса Богословскому Леониду испрашиваемой льготы.

15) Письмо г. Императорско-Россійскаго Консула въ Ургѣ В. Люба отъ 17 іюля с. г. за № 708 съ увѣдомленіемъ о полученіи высланныхъ, Восточнымъ Институтомъ, Почетнымъ Попечителемъ и законоучителемъ того-же Института, при отношеніяхъ отъ 13, 16 и 21-го апрѣля с. г.: а) 1425 р. б) 175 р. и в) 200 р., а всего 1800 рублей для выдачи девяти студентамъ Института, и съ указаніемъ, что изъ командированныхъ въ Ургу студентовъ въ названномъ мѣстѣ находятся только четверо Пановъ, Рогозинскій, Софокловъ и Шустовъ. «Студенты Амитровъ и Андреевскій предприняли путешествіе въ западную Монголію, откуда предполагали черезъ Урумци и Кульджу возвратиться въ русскіе предѣлы; Коханскій выѣхалъ въ Калганъ и Пекинъ, откуда, по полученнымъ свѣдѣніямъ, пробрался благополучно черезъ Шанхайгуань и Инкоу въ Маньчжурію; Батуевъ находится въ Селенгинскѣ и въ Ургу не пріѣзжалъ вовсе; Ксимидовъ проѣхалъ на р. Иро на пріиска общества руднаго дѣла Тушету-хановскаго и Цэцэнъ-хановскаго аймаковъ, а Федоровъ для леченія болѣзни выѣхалъ въ Россію». Студентамъ Амитрову и Андреевскому г. Консуломъ было выдано заимообразно изъ суммъ консульства, въ виду предпринятой ими большой поѣздки, по 50 руб. каждому, о возвращеніи каковыхъ денегъ г. Консулъ проситъ Правленіе, присовокупляя, что расписки студентовъ будутъ высланы дополнительно. Въ заключеніе своего письма г. Консулъ пишетъ: «Не могу не обратить, наконецъ, вниманія Правленія, на недостаточность выдаваемыхъ на проѣздъ до г. Владивостока 25 р.: стоимость всѣхъ жизненныхъ припасовъ при проѣздѣ по Маньчжуріи и по Забайкалью настолько возросла, что сумму эту слѣдовало-бы во всякомъ случаѣ увели-

чить вдвое». Опредѣлено: 1) принять къ свѣдѣнію; 2) просить Попечительный Совѣтъ возмѣстить г. Консулу выданныя имъ г. г. Амитрову и Андреевскому заимообразно деньги въ суммѣ 100 рублей, полагая, что означенные молодые люди достойны такой поддержки, такъ какъ, какъ видно изъ телеграммы Андреевскаго изъ Кульджи отъ 10 сего сентября и изъ частнаго письма Амитрова изъ Кобдо на имя законоучителя о. П. И. Булгакова, продолжительное путешествіе этихъ молодыхъ людей и сообщенныя о немъ краткія свѣдѣнія позволяютъ надѣяться, что путешествіе принесетъ имъ значительную пользу; 3) воспользоваться цѣнными указаніями г. Консула при возвращеніи г. г. студентовъ изъ командировокъ для провѣрки ихъ лѣтней дѣятельности, тѣмъ болѣе, что нѣкоторые изъ нихъ, въ томъ числѣ и студентъ Коханскій, сдѣлавшій уже 6-го августа изъ Одессы телеграфный запросъ о началѣ занятій па II курсѣ, едва-ли использовали выданныя имъ пособія для совершенія образовательныхъ экскурсій, а для иныхъ цѣлей, и наконецъ 4), что касается вопроса о недостаточности средствъ для совершенія путешествія изъ Владивостока въ Ургу и обратно, исчисленныхъ Конференціей въ 25 рублей на каждый конецъ, оставить таковой безъ послѣдствій, такъ какъ въ дѣйствительности, что, вѣроятно, не было извѣстно г. Консулу, были приняты всѣ мѣры къ обезпеченію г. г. студентамъ отчасти безплатнаго, отчасти же крайне льготнаго проѣзда по желѣзнымъ дорогамъ, такъ что при умѣломъ пользованіи отпущенными 25 рублями совершеніе указаннаго путешествія представляется вполнѣ возможнымъ.

16) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что въ бытность во Владивостокѣ Намѣстника Его Императорскаго Величества на Дальнемъ Востокѣ г. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, генералъ-лейтенантъ Н. П. Линевичъ, представилъ его 7-го августа с. г. Его Высокопревосходительству, причемъ генералъ-адъютанту Алексѣеву благоугодно было отозваться въ самыхъ лестныхъ выраженіяхъ о дѣятельности, какъ Восточнаго Института, такъ и его питомцевъ, состоящихъ при различныхъ военныхъ учрежденіяхъ переводчиками восточныхъ языковъ, обѣщавъ при этомъ Институту всякое покровительство и поддержку, и что, далѣе, Его Высокопревосходительство при посѣщеніи имъ 13 августа с. г. Восточнаго Института, подробно осматривалъ зданіе Института, а равно и освѣдомлялся о нуждахъ его. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

17) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что г. Комендантъ Владивостокской крѣпости, генералъ-маіоръ Д. Н. Воронецъ, въ отеческомъ попеченіи о нуждахъ учащейся молодежи въ настоящее тяжелое

военное время, при содѣйствіи Общества вспомоществованія недостаточнымъ студентамъ Восточнаго Института въ г. Владивостокѣ, нашелъ возможнымъ открыть для г. г. студентовъ временную дешевую столовую, которая будетъ дѣйствовать до начала октября-мѣсяца и въ настоящее время посѣщается почти всѣми пріѣхавшими студентами, и что генералъ-маіоръ Воронецъ, далѣе, занятъ пріисканіемъ и приспособленіемъ подходящаго зданія для помѣщенія въ немъ закрывшагося, благодаря отходу прежняго зданія въ распоряженіе Краснаго Креста, студенческаго общежитія названнаго общества. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и выразить генералу Воронцу отъ имени Конференціи Восточнаго Института и за подписью всѣхъ наличныхъ ея членовъ глубокую признательность за такое теплое отношеніе къ нуждамъ студентовъ Восточнаго Института.

18) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что имъ по случаю производства г. И. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, генералъ-лейтенанта Н. П. Линевича, за все время своей административной дѣятельности съ истинно отеческой заботливостью относившагося къ Восточному Институту и его нуждамъ, въ генералы-отъ-инфантеріи, на имя его Высокопревосходительства 25 августа с. г. была отправлена поздравительная телеграмма въ нижеслѣдующихъ выраженіяхъ: «Узнавъ о производствѣ Вашего Высокопревосходительства въ полные генералы, считаю священнымъ долгомъ принести Вамъ отъ имени Восточнаго Института, а равно и своего, искреннее поздравленіе. Да благословитъ Господь Ваши труды на пользу края и Восточнаго Института, и да ниспошлетъ онъ Вамъ силы и бодрости для продолженія просвѣщенной Вашей дѣятельности на многія лѣта»,—на что Его Высокопревосходительству угодно было отвѣтить телеграммой отъ 25-го же числа нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: «Искренно благодарю Васъ и весь составъ Восточнаго Института за поздравленіе и добрыя пожеланія. Съ своей стороны сердечно желаю Восточному Институту блестящаго процвѣтанія на многіе годы на пользу Дальняго Востока». Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

19) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что, узнавъ изъ агентскихъ телеграммъ о назначеніи Д. М. Позднѣева на должность Директора Восточнаго Института, онъ послалъ ему 10 іюля с. г. поздравительную телеграмму нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: «Восточный Институтъ, привѣтствуя Васъ съ назначеніемъ на должность своего Начальника, шлетъ искреннее выраженіе пожеланія совмѣстной плодотворной дѣятельности въ области дальнѣйшаго развитія благихъ началъ

Институтской жизни, положенныхъ энергіей незабвеннаго Вашего брата», на что вновь назначенный г. Директоръ отвѣтилъ слѣдующее: «Мнѣ доселѣ неизвѣстно о Высочайшемъ указѣ, хотя вопросъ о назначеніи рѣшенъ. Приношу Вамъ и Восточному Институту искреннюю благодарность за телеграмму и пожеланія. Счастливъ работать съ персоналомъ, уже положившимъ много силъ и энергіи для созданія Института и добившимся столь блестящихъ результатовъ. Благодарю за доброе упоминаніе о братѣ, имя котораго навсегда сохранитъ почетное мѣсто въ исторіи Института». Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

20) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что по случаю дня Ангела 22 іюня с. г. Его Преосвященства Преосвященнѣйшаго Евсевія, Епископа Владивостокскаго и Камчатскаго, имъ была отправлена телеграмма слѣдующаго содержанія: «Восточный Институтъ, поздравляя Ваше Преосвященство съ днемъ Ангела, шлетъ выраженіе наилучшихъ пожеланій», на что Его Преосвященству угодно было отвѣтить нижеслѣдующей телеграммой: «Сердечно признателенъ за память и вниманіе. Епископъ Евсевій». Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

21) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что вслѣдствіе телеграммъ Генералъ-квартирмейстера дѣйствующей маньчжурской арміи, генерала Харкевича отъ 17 апрѣля с. г. за № 2888 и отъ 22 апрѣля с. г. за № 3171 имъ командированъ въ распоряженіе Штаба маньчжурской арміи ученый китаецъ, лекторъ китайскаго языка при Восточномъ Институтѣ г. Цишань-цинъ, и что въ виду приближенія начала занятій на трехъ старшихъ курсахъ Института, веденіе части практическихъ занятій на которыхъ находится въ рукахъ г. Ци, имъ своевременно возбужденъ вопросъ о возвращеніи г. Ци къ мѣсту своего служенія при Восточномъ Институтѣ. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

22) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что имъ по приказанію г. И. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, генералъ-лейтенанта Н. П. Линевича, и при содѣйствіи г. И. д. Коменданта Владивостокской крѣпости, генералъ-маіора Д. Н. Воронца, 24-го апрѣля с. г. былъ отправленъ въ отпускъ въ г. С.-Петербургъ и другіе города Россійской Имперіи лекторъ японскаго языка Кіоцугу Маеда, принявшій, какъ видно изъ телеграммы его отъ 7-го сентября с. г., въ С.-Петербургѣ православіе предварительно принесенія имъ присяги на Россійское подданство, разрѣшеніе на что, вслѣдствіе надлежащаго прошенія г. Маеда, было дано предложеніемъ г. И. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Гу-

бернатора отъ 22-го апрѣля с. г. за № 243. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

23) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что представленіемъ на имя г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 19 апрѣля с. г. за № 1110, имъ былъ возбужденъ передъ Его Высокопревосходительствомъ вопросъ объ ассигнованіи, по примѣру прежнихъ лѣтъ, 1200 рублей на изданіе «Современной Лѣтописи Дальняго Востока», на что послѣдовало согласіе Его Высокопревосходительства, причемъ испрошенныя деньги, въ суммѣ 1200 рублей, были получены при отношеніи Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 30 апрѣля с. г. за № 2065, послѣ чего немедленно же было приступлено къ дальнѣйшему веденію «Лѣтописи», которое, однако, къ сожалѣнію, не мало тормозилось несвоевременнымъ, по случаю военнаго времени, полученіемъ газетъ и журналовъ. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и просить г.г. и. д. профессора Кюнера и Спальвина, въ сотрудничествѣ съ наличными членами профессорской корпораціи, взять на себя трудъ веденія изданія «Лѣтописи».

24) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что вслѣдствіе телеграфной просьбы г. Военнаго Комиссара Хэйлунцзянской провинціи отъ 11 августа с. г. за № 1493 онъ выслалъ г. Комиссару изъ Институтской библіотеки для временнаго пользованія сочиненіе П. С. Попова: «Записки о монгольскихъ кочевьяхъ», значащееся въ каталогѣ библіотеки подъ шифрой А II 24. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

25) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что онъ, озабочиваясь удовлетвореніемъ нуждъ преподаванія маньчжурскаго языка въ Восточномъ Институтѣ и принимая во вниманіе переводъ на службу въ С.-Петербургъ бывшаго директора Восточнаго Института, нынѣ Члена Совѣта Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія А. М. Позднѣева, вошелъ въ Правленіе Восточнаго Института съ представленіемъ о продолженіи печатанія труда А. М. Позднѣева: «Опытъ собранія образцовъ маньчжурской литературы» въ С.-Петербургѣ въ типографіи Императорской Академіи Наукъ, и что Правленіе Восточнаго Института въ засѣданіи 31 мая с. г. дало свое согласіе на перенесеніе печатанія означеннаго труда въ С.-Петербургъ, прося А. М. Позднѣева довести начатое имъ изданіе до конца. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и одобрить распоряженіе г. вр. и. д. директора.

26) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что Помощникъ Начальника желѣзно-дорожнаго отдѣла полковникъ Миллеръ телеграммой

отъ 10 апрѣля с. г. за № 84 увѣдомилъ, что Его Высокопревосходительство г. Намѣстникъ Его Императорскаго Величества на Дальнемъ Востокѣ 10-го апрѣля разрѣшилъ командировать двухъ студентовъ Института на должность переводчиковъ китайскаго языка для надобностей Полевого Управленія почтъ и телеграфовъ, съ назначеніемъ имъ по 100 рублей въ мѣсяцъ жалованья, при квартирѣ натурой и при безплатномъ проѣздѣ изъ Владивостока до мѣста служенія и обратно, и что Начальнику сего управленія предложено сдѣлать соотвѣтственныя распоряженія,—благодаря чему, по полученіи отъ Начальника Полевого Управленія почтъ и телеграфовъ арміи Виллл телеграммы отъ 11 апрѣля с. г. за № 5099, г. вр. и. д. директора откамандировалъ въ его распоряженіе уже заранѣе намѣченныхъ студентовъ 4-го курса Прокопова Николая и 3-го курса Меньшикова Павла. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

27) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора, что представленіемъ на имя г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 19 апрѣля с. г. за № 1107. во исполненіе постановленія Конференціи Восточнаго Института отъ 8 апрѣля с. г., въ бытность генералъ-лейтенанта Линевича во Владивостокѣ имъ былъ возбужденъ вопросъ объ окончательномъ рѣшеніи командировокъ студентовъ: 4-го курса Сенько-Буланаго Николая, 3-го курса—Успенскаго Николая и Вологодскаго Сергѣя и слушателя 3-го курса Брайковскаго Дмитрія, причемъ Его Высокопревосходительству благоугодно было наложить резолюцію, въ силу коей студенты, предназначавшіеся Конференціей состоять въ качествѣ переводчиковъ при Его Высокопревосходительствѣ, должны были отправиться въ Посьетъ, въ распоряженіе полковника Томашевскаго, впредь до особаго назначенія, остальные же къ генералу Анисимову въ Раздольное. съ назначеніемъ каждому изъ нихъ по 150 руб. въ мѣсяцъ жалованья. начиная съ 20 апрѣля. Для снабженія же командируемыхъ студентовъ проѣздными и подъемными деньгами, г. вр. и. д. директора отношеніемъ отъ 20 апрѣля с. г. за № 1156 вошелъ въ сношеніе съ г. И. д. Почетнаго Попечителя Восточнаго Института М. И. Суворовымъ, прося его выдать заимообразно изъ средствъ Попечительнаго Совѣта Сенько-Буланому—100 рублей, Успенскому—85 рублей, Вологодскому и Брайковскому по 50 рубл. каждому. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

28) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что, согласно отношенія Штаба Приамурскаго Военнаго Округа отъ 14 августа с. г. за № 2127. вслѣдствіе просьбы Штаба Маньчжурской Арміи и по при-

казанію Командующаго Округомъ, онъ командировалъ слушателя IV-го курса Кибардина Николая въ распоряженіе Штаба Маньчжурской Арміи въ качествѣ переводчика китайскаго языка. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

29) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что онъ командировалъ въ началѣ сентября мѣсяца въ распоряженіе Штаба маньчжурской арміи возвратившагося, за минованіемъ надобности въ его услугахъ, изъ первой командировки, состоявшаго до тѣхъ поръ въ распоряженіи Военнаго Комиссара въ г. Цицикарѣ, студента IV-го курса китайско-маньчжурскаго отдѣленія Доброловскаго Илью. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

30) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что, какъ видно изъ отношенія Владивостокской Духовной Консисторіи отъ 10 іюля с. г. за № 3651, прослушавшій курсъ наукъ Восточнаго Института по корейско-китайскому отдѣленію студентъ IV курса іеромонахъ о. Павелъ (Ивановскій) назначенъ начальникомъ Корейской Духовной Миссіи въ Сеулѣ. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

31) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора, что сторонній слушатель IV-го курса, Александръ Спицынъ, откомандированный съ началомъ военныхъ дѣйствій въ качествѣ переводчика китайскаго языка въ распоряженіе Военнаго Комиссара въ Мукденѣ, сообщилъ ему въ частномъ письмѣ, что онъ совмѣстно съ находящимся въ распоряженіи того же Комиссара студентомъ IV-го курса Михаиломъ Николаевымъ, по порученію Штаба Намѣстника Его Величества на Дальнемъ Востокѣ и подъ ближайшимъ руководствомъ чиновника Министерства Иностранныхъ Дѣлъ г. Колоколова, издаетъ въ Мукденѣ посвященную русскимъ интересамъ газету на китайскомъ языкѣ подъ названіемъ Шэнъ-цзинъ-бао, и что онъ, г. вр. и. д. директора, счелъ своимъ долгомъ о таковомъ радостномъ событіи немедленно же донести первому иниціатору дѣла обоснованія силами Восточнаго Института русской газеты на китайскомъ языкѣ, г. бывшему директору Восточнаго Института, нынѣ члену Совѣта Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія А. М. Позднѣеву. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

32) Сообщеніе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что по отзыву подлежащаго начальства командированный въ распоряженіе Военнаго Вѣдомства студентъ IV-го курса Восточнаго Института Сенько-Буланый Николай оказывается весьма полезнымъ, въ виду чего предъявляется запросъ о точномъ указаніи срока явки г. Сенько-Буланаго въ Институтъ для держанія экзаменовъ. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и со-

общить выписку изъ протокола засѣданія Конференціи 27 февраля с. г. касательно отсрочки выпускныхъ экзаменовъ для студентовъ IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическако года.

33) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что, прочитавъ въ обнародованномъ Главнымъ Морскимъ Штабомъ спискѣ лицъ, погибшихъ 31-го марта с. г. на броненосцѣ «Петропавловскъ», напечатанномъ между прочимъ въ № 89 «С.-Петербургскихъ Вѣдомостей» и въ № 92 «Московскихъ Вѣдомостей» настоящаго года, фамиліи командированныхъ въ распоряженіе Штаба Командующаго Портъ-Артурской эскадрой студентовъ IV курса Восточнаго Института Лебедева Евгенія и Сивякова Петра и получивъ отъ послѣдняго изъ Портъ-Артура письмо отъ 11 апрѣля с. г. съ извѣщеніемъ, что во время гибели броненосца «Петропавловска» Лебедевъ находился на броненосцѣ «Полтавѣ», а Сивяковъ на броненосцѣ «Пересвѣтѣ», имъ тотчасъ же 27 апрѣля въ Главный Морской Штабъ, а равно и въ редакціи названныхъ газетъ по телеграфу были посланы соотвѣтствующія опроверженія. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

34) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что согласно свѣдѣніямъ, опубликованнымъ въ № 8 «Вѣстника Маньчжурской арміи» слушатель II-го курса японско-китайскаго отдѣленія штабсъ-капитанъ Селиверстовъ убитъ въ сраженіи при Вафангоу. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

35) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что, занимаясь, вслѣдствіе устно выраженнаго порученія г. И. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, генералъ-лейтенанта Н. П. Линевича, выясненіемъ вопроса о возможности открытія осенью сего года занятій въ Восточномъ Институтѣ въ г. Владивостокѣ, онъ обратился къ г. Коменданту крѣпости Владивостокъ, генералъ-маіору Д. Н. Воронцу, отношеніемъ отъ 28 іюня с. г. за № 1556, въ коемъ онъ просилъ не отказать увѣдомить его, не встрѣчается ли со стороны Его Превосходительства препятствій къ возобновленію академической жизни въ Институтѣ въ г. Владивостокѣ осенью сего года, начиная съ 1-го сентября, на что Штабъ Владивостокской крѣпости, отношеніемъ отъ 30 іюня с. г. за № 5547, отвѣтилъ, что «комендантъ крѣпости, не встрѣчая препятствій къ открытію осенью сего года занятій въ Институтѣ, приказалъ сообщить, что воспитанники Института, въ случаѣ надобности, наравнѣ съ прочими жителями Владивостока будутъ назначены въ ряды защитниковъ крѣпости, съ зачисленіемъ ихъ на казенное довольствіе». Возбужденный такимъ образомъ вопросъ объ открытіи занятій въ Восточномъ Институтѣ осенью сего

года былъ затѣмъ окончательно обсужденъ и рѣшенъ въ Хабаровскѣ, куда Его Высокопревосходительству угодно было вызвать г. вр. и. д. директора, а засимъ представленъ на благоусмотрѣніе г. Управляющаго Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія. Получивъ отъ г. Окружнаго Инспектора училищъ Прамурскаго края телеграфное за увѣдомленіе о томъ, что г. Управляющій Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія разрѣшилъ открыть занятія въ Восточномъ Институтѣ осенью сего года съ 1-го сентября, г. вр. и. д. директора, немедленно-же обратился къ г. бывшему директору Восточнаго Института, нынѣ Члену Совѣта Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія А. М. Позднѣеву съ просьбой помѣстить въ «Новомъ Времени» объявленіе о пріемѣ въ Восточный Институтъ осенью сего года, къ г. г. же профессорамъ и преподавателямъ Института—съ извѣщеніемъ о началѣ лекцій и предложеніемъ вернуться къ мѣсту службы. Убѣдившись, однако, изъ отвѣтныхъ телеграммъ профессора китайскаго языка П. П. Шмидта, имѣвшаго отпускъ по 15-е августа с. г., но выѣхавшаго, согласно посланной имъ изъ г. Вендена 16 августа с. г. телеграммы: «Ѣду. Шмидтъ», не раньше послѣднеуказаннаго числа, и лектора англійскаго языка Я. И. Бойля, сообщавшаго 16-го августа изъ г. Кексгольма, что «неудавшаяся операція останавливаетъ на короткое время», въ томъ, что за позднимъ пріѣздомъ означенныхъ преподавателей, несущихъ на первомъ курсѣ 28 теоретическихъ и практическихъ лекцій изъ общаго числа 36 лекцій, начало занятій на I-омъ курсѣ съ 1-го сентября представляется невозможнымъ и, съ другой стороны, что, благодаря сравнительно позднему выясненію, въ силу исключительныхъ обстоятельствъ военнаго времени, возможности открытія Института къ 1-ому сентября и нѣсколько запоздавшему вслѣдствіе этого опубликованію во всеобщее свѣдѣніе о производствѣ пріема въ Восточный Институтъ осенью настоящаго года, и съѣздъ вновь поступающихъ студентовъ неминуемо долженъ подвергнуться нѣкоторой отсрочкѣ, г. вр. и. д. директора, представленіемъ отъ 22 августа с. г. за № 1864, обратился къ г. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора съ ходатайствомъ, въ виду изложенныхъ причинъ, объ отсрочкѣ начала занятій на первомъ курсѣ Восточнаго Института до 15-го сентября с. г., на что Его Высокопревосходительство, согласно увѣдомленія г. Окружнаго Инспектора училищъ Приамурскаго края отъ 1 сентября за № 1798, изволилъ выразить свое согласіе. Что-же касается обычной отсрочки занятій на трехъ старшихъ курсовъ до 1-го октября, дабы дать возможность вернувшимся изъ лѣтнихъ командировокъ студентамъ Института заниматься детальной разра-

боткой своихъ командировочныхъ отчетовъ, то этотъ вопросъ былъ уже возбужденъ представленіемъ отъ 17 августа с. г. за № 1833, и, согласно увѣдомленія г. Окружнаго Инспектора училищъ Приамурскаго края отъ 1-го сентября с. г. за № 1799, Его Высокопревосходительство изволилъ разрѣшить отсрочить начало занятій на трехъ старшихъ курсахъ въ Восточномъ Институтѣ до 1-го октября сего года. При таковыхъ-то обстоятельствахъ вопросъ о точномъ срокѣ начала занятій въ Восточномъ Институтѣ, находившійся еще 25 августа с. г., какъ видно изъ оффиціальнаго объявленія г. Окружнаго Инспектора училищъ Приамурскаго края (Приамурскія Вѣдомости № 678 отъ 25 августа 1904 г.), въ коемъ было сказано, что «по распоряженію Генералъ-Губернатора учебныя заведенія города Владивостока, именно: Восточный Институтъ..., вслѣдствіе военныхъ обстоятельствъ, будутъ открыты во Владивостокѣ же, но не ранѣе 1 октября», въ невыясненномъ положеніи, нашелъ наконецъ свое удовлетворительное и опредѣленное рѣшеніе. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

36) Заявленія г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что онъ въ виду отсутствія по болѣзни лектора англійскаго языка Я. И. Бойля, обратился по телеграфу къ г. Приамурскому Генералъ-Губернатору съ ходатайствомъ о допущеніи преподавателя англійскаго языка Владивостокской мужской при Восточномъ Институтѣ гимназіи г. Вышнегорскаго къ производству конкурсныхъ экзаменовъ и временному веденію занятій по англійскому языку, впредь до возвращенія Я. И. Бойля. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

37) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора: 1) о томъ, что имъ, на основаніи §§ 32 и 33 Высочайше утвержденнаго положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ и правилъ о пріемѣ въ Восточный Институтъ, зачислены:

а) въ число студентовъ:

1) о. к. 1-го Московскаго Императрицы Екатерины II Кадетскаго Корпуса Абакановичъ Николай,

2) о. к. Орловскаго Александровскаго Реальнаго Училища Алексинъ Михаилъ,

3) о. к. Астраханской Духовной Семинаріи Архангельскій Александръ,

4) о. к. Уфимской Духовной Семинаріи Воецкій Рафаилъ,

5) о. к. Харьковскаго земледѣльческаго училища Кротченко Иванъ,

6) о. к. Смоленской Духовной Семинаріи Кузнецовъ Михаилъ,

7) о. к. Якутскаго Реальнаго Училища Маннсъ Гербертъ,

8) о. к. Харьковскаго Земледѣльческаго Училища Минько Иванъ,

9) о. к. Казанскаго Реальнаго Училища Поповъ Ѳедоръ,

10) о. к. Могилевской Духовной Семинаріи Рацевичъ Михаилъ (состоялъ студентомъ Восточнаго Института въ 1903—1904 акад. году),

11) о. к. Гатчинскаго Сиротскаго Института Императора Николая I Хлопинъ Григорій (состоялъ студентомъ Восточнаго Института въ 1903—1904 акад. году),

12) о. к. Орловскаго Реальнаго Училища Щировскій Сергѣй,

13) о. к. Симбирской Духовной Семинаріи Яковлевъ Константинъ;

б) въ число вольнослушателей:

1) о. к. С.-Петербургскаго Учительскаго Института Вилькесъ Арнольдъ,

2) о. к. Кіевской Духовной Семинаріи священникъ о. Снѣгульскій Ѳеодосій,

3) о. к. Троицкосавскаго Реальнаго Училища Токмаковъ Иванъ;

2) о томъ, что имъ согласно отношенія Штаба Начальника Обороны Приморской Области и Приамурскаго Военнаго Округа отъ 15 іюля с. г. за № 7890 и на основаніи примѣчанія къ § 33 Высочайше утвержденнаго положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ, а равно и приказа по Военному Вѣдомству отъ 6-го декабря 1903 года за № 441 зачислены въ число слушателей Восточнаго Института допущенные къ зачисленію для прохожденія курса при Восточномъ Институтѣ Командующимъ войсками Приамурскаго Военнаго Округа офицеры войскъ Европейской Россіи: 210-го пѣхотнаго резервнаго Перекопскаго полка штабсъ-капитанъ Кравцовъ, 16-го Туркестанскаго стрѣлковаго баталіона штабсъ-капитанъ Лѣна, 131-го пѣхотнаго Тираспольскаго полка поручикъ Мизевскій и 77-го пѣхотнаго Тенгинскаго Его Императорскаго Высочества Великаго Князя Алексѣя Александровича полка подпоручикъ Осиповъ;

3) о томъ, что имъ отклонены прошенія о зачисленіи въ число студентовъ нижеслѣдующихъ лицъ: аа) неудовлетворяющихъ требованіямъ поступленія въ число студентовъ Восточнаго Института: 1) Іоффе Лейба-Шоломы и 2) Ржанскаго Илларіона; бб) представившихъ документы въ копіяхъ: 1) Минкина Николая, 2) Михайлова Дмитрія, 3) Тихонравова Петра и 4) Харахаша Григорія и вв) непредставившаго всѣхъ требуемыхъ документовъ Стефанова Петра. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

38) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что имъ въ теченіе лѣтнихъ вакацій настоящаго года въ разное время, согласно поступившимъ о томъ прошеніямъ, уволены изъ числа слушателей Восточнаго Института слѣдующія лица: студенты I-го курса Давидовъ Сергѣй. и Макаровъ Александръ, Рацевичъ Михаилъ и Хлопинъ Григорій, II-го курса Мамоновъ Левъ и слушатель II-го курса Гуцовскій Викентій.

39) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что имъ согласно прошенію студента III-го курса Успенскаго Николая, состоящаго въ настоящее время въ качествѣ переводчика китайскаго языка къ распоряженіи полковника Томашевскаго въ Посьетѣ, представленіемъ на имя г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 23 іюня с. г. за № 1532 возбуждено ходатайство о дарованіи г. Успенскому дальнѣйшей отсрочки по отбыванію воинской повинности. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

40) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что онъ вслѣдствіе прошенія студента I-го курса Россова Николая, переведеннаго весною с. г. на II-й курсъ, объ освобожденіи его отъ взноса платы за 2-е полугодіе 1903—4 академическаго года, на основаніи имѣвшихся о г. Россовѣ въ дѣлахъ Конференціи данныхъ, вошелъ по этому вопросу съ подлежащимъ ходатайствомъ въ Правленіе Восточнаго Института, которое и нашло возможнымъ исполнить просьбу г. Россова. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

41) Письмо профессора П. П. Шмидта, поступившее 17 іюня с. г., въ коемъ онъ между прочимъ пишетъ: «Опредѣленнаго пособія 700 рублей я не получу, поэтому по всей вѣроятности заграницу и не поѣду. Не имѣя библіотеки подъ руками, я, конечно, не могу приготовить актовой рѣчи. Буду заниматься только языками». Опредѣлено: въ виду непредвидѣннаго отказа профессора П. П. Шмидта отъ приготовленія обѣщанной имъ актовой рѣчи, выбрать въ одномъ изъ слѣдующихъ засѣданій Конференціи одного изъ профессоровъ или преподавателей Института и поручить ему составленіе актовой рѣчи.

42) Письмо студента II-го курса Восточнаго Института, Титулярнаго Совѣтника А. Никольскаго, оцѣненное имъ для почтовой пересылки въ закрытомъ конвертѣ въ пятьдесятъ (50) рублей, на имя г. и. д. директора Восточнаго Института (Г. В. Подставина) нижеслѣдующаго содержанія:

Ваше Высокородіе, Милостивый Государь, Григорій Владиміровичъ.

«Только исключительныя обстоятельства заставляютъ меня безпокоить Васъ и даютъ возможность разсчитывать, что они, какъ таковыя.

будутъ приняты въ соображеніе при разрѣшеніи нижеслѣдующей просьбы.

На одномъ изъ экзаменовъ за 1903/4 акад. годъ, а именно по китайскому языку, я, совершенно неожиданно не только для себя, но и для всѣхъ слушателей Восточнаго Института, получилъ неудовлетворительный баллъ. Такой неудачный исходъ сего экзамена былъ для меня не только неожиданностью, а и случайностью, къ сожалѣнію, въ свое время необнаруженною: ни я, ни мои товарищи не сомнѣвались въ удовлетворительности всѣхъ моихъ отвѣтовъ на экзаменахъ. Если бы было хоть малѣйшее въ томъ сомнѣніе, я бы попросилъ Господина Профессора предложить мнѣ еще нѣсколько вопросовъ по китайской словесности и тѣмъ болѣе, что онъ не отказывалъ въ этомъ другимъ студентамъ. Тогда никакому недоразумѣнію не было бы мѣста.

Моя ошибка въ удовлетворительности всѣхъ, безъ исключенія, своихъ отвѣтовъ на переходныхъ испытаніяхъ со II-го курса на III курсъ была для меня тѣмъ ужаснѣе, что ни я лично и никто изъ моихъ товарищей не видѣли поставленнаго мнѣ по какому-либо предмету неудовлетворительнаго балла, хотя почти во всѣхъ случаяхъ возможно было наблюдать профессорскую оцѣнку студенческихъ отвѣтовъ на экзаменахъ 1903/4 академическаго года. А еще важнѣе этого то, что Господинъ Профессоръ какъ бы удовлетворился моими познаніями китайскаго яз., сказавъ мнѣ на экзаменѣ: «Такъ, довольно». Я не думалъ, конечно, о хорошемъ баллѣ за свои отвѣты по китайской словесности, но эти авторитетныя слова Профессора меня совершенно успокоили.

Мое заблужденіе было настолько сильно, что я послалъ телеграмму на родину о благополучномъ для меня окончаніи экзаменовъ. Полагая, что телеграмма эта пойдетъ обязательно черезъ Васъ, я еще болѣе укрѣпился въ мысли о своихъ удовлетворительныхъ успѣхахъ, когда она была отправлена безъ задержки. Я думалъ, что въ случаѣ ея неправдивости, Вы, передъ отправкой депеши, скажете мнѣ что-нибудь объ этомъ: я надѣялся на обычное Ваше вниманіе ко всѣмъ вообще и ко мнѣ въ частности. Слишкомъ поздно я узналъ, что телеграммы слушателей Восточнаго Института отправлялись помимо Васъ.

Даже въ самый день Конференціи, мое недоразумѣніе не только не разсѣялось, а еще увеличилось тѣмъ, что Ваше разрѣшеніе мнѣ отпуска въ Европейскую Россію я истолковалъ въ благопріятномъ для себя смыслѣ и вотъ почему. Идя къ Вамъ въ кабинетъ просить отпускъ, я встрѣтился и поздоровался съ другими профессорами. Одинъ изъ нихъ спросилъ меня, поѣду ли я домой, т. е. въ Европейскую Россію. Я отвѣтилъ, что поѣду.

если мнѣ это разрѣшать. Спрашивающій не выразилъ по этому поводу сомнѣнія; Вы тотчасъ разрѣшили отпускъ, и я вывелъ заключеніе о хорошемъ отношеніи начальства ко мнѣ, т. е. и съ этой стороны былъ покоенъ. Мнѣ хотѣлось объяснить Вамъ причины просьбы объ отпускѣ на родину, но Вы не спросили меня о нихъ. Это я приписалъ довѣрію къ себѣ, потому что я не заявлялъ о своемъ отъѣздѣ въ Европейскую Россію, а просилъ на то Вашего разрѣшенія, притомъ —нарочно предъ началомъ Конференціи, на случай, еслибы Вы почему-либо затруднились единолично разрѣшить мою просьбу. Мнѣ было бы тяжело, если бы кто-нибудь истолковалъ въ дурную сторону мой отъѣздъ въ Европ. Россію, а потому я позволяю себѣ теперь же высказать причины, къ тому меня побудившія.

Командировки студентовъ въ семъ году всѣ хорошо оплачиваются, а поэтому уклоняться отъ нихъ никому, т. е. и мнѣ, не было ни малѣйшаго интереса. Имѣя же нѣкоторыя средства къ жизни, я и прежде, и въ текущемъ году отказался *отъ платной* командировки въ пользу другихъ, неимущихъ товарищей. Въ первый разъ я ѣздилъ въ командировку, какъ Вамъ извѣстно, на свой счетъ, хотя она не была для меня обязательной и хотя Господинъ Директоръ предлагалъ похлопотать для меня о мѣстѣ на жел. дор. въ Манджуріи (на время этой командировки). Я думалъ, что такихъ мѣстъ не хватитъ для нуждающихся студентовъ, а потому и просилъ Его Превосходительство не безпокоиться о пріисканіи мнѣ средствъ для поѣздки въ командировку. Въ текущемъ же году я не думалъ о (платной) командировкѣ еще и потому, что мнѣ нужно было выѣхать на родину по наслѣдственному дѣлу, которое тянется уже два года и ради котораго я потерялъ 190²/₃ акад. годъ, оставаясь на томъ же курсѣ, да еще лишился возможности быть въ командировкѣ въ томъ же году. Впредь до окончанія этого дѣла (наслѣдственнаго) я рискую тѣмъ, что мнѣ не хватитъ средствъ для окончанія курса Восточнаго Института и тѣмъ болѣе, что я, какъ семейный, не имѣю права ни на какія пособія со стороны Института. Мое присутствіе въ Европейской Россіи необходимо, чтобы сколько-нибудь ускорить окончаніе своего судебнаго процесса (иска по наслѣдству). Однако, не смотря на это, я поѣхалъ бы въ командировку въ текущемъ году, если бы она была признана не только необходимою, а даже просто желательною. Но я не видѣлъ со стороны начальства и намека на это, полагая къ тому же, что студенты 2-го курса лишь съ удовлетворительными только познаніями восточныхъ языковъ, особенно китайскаго и манжурскаго, некомпетентны въ

роли переводчиковъ на русско-японской войнѣ; внѣ же театра военныхъ дѣйствій весною текущаго года командировокъ студентовъ не было.

Наконецъ, и самую войну на Дальнемъ Востокѣ, гдѣ я не могъ бы принести существенной пользы, нельзя считать въ числѣ зазорныхъ причинъ моего удаленія отъ театра военныхъ дѣйствій, ибо я—человѣкъ семейный и имѣю старуху мать, которая въ моемъ лицѣ ждетъ единственную поддержку: она—вдова безъ средствъ и другихъ сыновей не имѣетъ. Но и такое обстоятельство не помѣшало бы моей командировкѣ, если бы мнѣ сказали, что отъ нея зависитъ мой переходъ на высшій курсъ.

Свои способности къ языковѣдѣнію я считаю ограниченными; на экзаменахъ непростительно волнуюсь; но все же вышеозначенный неудовлетворительный баллъ былъ единственнымъ за все время моего пребыванія въ числѣ слушателей Вост. Института, т. е. не только на экзаменахъ, а и на всѣхъ, безъ исключенія, репетиціяхъ. Мое добросовѣстное отношеніе къ занятіямъ предметами институтскаго курса уже разъ удостовѣрено бывшимъ Директоромъ Института въ его представленіи на имя Господина Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, о разрѣшеніи мнѣ, какъ бухгалтеру Института, отпуска на предметъ командировки въ Манджурію въ качествѣ слушателя Вост. Института. Съ освобожденіемъ же отъ должности бухгалтера я могъ лично еще серьезнѣе относиться къ учебнымъ предметамъ въ 190³/₄ акад. году. Правда, я имѣю такой возрастъ (37 лѣтъ), когда трудно думать о развитіи способностей, но въ истекшемъ акад. году, ради науки, я отказался почти отъ всякаго общества, такъ что кромѣ Института и своей квартиры, можно сказать, нигдѣ не бывалъ. Это обстоятельство могутъ потвердить всѣ тѣ, кто не чуждался общественной жизни и зналъ меня. Во всякомъ случаѣ въ 190³/₄ акад. году я не только не отставалъ отъ курса, а даже пополнялъ нѣкоторые пробѣлы въ своихъ познаніяхъ, явившіеся слѣдствіемъ посторонних (наукъ) занятій (бухгалтерскихъ, для Института) въ 2-хъ предыд. годахъ. Если бы часть такихъ пробѣловъ осталась и въ настоящее время, то и это нельзя мнѣ поставить въ вину, ибо я состоялъ бухгалтеромъ Института не изъ за какихъ-н. корыстныхъ побужденій, а исключительно изъ-за желанія быть хоть чѣмъ-нибудь полезнымъ тому учрежденію и лицамъ, кои могли принести мнѣ болѣе существенную пользу на почвѣ науки.

Справедливость требуетъ здѣсь же отмѣтить, что за все время

своего бухгалтерства я пользовался особымъ вниманіемъ всей администраціи Института съ Господиномъ Директоромъ во главѣ. Послѣдній, зная, что въ прошломъ году мнѣ нужно было пробыть полгода въ Европейской Россіи по своимъ дѣламъ, предлагалъ мнѣ оставить вмѣсто себя временнаго бухгалгера, чтобы на это время сохранить за мною коронную службу и содержаніе. Для такой цѣли Его Превосходительство рекомендовалъ мнѣ переговорить съ письмоводителемъ Домбровскимъ, коего онъ имѣлъ въ виду, какъ моего замѣстителя на время отпуска. Но и это, по-истинѣ рѣдкое, отношеніе начальства не могло удержать меня на должности бухгалтера, ибо моя служба отнимала слишкомъ много времени отъ моихъ занятій науками. Не имѣя въ виду возвратиться изъ Европейской Россіи въ Институтъ бухгалтеромъ, я не пожелалъ воспользоваться и какимъ бы то не было отпускомъ, какъ чиновникъ. Поэтому я подалъ прошеніе объ увольненіи меня отъ службы въ отставку и перечисленіи изъ вольнослушателей въ студенты Института. Одновременно съ подачею сего прошенія я доложилъ Его Превосходительству, что въ случаѣ крайней необходимости я снова готовъ служить Институту, если возможно будетъ дать мнѣ (лично) какое-либо помѣщеніе въ его зданіи, а равно прогонныя и подъемныя деньги изъ Европейской Россіи, чтобы я могъ, за свой счетъ, пригласить себѣ постояннаго помощника, который занимался бы бухгалтеріей подъ моимъ наблюденіемъ и моею отвѣтственностью. Только въ такомъ случаѣ я могъ разсчитывать и на возможный успѣхъ въ наукахъ.

Оставилъ я свою службу Институту только тогда, когда нашелъ постояннаго замѣстителя (т. е.—новаго бухгалтера), хотя благодаря той-же службѣ со 2-й половины прошлаго академическаго года я уже чувствовалъ, что существенно отстаю отъ учебнаго курса(я выѣхалъ изъ Владивостока 29 Марта 1903 г.). Сознавая свою неподготовленность къ экзаменамъ $190^2/_3$ г. и не желая безъ достаточныхъ знаній являться на нихъ, въ мартѣ 1903 года я рѣшилъ остаться на 2-й годъ на томъ-же 2-мъ курсѣ. Правда, въ то же время я долженъ былъ ѣхать по своему денежному дѣлу въ Евр. Россію, но поѣздку эту я, даже съ рискомъ для такого дѣла, несомнѣнно отложилъ бы, если бы сознавалъ, что могу разсчитывать на успѣшную подготовку къ названнымъ экзаменамъ. Службу свою Институту я считалъ дѣломъ первостепенной важности, а потому всѣ личныя дѣла у меня были на 2-мъ планѣ. Это ясно хотя бы изъ того, что я добровольно остался на повторительный курсъ въ прошломъ академическомъ году. Да я и не

бросилъ бы службу, если бы у меня было достаточно силъ одновременно поспѣвать за курсомъ наукъ Восточнаго Института, такъ какъ кромѣ сознанія, что я приношу ею сему учрежденію посильную пользу, у меня былъ заработокъ (жалованье), который служилъ мнѣ хорошимъ подспорьемъ въ средствахъ къ жизни, какъ семейному человѣку. Въ томъ, что я заблаговременно не бросилъ службу (въ прошломъ акад. году) виноватъ, конечно, я самъ. Но кто же мнѣ можетъ бросить укоръ за то, что я, ради службы Институту, пропускалъ лекціи, завѣдомо отставая отъ курса его наукъ во 2-ой половинѣ $190^2/_3$ академическаго года? Кто можетъ осудить меня и за то, что въ то же время я уѣхалъ въ Европейскую Россію по своему судебному дѣлу, добровольно потерявъ цѣлый академическій годъ?

Конференція Восточнаго Института въ послѣднемъ своемъ засѣданіи, къ сожалѣнію, не могла знать всѣхъ тѣхъ исключительныхъ условій, благодаря которымъ явился у меня неудовлетворительный баллъ. А, вѣдь, даже въ прошломъ академич. году, когда мнѣ особенно трудно было поспѣвать за курсомъ, я не имѣлъ плохихъ профессорскихъ отмѣтокъ.

Такъ было на первой репитиціи: второй и экзаменовъ я не могъ уже держать, одновременно слушая лекціи и исполняя свои служебныя обязанности. Это—потому, что моя работа, какъ чиновника (бухгалтера и казначея Института, а равно и гимназіи при немъ), со 2-го академическаго полугодія $190^2/_3$ года отнимала у меня слишкомъ много времени, необходимаго для прохожденія курса наукъ Института, прогрессивно —возрастая благодаря ежегодному прибавленію курсовъ въ семъ высшемъ учебномъ заведеніи и вообще увеличенію количества учащихся въ обоихъ названныхъ учрежденіяхъ. Считаю нелишнимъ здѣсь-же сказать, что за мое время службы въ канцеляріяхъ сихъ учрежденій (кромѣ личной—Господина Директора) не было ни одного писца, такъ что свои бумаги каждый классный чиновникъ переписывалъ самъ, самъ велъ регистратуру и разносныя книги. Отсутствіе писцовъ, конечно, только увеличивало работу каждаго такого чиновника, и если бы мнѣ не могла замѣнять писца моя жена, то я, состоя слушателемъ Института, былъ бы лишенъ возможности согласиться на занятіе должности бухгалтера онаго даже при двухъ только курсахъ Института и гимназіи при немъ, которая уже за мое время сильно увеличилась по количеству учащихся. Какъ бы то ни было, мы оба съ женой считали своимъ долгомъ принести посильную помощь симпатичному намъ учрежденію, а потому и она не отказывалась ни отъ какой работы для Института. Моя жена оставила службу Институту независимо отъ меня:

ея нелегкая работа, а главное—климатъ Владивостока и смерть ея отца (весною 1903 г.) столь сильно разстроили здоровье жены, что она вынуждена была выѣхать одновременно со мною въ Европейскую Россію.

Непризнаніе меня достойнымъ перевода на 3-й курсъ въ 190³/₄ академ. году поразило не только меня и прочихъ слушателей Института, а даже и вообще всѣхъ тѣхъ, кто зналъ, что въ данное время я отдавалъ наукѣ не мало времени. Такое удивленіе, естественно, не могло имѣть мѣста по отношенію къ др. слушателямъ Института, оставленнымъ на повторительные курсы, ибо едва-ли кто-нб. могъ усмотрѣть еще другую подобную случайность, другое, подобное моему, несчастіе на экзаменахъ. Одинъ изъ Г.г. Профессоровъ Института имѣлъ случай убѣдиться въ этой неожиданности моего неуспѣха на экзаменѣ со стороны слушателей Вост. Института.

Мое пораженіе было тѣмъ сильнѣе и ужаснѣе, что я не нашелъ себя въ спискѣ не только удостоенныхъ перевода на высшіе курсы, а даже такихъ, кои переведены условно, т. е. съ особою работою по языкамъ. Это настолько меня ошеломило, что я съ трудомъ повѣрилъ своимъ глазамъ. Меня обступили товарищи, успѣвшіе заглянуть въ списокъ «переведенныхъ» и тщетно искавшіе тамъ мою фамилію. Каждый изъ нихъ выражалъ мнѣ свое удивленіе и сочувствіе, какъ умѣлъ. Они меня спрашивали, какъ могла случиться со мною такая поразительная неудача на экзаменахъ... но я зналъ объ этомъ не болѣе ихъ самихъ. Пораженіе было полное: я не могъ сказать товарищамъ ни одного слова, не могъ выразить имъ даже обычной благодарности за вниманіе. Въ списокъ удостоенныхъ перевода на высшіе курсы я смотрѣлъ безъ малѣйшаго сомнѣнія въ томъ, что найду себя въ числѣ таковыхъ. Я зналъ, конечно, что мнѣ не слѣдовало думать о высокихъ баллахъ, но зналъ и то, что можно было надѣяться на снисхожденіе Г.г. профессоровъ по случаю экстраординарности экзаменовъ и войны, которая, естественно, нарушила душевное равновѣсіе каждаго, болѣе или менѣе нервнаго какъ я, человѣка. Удовлетворительный баллъ по китайскому языку на послѣдней репетиціи, гдѣ я отвѣчалъ, по своему понятію, не лучше, чѣмъ на экзаменѣ, довершилъ мое заблужденіе, и вселилъ полную увѣренность въ такомъ же экзаменаціонномъ успѣхѣ.

Въ день объявленія результатовъ переводныхъ испытаній я не могъ разобраться въ обстоятельствахъ и рѣшить, какъ могла случиться со мною вышеописанная неожиданность. Въ то время въ моемъ разстроенномъ воображеніи мелькнула мысль, что по какой-то, невѣдомой мнѣ

причинѣ начальство желало просто избавиться отъ меня, а потому я и лишенъ былъ всякаго его вниманія и снисхожденія, какимъ, несомнѣнно, пользовались другіе. Но такое заключеніе не выдерживало критики уже по одному тому, что я никогда не желалъ зла кому-либо изъ администраціи Института. Теперь я даже стыжусь своей нелѣпой мысли о подобномъ отношеніи Г.г. профессоровъ и тѣмъ болѣе, что оставленіе на повторительный курсъ не есть удаленіе изъ Института. Правда, я не имѣю средствъ пробыть лишній годъ во Владивостокѣ, а поступить въ другія высшія учебныя заведенія я слишкомъ запоздалъ, имѣя 37-ми-лѣтній возрастъ, но Конференціи всѣ такія подробности не были достаточно извѣстны. Ихъ зналъ бывшій представитель Института; ему была извѣстна моя учебная обстановка и любовь къ учрежденію, гдѣ я служилъ; словомъ, онъ зналъ многое для того, чтобы при своемъ расположеніи ко мнѣ, сказать что-нибудь въ мою пользу на Конференціи. Но назначеніе Его Превосходительства и экстренный вызовъ въ С.-Петербургъ на высшій постъ не дали ему возможности закончить въ стѣнахъ Института 190³/₄ академическій годъ, столь необычный въ студенческой жизни сего учрежденія.

Во вниманіе ко всему вышеизложенному я имѣю честь покорнѣйше просить Ваше Высокородіе довести это письмо до свѣдѣнія Конференціи Восточнаго Института и тѣмъ не лишить меня послѣдней возможности остаться въ числѣ его студентовъ въ случаѣ признанія ею заслуживающими вниманія и уваженія всѣхъ тѣхъ исключительныхъ условій, на основаніи которыхъ я льщу себя надеждой удостоиться перевода на 3-й курсъ (при снисходительномъ увеличеніи моего балла по китайскому языку).

Я не позволилъ-бы себѣ утомлять Васъ чтеніемъ такого огромнаго письма и просить снисхожденія: но у меня нѣтъ другого выхода, мое судебное дѣло, по которому я разсчитывалъ получить наслѣдство, изъ Окр. Суда перешло въ Суд. Палату и будетъ назначено къ слушанію лишь года черезъ два, а безъ наслѣдственной суммы у меня не хватитъ средствъ на лишній годъ жизни во Владивостокѣ: къ тому же оставаться на 3-ій годъ на томъ же курсѣ въ мои годы чрезмѣрно тяжело и даже позорно: не каждому извѣстно, что въ прошломъ академическомъ году я не могъ слушать лекцій и вообще поспѣвать за курсомъ.

Льщу себя надеждою, что Вы не откажете сообщить мнѣ телеграммою резолюцію по вышеизложенному ходатайству, а равно о времени

начала лекцій на старшихъ курсахъ Восточнаго Института. Деньги за телеграмму заплатитъ письмоводитель І. А Домбровскій.

Пользуюсь случаемъ выразить Вамъ свою глубокую благодарность за то снисхожденіе и вниманіе, которыми я некогда пользовался и у Вашего Высокородія.

Примите увѣреніе въ моемъ совершенномъ къ Вамъ почтеніи.— Августа мѣс. 6-го дня 1904 года. Студентъ Восточнаго Института. Титулярный Совѣтникъ А. Никольскій».

Опредѣлено: оставить безъ послѣдствій, съ отпечатаніемъ полностью въ протоколахъ Конференціи.

43) Прошеніе студента II-го курса Керра Леонида на имя г. Директора Института слѣдующаго содержанія: «Прошлою осенью я представилъ въ Институтъ работу о гражданской службѣ въ 19 провинціяхъ, составленную на основаніи статьи въ Celestial Empire, извѣстнаго труда Майерса «Chinese Government», миссіонерскаго журнала Variétés Sinologiques и нѣкоторыхъ другихъ источниковъ. Упомянутая рукопись, не являясь простой компиляціей, имѣетъ для меня цѣну, такъ какъ черновики утеряны. Поэтому, если названная работа не удостоена къ напечатанію, прошу Ваше Высокородіе не отказать въ зависящемъ распоряженіи о высылкѣ ее мнѣ по почтѣ.» Опредѣлено: представленная г. Керромъ работа, какъ студенческій трудъ, должна храниться при дѣлахъ Конференціи Института, въ случаѣ же, если г. Керру необходимо имѣть копію съ нея, то ему разрѣшить снять таковую, а также и печатать работу, если онъ того пожелаетъ, за свой собственный счетъ и съ соблюденіемъ установленныхъ общихъ цензурныхъ правилъ.

44) Телеграмму зачисленнаго въ число студентовъ Восточнаго Института о. к. Уфимской Духовной Семинаріи Воецкаго Рафаила съ просьбой выслать ему обратно всѣ документы, такъ какъ обстоятельства ему не позволяютъ пріѣхать, и заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора, что имъ уже сдѣлано распоряженіе о высылкѣ г. Воецкому всѣхъ его документовъ. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

45) Прошенія студентовъ І-го курса Алексина Михаила, Архангельскаго Александра, Кротченко Ивана, Попова Федора и Щировскаго Сергѣя о допущеніи ихъ къ конкурсному испытанію на соисканіе казенной стипендіи. Опредѣлено: допустить.

46) Въ семъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: 1) назначить молебенъ по случаю начала занятій на 15-е сентября въ 11 часовъ утра; 2) назначить конкурсныя испытанія на соисканіе казенной стипендіи для

вновь зачисленныхъ въ число студентовъ: по русскому языку—на 16-е сентября, по англійскому языку—на 17-е сентября и по французскому языку—на 18-е сентября; 3) допустить, въ виду представленныхъ о томъ прошеній г.г. студентовъ и согласно съ практикой прежнихъ лѣтъ, замѣну англійскаго языка нѣмецкимъ, назначивъ для производства экзамена по нѣмецкому языку 17-е сентября: 4) предложить для письменнаго испытанія по русскому языку тему: «Интересъ изученія Дальняго Востока», давъ на исполненіе работы 3 часа: 5) началомъ испытаній назначить 9 часовъ утра; 6) для производства испытаній составить коммиссію въ составѣ Е. Г. Спальвина, П. И. Булгакова, Н. В. Кюнера, Н. И. Кохановскаго, П. С. Таккелля и А. Н. Вышнегорскаго; 7) конкурсныя испытанія на соисканіе казенной стипендіи для студентовъ старшихъ курсовъ отложить до начала октября; 8) чтеніе лекцій на I-мъ курсѣ начать съ 20-го сентября, на трехъ же старшихъ курсахъ, согласно разрѣшенія Г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, сообщеннаго отношеніемъ Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 1 сентября с. г. за №1799,- съ 1-го октября.

47) Въ семъ засѣданіи выработано нижеслѣдующее временное распредѣленіе лекцій на I-мъ курсѣ на предстоящій учебный годъ:

Понедѣльникъ: 9—10. Англійскій языкъ. Преподаватель Вышнегорскій. 10—11. Географія Востока. И. д. профессора Кюнеръ. 11—12. Китайскій языкъ. Профессоръ Шмидтъ. 12—1. Китайскій. языкъ. Лекторъ Ци-младшій.

Вторникъ. 9—10. Богословіе. Законоучитель Булгаковъ. 10—11. Англійскій языкъ. Преподаватель Вышнегорскій. 11—12. Политическая экономія. Преподаватель Кохановскій. 12—1. Китайскій языкъ. Лекторъ Ци-младшій.

Среда. 9—10. Англійскій языкъ. Преподаватель Вышнегорскій. 10—11. Географія Востока. И. д. профессора Кюнеръ. 11—12. Китайскій языкъ. Профессоръ Шмидтъ. 12—1. Китайскій языкъ. Лекторъ Ци-младшій.

Четвергъ. 9—10. Англійскій языкъ.Преподаватель Вышнегорскій. 10—11. Политическая экономія. Преподаватель Кохановскій. 11—12. Китайскій языкъ. Профессоръ Шмидтъ. 12—1. Китайскій языкъ. Лекторъ Ци-младшій..

Пятница. 9—10. Англійскій языкъ. Преподаватель Вышнегор-

скій. 10—11. Географія Востока. И. д. профессора Кюнеръ. 11—12. Китайскій языкъ. Профессоръ Шмидтъ. 12—1. Китайскій языкъ. Лекторъ Ци-младшій.

Суббота. 9—10. Богословіе. Законоучитель Булгаковъ. 10—11. Англійскій языкъ. Преподаватель Вышнегорскій. 11—12. Политическая экономія. Преподаватель Кохановскій. 12—1. Китайскій языкъ. Профессоръ Шмидтъ.

Практическія занятія: ежедневно по будничнымъ днямъ по англійскому языку—отъ 4—5 ч. попол. и по китайскому языку—отъ 5—6 ч. попол.: наканунѣ воскресныхъ и праздничныхъ дней практическія занятія начинаются часомъ ранѣе.

48) Въ семъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: согласно представленію г. Библіотекаря Восточнаго Института, и. д. профессора Н. В. Кюнера открыть библіотеку для пользованія г.г. слушателями Института съ 20-го сентября с. г.

49) Въ семъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: выписать, согласно составленному г. Библіотекаремъ Восточнаго Института, и. д. профессора Н. В. Кюнеромъ списку, 90 названій сочиненій географическаго и историческаго содержанія.

50) Въ семъ засѣданіи, по предложенію г. вр. и. д. директора, обсуждался вопросъ о необходимости озаботиться установкой принадлежащихъ Восточному Институту восточныхъ шрифтовъ, дабы быть въ состояніи продолжать печатаніе начатыхъ Институтомъ восточныхъ изданій,отсутствіе которыхъ тормазитъ успѣшный ходъ преподаванія. Принимая во вниманіе, что мѣстныя типографіи, за неимѣніемъ мѣста, отказываются хранить у себя означенные шрифты, опредѣлено: войти въ Правленіе Восточнаго Института съ представленіемъ о наймѣ для размѣщенія восточныхъ шрифтовъ по близости одной изъ Владивостокскихъ типографій подходящаго помѣщенія и въ то же время просить г. вр. и. д. директора возбудить передъ Его Высокопревосходительствомъ г. Приамурскимъ Генералъ-Губернаторомъ ходатайство объ оказаніи стѣсненному средствами Институту матеріальной помощи для надлежащаго обезпеченія сего дѣла.

1-е приложеніе къ п. 8 протокола засѣданія Конференціи Восточнаго Института 13 сентября 1904 года.

На основаніи Высочайшаго повелѣнія 5 декабря 1881 г. утверждаю.

За Управляющаго Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія, товарищъ Министра (подписалъ) *С. Лукьяновъ.*

22 апрѣля 1904 г.

Положеніе

о стипендіи имени бывшаго Директора Восточнаго Института, Дѣйствительнаго Статскаго Совѣтника, Профессора Алексѣя Матвѣевича Позднѣева при Восточномъ Институтѣ въ г. Владивостокѣ.

1. На проценты съ капитала въ одну тысячу пятьсотъ рублей, выдѣленнаго членами Конференціи Восточнаго Института изъ фонда авторскихъ гонораровъ за изданіе «Извѣстій Восточнаго Института», учреждается стипендія при Восточномъ Институтѣ въ г. Владивостокѣ имени основателя и перваго редактора означенныхъ «Извѣстій» профессора А. М. Позднѣева.

2. Означенный капиталъ, заключающійся въ свидѣтельствахъ 4% государственной ренты, хранится во Владивостокскомъ отдѣленіи Государственнаго Банка и числится подъ наименованіемъ «неприкосновеннаго капитала бывшаго Директора Восточнаго Института, Дѣйствительнаго Статскаго Совѣтника, профессора Алексѣя Матвѣевича Позднѣева», въ разрядѣ спеціальныхъ средствъ Восточнаго Института, оставаясь на вѣчныя времена неприкосновеннымъ.

3. Доходъ съ капитала (за удержаніемъ съ него суммы, подлежащей передачѣ въ казну на основаніи закона 20-го мая 1885 года о сборѣ доходовъ съ денежныхъ капиталовъ) обращается исключительно на выдачу одной стипендіи, въ размѣрѣ шестидесяти рублей ежегодно, на предметъ уплаты за слушаніе лекцій недостаточнымъ студентомъ и вспомоществованія ему учебными пособіями.

4. Стипендія эта предоставляется на общемъ основаніи правилъ о назначеніи стипендій студентамъ недостаточнаго состоянія, русскаго происхожденія и православнаго вѣроисповѣданія, безъ различія званія, но отличающимся добрымъ поведеніемъ и успѣхами въ наукахъ.

При равенствѣ правъ нѣсколькихъ кандидатовъ, преимущество отдается наиболѣе нуждающимся въ матеріальныхъ средствахъ.

5. Если-бы назначенные къ выдачѣ въ стипендію проценты въ теченіе какого-либо года, по той или иной причинѣ, всѣ или частью не получили своего назначенія, то таковые неизрасходованные проценты, равно какъ и всякій излишекъ доходовъ, обращаются на пріобрѣтеніе новыхъ процентныхъ бумагъ для пріобщенія къ неприкосновенному капиталу съ цѣлью или учрежденія новыхъ стипендій, или обращенія, согласно опредѣленію институтскаго начальства, на возвышеніе размѣра стипендіальной суммы.

Примѣчаніе. Остатки въ наличныхъ деньгахъ, могущіе образоваться при покупкѣ процентныхъ бумагъ, хранятся во Владивостокскомъ отдѣленіи Государственнаго Банка на общемъ основаніи для приращенія изъ процентовъ на проценты съ цѣлью пріобрѣтенія новыхъ процентныхъ бумагъ, присоединяемыхъ къ неприкосновенному капиталу съ указанными выше цѣлями.

6. Назначеніе стипендіатовъ, равно какъ и лишеніе стипендіи за неодобрительное поведеніе и неисправное посѣщеніе лекцій безъ уважительныхъ причинъ предоставляется Конференціи Восточнаго Института.

7. Пользованіе стипендіями не налагаетъ на стипендіатовъ никакихъ обязательствъ.

Директоръ Департамента Народнаго Просвѣщенія (подписалъ) В. Рахмановъ.

Дѣлопроизводитель (подписалъ) А. Камчатовъ.

2-е приложеніе къ п. 8 протокола засѣданія Конференціи Восточнаго Института 13 сентября 1904 года.

На основаніи Высочайшаго повелѣнія 5 декабря 1881 г. утверждаю.

За Управляющаго Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія,
Товарищъ Министра (подписалъ) *С. Лукьяновъ.*
22 апрѣля 1904 г.

Положеніе

о стипендіи имени бывшаго Директора Восточнаго Института Дѣйствительнаго Статскаго Совѣтника, Профессора Алексѣя Матвѣевича Позднѣева при Восточномъ Институтѣ въ г. Владивостокѣ.

1. На проценты съ капитала въ одну тысячу пятьсотъ рублей.

пожертвованнаго близко стоящими Восточному Институту лицами изъ гражданъ г. Владивостока, учреждается стипендія при Восточномъ Институтѣ въ г. Владивостокѣ имени перваго его Директора, Дѣйствительнаго Статскаго Совѣтника, профессора А. М. Позднѣева.

2. Означенный капиталъ, заключающійся въ свидѣтельствахъ 4% государственной ренты, хранится во Владивостокскомъ отдѣленіи Государственнаго Банка и числится подъ наименованіемъ «неприкосновеннаго капитала Директора Восточнаго Института, Дѣйствительнаго Статскаго Совѣтника, профессора Алексѣя Матвѣевича Позднѣева», въ разрядѣ спеціальныхъ средствъ Восточнаго Института, оставаясь на вѣчныя времена неприкосновеннымъ.

3. Доходъ съ капитала (за удержаніемъ съ него суммы, подлежащей передачѣ въ казну на основаніи закона 20-го мая 1885 года о сборѣ доходовъ съ денежныхъ капиталовъ) обращается исключительно на выдачу одной стипендіи, въ размѣрѣ шестидесяти рублей ежегодно, на предметъ уплаты за слушаніе лекцій недостаточнымъ студентомъ и вспомоществованія ему учебными пособіями.

4. Стипендія эта предоставляется на общемъ основаніи правилъ о назначеніи стипендій студентамъ недостаточнаго состоянія, русскаго происхожденія и православнаго вѣроисповѣданія, безъ различія званія, но отличающимся добрымъ поведеніемъ и успѣхами въ наукахъ.

При равенствѣ правъ нѣсколькихъ кандидатовъ, преимущество отдается наиболѣе нуждающимся въ матеріальныхъ средствахъ.

5. Если-бы назначенные къ выдачѣ въ стипендію проценты въ теченіе какого-либо года, по той или иной причинѣ, всѣ или частью, не получили своего назначенія, то таковые неизрасходованные проценты, равно какъ и всякій излишекъ доходовъ, обращаются на пріобрѣтеніе новыхъ процентныхъ бумагъ для пріобщенія къ неприкосновенному капиталу съ цѣлью или учрежденія новыхъ стипендій, или обращенія, согласно опредѣленію институтскаго начальства, на возвышеніе размѣра стипендіальной суммы.

Примѣчаніе. Остатки въ наличныхъ деньгахъ, могущіе образоваться при покупкѣ процентныхъ бумагъ, хранятся во Владивостокскомъ отдѣленіи Государственнаго Банка на общемъ основаніи для приращенія изъ процентовъ на проценты съ цѣлью пріобрѣтенія новыхъ процентныхъ бумагъ, присоединяемыхъ къ неприкосновенному капиталу съ указанными выше цѣлями.

6. Назначеніе стипендіатовъ, равно какъ и лишеніе стипендіи за неодобрительное поведеніе и неисправное посѣщеніе лекцій безъ ува-

жительныхъ причинъ предоставляется Конференціи Восточнаго Института.

7. Пользованіе стипендіями не налагаетъ на стипендіатовъ никакихъ обязательствъ.

Директоръ Департамента Народнаго Просвѣщенія (подписалъ) В. Рахмановъ.

Дѣлопроизводитель (подписалъ) А. Камчатовъ.

Засѣданіе 18 сентября 1904 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ г. вр. и. д. директора Е. Г. Спальвина присутствовали: законоучитель о. П. И. Булгаковъ, профессоръ П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессора Н. В. Кюнеръ, преподаватели: Н. И. Кохановскій и А. Н. Вышнегорскій.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предыдущаго засѣданія 13 сентября с. г. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Телеграмму за Окружнаго Инспектора училищъ Приамурскаго края д. с. с. Проскурникова отъ 13 сентября с. г. за № 1924 о томъ что «Генералъ-Губернаторъ разрѣшилъ чтеніе англійскихъ лекцій въ Институтѣ Вышнегорскому съ вознагражденіемъ изъ спеціальныхъ средствъ». Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и увѣдомить о семъ, для зависящихъ распоряженій, Правленіе Восточнаго Института.

3) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что имъ вновь зачисленъ въ число студентовъ I курса состоявшій въ минувшемъ академическомъ году въ числѣ студентовъ I-го курса Андріяшевъ Сергѣй. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

4) Протоколъ коммиссіи по производству испытаній студентамъ I-го курса на соисканіе казенныхъ стипендій на текущій академическій годъ. Опредѣлено: а) удостоить казенныхъ стипендій на текущій академическій годъ студентовъ I-го курса: Алексина Михаила г Кротченко Ивана; б) допустить къ пользованію казенными стипендіями условно, впредь до выясненія степени успѣшности ихъ занятій на ближайшихъ репетиціяхъ, студентовъ I-го курса Архангельскаго Александра, Попова Федора и Щировскаго Сергѣя и в) увѣдомить о семъ, для зависящихъ распоряженій, Правленіе Восточнаго Института.

5) Представленіе г. Библіотекаря Восточнаго Института, и. д. профессора Н. В. Кюнера о необходимости пріобрѣсти для Библіотеки Восточнаго Института нижепоименованныя сочиненія:

Е. Г. Спальвинъ, Хрестоматія разговорнаго японскаго языка. 20 экз.

Д. Г. Янчевецкій. У стѣнъ недвижнаго Китая. 1 экз.

Н. В. Кюнеръ. Географическій очеркъ Японіи. 3 экз.

Его-же. Лекціи по Географіи Китая. 3 экз.

Опредѣлено: представить о пріобрѣтеніи перечисленныхъ сочиненій Правленію Восточнаго Института.

6) Прошеніе студента II-го курса японско-китайскаго отдѣленія Петрова Аркадія объ оставленіи его на второй годъ на томъ-же курсѣ. Опредѣлено: руководствуясь точнымъ смысломъ преподанныхъ г. Приамурскимъ Генералъ-Губернаторомъ въ предложеніи отъ 20-го ноября 1903 г. за № 2926 указаній, оставить г. Петрова на второй годъ на II курсѣ, съ предложеніемъ ему переписаться на одно изъ болѣе легкихъ отдѣленій.

7) Телеграмму студента IV-го курса японско-китайскаго отдѣленія Лебедева Евгенія, находящагося въ Портъ-Артурѣ въ качествѣ переводчика японскаго языка въ распоряженіи Штаба Командующаго Портъ-Артурской эскадрой, изъ Мукдена отъ 17 сего сентября, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: «Артурѣ благополучно. Привѣтъ профессорамъ, студентамъ. Студентъ Лебедевъ». Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и объявить г.г. студентамъ.

8) Въ семъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: въ виду непредставленія студентомъ II-го курса Рогозинскимъ Михаиломъ, командированнымъ на каникулярное время сего года на средства Восточнаго Института въ г. Ургу въ Монголіи, отчетной работы, подвергнуть его для провѣрки лѣтнихъ его занятій 29-го сего сентября испытанію по китайскому языку и географіи Монголіи.

9) Въ семъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: приступить къ печатанію протоколовъ засѣданій Конференціи Восточнаго Института 1904—1905 академическаго года въ количествѣ 450 экземпляровъ въ видѣ отдѣльнаго приложенія къ томамъ VI-го года изданія «Извѣстій Восточнаго Института».

Засѣданіе 28 сентября 1904 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ г. вр. и. д. директора Е. Г. Спальвина присутствовали: законоучитель о. П. И. Булгаковъ, профессоръ П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессора Н. В. Кюнеръ, преподаватель Н. И. Кохановскій, лекторы Я. И. Бойль и П. С. Таккелля.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предыдущаго засѣданія 18 сентября с. г. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 17/18 сентября с. г. за № 1939, съ препровожденіемъ копіи приказа г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 16-го сентября с. г. за № 175 о назначеніи преподавателемъ коммерческихъ наукъ въ Восточномъ Институтѣ окончившаго курсъ С.-Петербургскаго Коммерческаго Училища съ званіемъ кандидата коммерціи, Коллежскаго Ассесора Дмитріева. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и сообщить о семъ для зависящихъ распоряженій, Правленію Восточнаго Института.

3) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 20 сентября с. г. за № 1968, съ препровожденіемъ циркулярнаго предложенія Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенія, отъ 25 іюля 1904 г. за № 22729, о томъ, чтобы высшія учебныя заведенія требовали отъ воспитанниковъ учительскихъ институтовъ, состоящихъ на учительской службѣ и желающихъ поступить въ высшія заведенія, помимо прочихъ документовъ, удостовѣреніе директора народныхъ училищъ о неимѣніи препятствій къ поступленію въ названныя учебныя заведенія и чтобы, въ случаѣ поступленія означенныхъ лицъ въ высшія учебныя заведенія другихъ вѣдомствъ до истеченія срока обязательной службы, въ каждомъ отдѣльномъ случаѣ дѣлались сношенія съ симъ вѣдомствомъ объ уплатѣ означенными лицами причитающихся съ нихъ за казенное содержаніе въ Институтѣ денегъ, или о возвращеніи ихъ къ учительскимъ должностямъ. Оредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и руководству.

4) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, отъ 20 сентября с. г. за № 1979, съ препровожденіемъ циркулярнаго предложенія Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенія, отъ 24 іюля 1904 г. за № 22810, о томъ, что вслѣдствіе ходатайства Правленія Пятигорскаго Общества пособія бѣднымъ, Министерство Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ, по соглашенію съ Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія и Военнымъ, признало возможнымъ разрѣшить названному Правленію произвести среди учащихся въ высшихъ учебныхъ заведеніяхъ вѣдомствъ: Министерства Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ, Военнаго и Народнаго Просвѣщенія, сборъ пожертвованій, срокомъ на три года со дня разрѣшенія, на устройство студенческой санаторіи въ г. Пятигорскѣ съ тѣмъ, чтобы Правленія и учебные комитеты упомянутыхъ заведеній, оповѣщая учащихся въ сихъ заведеніяхъ, что Правленіе Пятигорскаго Общества пособія бѣднымъ приглашаетъ ихъ къ единовременнымъ пожертвованіямъ для указанной цѣли, въ соотвѣтственныхъ объявленіяхъ ясно оговорили, что это при-

глашеніе исходитъ отъ Правленія названнаго Общества, и что собранныя суммы имѣютъ поступить въ единоличное вѣдѣніе сего Правленія. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

5) Отношеніе Россійскаго Военнаго Комиссара Мукденьской (Шенцзинской) провинціи отъ 19 сентября с. г. за № 129 о томъ, что студентъ Меньшиковъ, командированный Восточнымъ Институтомъ въ вѣдомство Полевого телеграфа и затѣмъ съ 23 апрѣля с. г. въ распоряженіе Россійскаго Военнаго Комиссара Мукденьской провинціи, отличался всегда старательнымъ исполненіемъ возлагаемыхъ на него обязанностей, причемъ дѣятельность студента Меньшикова была настолько разносторонняя и полезная для Комиссарства, что г. Комиссаръ считаетъ своимъ пріятнымъ долгомъ засвидѣтельствовать отмѣнныя способности и трудолюбіе г. Меньшикова. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

6) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что имъ зачисленъ въ число студентовъ I-го курса окончившій курсъ Ставропольской Духовной Семинаріи Соболевъ Леонидъ, 2) допущенъ къ слушанію лекцій I-го курса Штабсъ-Капитанъ 105-го пѣхотнаго Оренбургскаго полка Бучинскій, впредь до полученія о немъ свѣдѣній изъ Штаба Приамурскаго Военнаго округа, куда уже сдѣланъ запросъ относительно указанія точнаго числа г.г. офицеровъ, командируемыхъ Военнымъ Вѣдомствомъ въ настоящемъ учебномъ году къ слушанію лекцій въ Восточномъ Институтѣ, и 3) отклонено прошеніе о зачисленіи въ число студентовъ I-го курса окончившаго курсъ Самарской Духовной Семинаріи Смирнова Петра, какъ неудовлетворяющаго требованіямъ къ зачисленію. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

7) Прошеніе студента I-го курса Ксимидова Георгія о перечисленіи его, въ случаѣ перевода его на 2-ой курсъ, съ китайско-монгольскаго отдѣленія на японско-китайское. Опредѣлено: перечислить.

8) Прошеніе студента I-го курса Ксимидова Георгія объ освобожденіи его отъ платы за право слушанія лекцій въ теченіе перваго полугодія 1904—1905 академическаго года. Опредѣлено: препроводить прошеніе г. Ксимидова въ Общество вспомоществованія недостаточнымъ студентамъ Восточнаго Института въ г. Владивостокѣ.

9) Прошенія студентовъ I-го курса: Кузнецова Михаила, Соболева Леонида и Минько Ивана, студентовъ III-го курса: Бернадскаго Евгенія, Веревкина Ивана и Таланцева Алексѣя о предоставленіи имъ права пользоваться казенными стипендіями. Опредѣлено: допустить означенныхъ студентовъ къ конкурснымъ экзаменамъ

на соисканіе казенныхъ стипендій, 1) назначивъ для сего конкурсные экзамены по китайскому и англійскому языкамъ для студентовъ старшихъ курсовъ и письменное испытаніе по русскому языку на тему: «Сравнительное значеніе націй Дальняго Востока (китайской, японской и корейской)» для студентовъ І-го курса на 2-е октября, устное-же испытаніе для студентовъ 1-го курса по новымъ языкамъ—на 4-е октября, 2) составивъ для производства указанныхъ экзаменовъ комиссію въ составѣ: Е. Г. Спальвина, П. И. Булгакова, П. П. Шмидта. Н. В. Кюнера, Я. И. Бойля и П. С. Такселля и 3) назначивъ началомъ экзаменовъ 3 часа дня.

10) Въ семъ засѣданіи обсуждался возбужденный въ засѣданіи Конференціи 13 сентября с. г. вопросъ о составленіи рѣчи для годичнаго акта 21 октября с. г. Опредѣлено: принять предложеніе законоучителя о. П. И. Булгакова составить взамѣнъ рѣчи, обѣщанной профессоромъ П. П. Шмидтомъ, рѣчь на тему: «О христіанскихъ миссіонерахъ въ Китаѣ».

11) Въ семъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: подвергнуть казенныхъ стипендіатовъ, состоявшихъ лѣтомъ сего года въ командировкахъ, но не представившихъ отчетовъ, провѣрочнымъ испытаніямъ по китайскому языку и географіи посѣщенныхъ ими мѣстностей, 2-го октября въ 3 часа дня.

12) Въ семъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: перенести испытаніе, назначенное студенту II-го курса Роговинскому, съ 29-го сентября на 2-е октября с. г.

13) Въ семъ засѣданіи выработано и утверждено приложенное къ протоколамъ засѣданій Конференціи распредѣленіе лекцій въ Восточномъ Институтѣ на 1904—1905 академическій годъ для всѣхъ курсовъ.

Засѣданіе 6-го октября 1904 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ г. вр. и. д. директора Е. Г. Спальвина присутствовали: законоучитель о. П. И. Булгаковъ, профессоръ П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессора Н. В. Кюнеръ, преподаватель Н. И. Кохановскій, лекторы Я. И. Бойль и П. С. Такселля.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предыдущаго засѣданія 28 сентября с. г. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 27 сентября с. г. за № 2039, для свѣдѣнія и исполненія.

о томъ, что на представленіе, отъ 18-го сентября с. г. за № 2047, о разрѣшеніи студенту Восточнаго Института Леониду Богословскому, исполняющему обязанности переводчика при военноплѣнныхъ японцахъ, держать переходныя испытанія послѣ войны, г. И. д. Генералъ-Губернатора, генералъ-отъ-инфантеріи Линевичъ изволилъ наложить резолюцію —«согласенъ». Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и увѣдомить о томъ студента Богословскаго чрезъ посредство Штаба Сибирскаго военнаго округа.

3) Отношеніе Военнаго Губернатора Приморской области отъ 28 сентября с. г. за №. 24568, съ просьбой дать отзывъ и переводъ препровождаемыхъ при отношеніи 59 документовъ на китайскомъ языкѣ. Опредѣлено: принять любезное предложеніе профессора П. П. Шмидта объ изготовленіи имъ просимаго г. Военнымъ Губернаторомъ отзыва, вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ увѣдомить г. Губернатора, что Конференція Восточнаго Института, ознакомившись въ послѣднихъ своихъ засѣданіяхъ съ количествомъ работъ членовъ Конференціи по исполненію всякаго рода порученій, поступающихъ изъ различныхъ вѣдомствъ и не имѣющихъ никакого отношенія ни къ прямымъ задачамъ Восточнаго Института, ни къ наукѣ, и принимая во вниманіе, съ одной стороны, крайне малочисленный личный составъ профессорской корпораціи Восточнаго Института, большинство членовъ которой, при незамѣщенности нѣкоторыхъ каѳедръ, обязано читать лекціи, не только по предметамъ своей спеціальности, но и по постороннимъ ихъ спеціальному изученію наукамъ востоковѣдѣнія, и, съ другой стороны, безпримѣрную многочисленность читаемыхъ ими въ Институтѣ лекцій,—не могла не признать, что члены ея совершенно не въ состояніи удѣлять время свое и трудъ на исполненіе постороннихъ порученій, не только къ прямой ихъ службѣ не относящихся и совершенно чуждыхъ наукѣ, но и отвлекающихъ ихъ отъ исполненія прямыхъ ихъ обязанностей. Если Восточный Институтъ до сихъ поръ въ большинствѣ случаевъ находилъ возможнымъ исполнять постороннія порученія, не входя въ разборъ вопроса о необходимости и важности ихъ исполненія, то лишь въ силу того убѣжденія, что въ краѣ, очевидно, не было ни одного лица, которому могли бы быть поручены подобнаго рода работы. Въ настоящее время, однако, благодаря трудамъ Института, въ распоряженіи мѣстной администраціи имѣется нѣсколько лицъ, получившихъ въ Восточномъ Институтѣ спеціальное оріентальное образованіе и состоящихъ на государственной службѣ въ качествѣ, напримѣръ, драгомановъ при Канцеляріи Намѣстника Его Императорскаго Величества на Дальнемъ Вос-

токѣ, а равно и въ нѣкоторыхъ другихъ учрежденіяхъ. По мнѣнію Конференціи, эти лица, находясь въ непосредственномъ соприкосновеніи съ административными дѣлами, являются гораздо болѣе подходящими для исполненія подобнаго рода различныхъ порученій, хотя бы прямо не относящихся къ ихъ обязанностямъ, чѣмъ научныя силы Института.

4) Отношеніе Томскаго Губернатора, отъ 7-го сентября с. г. за № 6186, о томъ, что Первый Департаментъ Министерства Иностранныхъ Дѣлъ, съ которымъ сдѣлано было сношеніе по поводу перевода на русскій языкъ переписки на китайскомъ и японскомъ языкахъ, отношеніемъ отъ 16 августа с. г. за № 1479 сообщилъ г. Губернатору, что выполнить означенный переводъ въ настоящее время не представляется возможнымъ, въ виду откомандированія чиновниковъ, знакомыхъ съ китайскимъ и японскимъ языками, на театръ войны, и что вышеупомянутая переписка могла бы быть направлена въ Владивостокскій Институтъ Восточныхъ языковъ, среди студентовъ коего, безъ сомнѣнія, найдутся лица, знакомыя съ китайскимъ и японскимъ языками, и что вслѣдствіе изложеннаго г. Губернаторъ, препровождая означенные документы, проситъ распоряженія о переводѣ таковыхъ на русскій языкъ и о возвращеніи ихъ затѣмъ вмѣстѣ съ переводомъ. Опредѣлено: увѣдомить г. Томскаго Губернатора, съ возвращеніемъ документовъ, что требуемый переводъ не можетъ быть исполненъ студентами Восточнаго Института въ виду того, что за откомандированіемъ всѣхъ студентовъ и слушателей IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года, по случаю войны съ Японіей, въ распоряженіе Военнаго Вѣдомства въ качествѣ переводчиковъ китайскаго, японскаго и корейскаго языковъ, въ Институтѣ остались лишь студенты младшихъ курсовъ, которымъ исполненіе подобнаго рода работъ не можетъ быть поручено, и что съ своей стороны, Конференція полагаетъ, что требуемый переводъ, съ разрѣшенія подлежащихъ начальствъ, могъ бы быть порученъ, или указаннымъ выше студентамъ и слушателямъ Института, состоящимъ въ распоряженіи войсковыхъ и другихъ частей дѣйствующей маньчжурской арміи, или же бывшимъ воспитанникамъ Института, окончившимъ курсъ весною 1903 года и состоящимъ въ качествѣ драгомановъ при Канцеляріи Намѣстника Его Императорскаго Величества на Дальнемъ Востокѣ.

5) Отношеніе Штаба Забайкальской казачьей дивизіи, отъ 15 августа с. г. за № 1391, о томъ, что «студентъ IV курса Восточнаго Института Владиміръ Михайловъ, прикомандированный къ Штабу Забайкальской казачьей дивизіи съ апрѣля сего года въ качествѣ переводчика, вслѣдствіе начала въ ближайшемъ будущемъ курса въ Инсти-

тутѣ откомандировывается отъ Штаба», и что «за все время пребыванія при Штабѣ студентъ Михайловъ, кромѣ отличнаго исполненія своихъ прямыхъ обязанностей, участвуя во всѣхъ дѣлахъ и бояхъ отряда съ непріятелемъ, многократно исполнялъ обязанности ординарца при Командующемъ дивизіей, который давалъ ему нерѣдко опасныя порученія. Притомъ студентъ Михайловъ проявилъ храбрость и хладнокровіе, достойныя хорошаго воина, что и отмѣчено представленіемъ его къ знаку отличія Военнаго ордена 4 степени. Въ частной жизни среди чиновъ Штаба дивизіи онъ обнаружилъ хорошій, добрый характеръ и тактъ, доставившіе ему всеобщую любовь и уваженіе». Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

6) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что лекторъ китайскаго языка Лю, въ виду невозвращенія его изъ отпуска, отчисленъ отъ занимаемой имъ должности. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

7) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что имъ зачислены: 1) въ число студентовъ I-го курса о. к. Московскаго Коммерческаго Училища вѣдомства Императрицы Маріи Старцевъ Александръ; 2) въ число вольнослушателей: I-го курса священникъ 30-го Восточно-Сибирскаго стрѣлковаго полка о. Петръ Введенскій и II-го курса: а) корейско-китайскаго отдѣленія Орловъ Леонтій, состоявшій въ прошломъ академическомъ году, до начала военныхъ дѣйствій съ Японіей, постороннимъ слушателемъ I-го курса, и б) японско-китайскаго отдѣленія Сомовъ Сергѣй, состоявшій въ прошломъ учебномъ году штатнымъ офицеромъ слушателемъ Восточнаго Института на I-мъ курсѣ. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

8) Прошеніе студента I-го курса Императорскаго С.-Петербургскаго университета Дмитрія Михайлова съ запросомъ, возможно-ли ему перейти въ будущемъ учебномъ году на II курсъ Восточнаго Института, окончивъ успѣшно въ текущемъ году I курсъ факультета восточныхъ языковъ означеннаго университета по китайско-маньчжурско-монгольскому разряду. Опредѣлено: увѣдомить просителя о невозможности пріема его на II курсъ Восточнаго Института.

9) Прошеніе студента III-го курса Софоклова Григорія объ освобожденіи его отъ взноса платы за право слушанія лекцій въ текущемъ 1904—1905 учебномъ году. Опредѣлено: предложить г. Софоклову, во вниманіе къ успѣшности его въ прохожденіи курса наукъ и безукоризненному поведенію, обратный пріемъ его на казенную стипендію, пользованія которой онъ былъ лишенъ на одинъ годъ пред-

ложеніемъ Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенія (Справка: протоколъ засѣданія Конференціи 16 мая 1903 года, п. 2, а).

10) Письмо студента II-го курса Керра съ запросомъ, можетъ ли онъ выбрать темой для зачетной работы «Бытъ переселенцевъ на Сучанѣ». Опредѣлено: одобряя выборъ темы, вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ, однако, указать г. Керру на неформальное значеніе задуманной имъ работы.

11) Прошенія студентовъ II-го курса Рогозинскаго Михаила и Өедорова Константина о перечисленіи: перваго съ японско-китайскаго отдѣленія на китайско-монгольское, а второго съ китайско-монгольскаго на китайско-маньчжурское. Опредѣлено: перечислить.

12) Прошеніе вольнослушателя IV-го курса Дмитрія Брайковскаго о перечисленіи его въ число студентовъ Восточнаго Института. Опредѣлено: перечислить.

13) Въ семъ засѣданіи разсматривались результаты конкурсныхъ испытаній 2-го и 4-го октября с. г. на соисканіе казенныхъ стипендій, на основаніи коихъ опредѣлено: зачислить на казенныя стипендіи: а) студентовъ I-го курса: 1) Кузнецова Михаила и 2) Минько Ивана—обоихъ подъ условіемъ провѣрки ихъ знаній и успѣховъ въ прохожденіи Институтскаго курса на первыхъ третныхъ репетиціяхъ въ ноябрѣ с. г., и б) студентовъ III-го курса: 1) Веревкина Ивана, 2) Бернадскаго Евгенія и 3) Таланцева Алексѣя,—второго подъ условіемъ окончанія до Новаго Года, подъ руководствомъ преподавателя Н. И. Кохановскаго, работы на тему «О китайскихъ ломбардахъ въ Гиринѣ», послѣдняго—подъ условіемъ успѣшнаго выдержанія въ концѣ осенняго полугодія с. г. провѣрочнаго испытанія по восточнымъ и англійскому языкамъ.

14) Въ семъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: I) удостоить перевода: а) на II-й курсъ условно переведенныхъ студентовъ: 1) Деньгина Сергѣя, съ предупрежденіемъ, что въ случаѣ непредставленія имъ удовлетворительной лѣтней работы, неудовлетворительный баллъ по Политической экономіи за испытаніе 1903—1904 академическаго года будетъ принятъ въ расчетъ при производствѣ испытаній по Гражданскому праву, и 2) Ксимидова Георгія, представившаго удовлетворительную работу; б) на IV-й курсъ условно переведенныхъ студентовъ: 1) Меньшикова Павла, согласно отзыву о немъ Россійскаго Военнаго Коммисара Мукденьской провинціи отъ 19 сентября с. г. за № 129, съ пользой трудившагося въ области исполненія обязанностей переводчика китайскаго языка, какъ въ вѣдомствѣ Полевого телеграфа, такъ и въ Военномъ Комиссарствѣ Мукденьской провинціи, съ предупрежденіемъ, что въ

силу неудовлетворительности представленной имъ лѣтней работы, неудовлетворительный баллъ по китайскому языку за испытаніе 1903—1904 академическаго года будетъ принять въ расчетъ на выпускныхъ экзаменахъ по китайскому языку, и 2) Михайлова Владиміра, согласно отзыва Штаба Забайкальской казачьей дивизіи отъ 15 августа с. г. за № 1391, съ пользой трудившагося въ качествѣ переводчика при названной дивизіи, подъ условіемъ провѣрочнаго экзамена по англійскому языку въ концѣ осенняго полугодія с. г.: II) не удостоить перевода: а) на II-й курсъ: непредставившаго работы студента Чечелева Виктора, и б) на IV-й курсъ: непредставившаго работы студента Бобырева Пантелеймона; III) сохранить право пользованія казенной стипендіей за студентомъ II-го курса Костровымъ Валентиномъ, представившимъ удовлетворительный отчетъ о лѣтней командировкѣ, подъ условіемъ окончанія работы до Новаго Года; V) лишить казеннаго содержанія, впредь до представленія удовлетворительныхъ работъ, состоявшихъ въ лѣтнихъ командировкахъ на средства Восточнаго Института, но непредставившихъ отчетовъ о своихъ занятіяхъ, студентовъ II-го курса Проскурякова Петра и Смыкалова Александра; VI) лишить казеннаго содержанія пользующагося, согласно опредѣленія Конференціи, состоявшагося въ засѣданіи 20 марта с. г., правомъ ходатайствовать о сохраненіи казенной стипендіи въ случаѣ усиленныхъ занятій въ теченіе каникулярнаго времени и представленія удовлетворительнаго въ томъ отчета, вслѣдствіе неисполненія поставленныхъ Конференціей условій, неудостоеннаго перевода на II-й курсъ студента I-го курса Чечелева Виктора; VII) лишить права на полученіе пособія въ будущемъ году для совершенія лѣтнихъ поѣздокъ непредставившихъ отчетныхъ работъ студентовъ, состоявшихъ въ лѣтнихъ командировкахъ на средства Восточнаго Института и Попечительнаго Совѣта: II-го курса: Рогозинскаго Михаила, III-го курса: Панова Павла, Рахинскаго Димитрія, Зарина Петра и Синькевича Евсигнія и, въ случаѣ непредставленія до Новаго Года удовлетворительной работы на тему «О торговлѣ Монголіи», руководить составленіемъ которой изъявилъ свое согласіе и. д. профессора П. В. Кюнеръ, студента II-го курса Өедорова Константина, оставившаго мѣсто командировки послѣ 2-хъ мѣсячнаго въ немъ пребыванія (съ 1-го мая по 13-е іюля с. г.).

Засѣданіе 20 октября 1904 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ г. вр. и. д. директора Е. Г. Спальвина, присутствовали: законоучитель о. П. И. Булгаковъ, профессора А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессоровъ Н. В. Кюнеръ и Н. П. Таберіо, преподаватель Н. И. Кохановскій и лектора Я. И. Бойль и Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предыдущаго засѣданія 6 октября с. г. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, отъ 15 октября с. г. за № 2196, о томъ, что преподаватель коммерческихъ наукъ Восточнаго Института, Коллежскій Ассесоръ Дмитріевъ считается назначеннымъ со дня отдачи приказа, т.-е. съ 16-го сентября сего года. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

3) Отношеніе Штаба Начальника Обороны Приморской области и Приамурскаго военнаго округа, отъ 3 октября с. г. за № 10789, въ отвѣтъ на отношенія Восточнаго Института отъ 12 іюля с. г. за № 1669 и отъ 17 сентября с. г. за № 2045 съ запросомъ относительно числа командируемыхъ въ настоящемъ году въ Восточный Институтъ г.г. офицеровъ, о томъ, что въ виду настоящаго военнаго времени по приказанію Намѣстника Его Императорскаго Величества на Дальнемъ Востокѣ всѣ вакансіи въ Институтѣ замѣщены офицерами войскъ Европейской Россіи, и что, по полученіи въ Штабѣ увѣдомленія о командированіи назначенныхъ офицеровъ изъ Европейской Россіи фамиліи ихъ будутъ сообщены дополнительно. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

4) Выдержку изъ телеграммы Генералъ-квартирмейстера Маньчжурской Арміи генерала Харкевича, отъ 8 сего октября за № 10415 о томъ, что Его Превосходительство увѣдомилъ находящагося въ распоряженіи Штаба арміи лектора китайскаго языка при Восточномъ Институтѣ г. Ци Шань-цина о прекращеніи его службы при Штабѣ арміи и разрѣшеніи ему вернуться въ г. Владивостокъ къ мѣсту служенія. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

5) Отношеніе Походной Канцеляріи Намѣстника Его Императорскаго Величества на Дальнемъ Востокѣ по гражданской части отъ 9 октября с. г. за № 1544, съ препровожденіемъ, по приказанію Намѣстника, рапорта Россійскаго Военнаго Комиссара Мукденьской провинціи, отъ 1-го сего октября за № 4576, на имя г. Начальника Полевого Штаба Намѣстника Его Императорскаго Величества

на Дальнемъ Востокѣ, съ просьбой не отказать въ сообщенiи по нему заключенiя, съ возвращенiемъ рапорта,—о томъ, что въ началѣ февраля мѣсяца текущаго года въ распоряженiе г. Комиссара прибылъ слушатель Восточнаго Института Спицынъ, командированный за 2 мѣсяца до окончанiя имъ полнаго курса наукъ. Съ первыхъ же дней прибытiя Спицына на него была возложена г. Комиссаромъ крайне отвѣтственная, требовавшая усидчивости и большихъ знанiй въ китайскомъ языкѣ обязанность изданiя на китайскомъ языкѣ газеты «Шэнъ-цзинъ-бао». Восьмимѣсячная неустанная работа съ служащими въ редакцiи китайцами по переводу массы оффицiальныхъ документовъ, выдержекъ изъ китайскихъ газетъ и переводовъ корреспонденцiй сотрудниковъ газеты китайцевъ, дала такую богатую практику слушателю Спицыну въ усвоенiи имъ оффицiальнаго и разговорнаго китайскаго языка, какой не могъ бы дать ему Восточный Институтъ въ теченiе оставшихся до окончанiя курса двухъ мѣсяцевъ. Въ началѣ августа въ распоряженiе г. Комиссара прибылъ еще изъ Штаба армiи слушатель 4-го курса Тищенко. Шестимѣсячный опытъ по исполненiю обязанностей драгомана китайскаго языка въ армiи и усиленная работа въ настоящее время по переводу многочисленныхъ оффицiальныхъ бумагъ и прошенiй на китайскомъ языкѣ также и для названнаго слушателя съ избыткомъ возмѣстили все то, что могло быть дано ему въ Институтѣ за 2 мѣсяца, оставшихся ему до окончанiя полнаго курса. Вынужденное обстоятельствами военнаго времени командированiе на театръ военныхъ дѣйствiй столь полезныхъ дѣятелей въ то же время отсрочило не менѣе, какъ на годъ, а желательное оставленiе ихъ до конца войны отстрочитъ и еще болѣе полученiе ими столь давно ожидавшагося диплома. Принимая во вниманiе, что продолжительное пребыванiе студентовъ на театрѣ военныхъ дѣйствiй при усиленныхъ занятiяхъ, возложенныхъ на нихъ, не оставляетъ рѣшительно времени для занятiй другими предметами Институтскаго курса, кромѣ китайскаго языка, результатомъ чего, естественно, является постепенное забыванiе всего пройденнаго, г. Комиссаръ возбуждаетъ ходатайство—не будетъ ли признано возможнымъ слушателямъ Спицыну и Тищенко предоставить право полученiя диплома объ окончанiи наукъ въ Институтѣ безъ держанiя выпускного экзамена, подготовка къ которому послѣ продолжительной командировки, помимо потери несравненно большаго времени, можетъ оказаться для нихъ слишкомъ тяжелой для того, чтобы окончить Институтъ съ тѣмъ успѣхомъ, какой возможенъ былъ для нихъ при условiи продолженiя курса въ Институтѣ безъ перерыва. Опре-

дѣлено: поручить г. Секретарю Конференціи навести по этому дѣлу необходимыя справки и представить Конференціи въ слѣдующемъ засѣданіи всѣ данныя, касающіяся прохожденія курса наукъ въ Восточномъ Институтѣ не только г.г. Спицынымъ и Тишенко, но и всѣми вообще слушателями IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года, на предметъ всесторонняго обсужденія и, если возможно, распространенія вопроса о возбужденіи ходатайства о дарованіи испрашеваемой для названныхъ г.г. слушателей льготы вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ и всѣмъ вообще слушателямъ указаннаго курса.

6) Отношеніе Штаба Командующаго 1-ою эскадрою въ Тихомъ Океанѣ, отъ 20 октября с. г. за № 873, съ препровожденіемъ приложенныхъ при семъ копій приказовъ Командующаго 1-ою эскадрою флота въ Тихомъ Океанѣ, за №№ 74 и 152, о награжденіи студентовъ Восточнаго Института Анатолія Занковскаго и Георгія Ящинскаго знаками отличія Военнаго Ордена 4-й степени и о списаніи ихъ съ крейсера «Россія». Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію

7) Отношеніе Начальника Посьетскаго отряда, отъ 4 октября с. г. за № 848, на имя г. Директора Восточнаго Института нижеслѣдующаго содержанія:

«Сообщаю Вашему Превосходительству, что студентъ 3-го курса ввѣреннаго Вамъ Института Николай Успенскій откомандированъ отъ Штаба ввѣреннаго мнѣ отряда лишь по личному желанію для окончанія курса.

Къ изложенному присовокупляю, что за все время прикомандированія къ Штабу ввѣреннаго мнѣ отряда по отношенію поведенія студентъ Николай Успенскій не оставлялъ желать ничего лучшаго и по отношенію исполненія служебныхъ обязанностей выказалъ большое усердіе и рѣдкій тактъ, благодаря которому былъ не только хорошимъ переводчикомъ, но и прекраснымъ развѣдчикомъ, сумѣлъ внушить мѣстнымъ жителямъ китайцамъ такое безусловное довѣріе къ себѣ, что послѣдніе не стѣснялись выражать при немъ свои симпатіи и антипатіи къ воюющимъ сторонамъ, причемъ не стѣснялись выражать свою ненависть къ русскимъ за занятіе ихъ страны. Послѣднее обстоятельство было особо важнымъ, какъ дающее возможность знать истинное настроеніе крайне скрытныхъ по натурѣ мѣстныхъ жителей, что ставлю въ особую заслугу студенту Успенскому: слушающихъ лживые и хвалебные гимны намъ—у насъ много, но людей, умѣвшихъ вселить въ себя та-

кое довѣріе мѣстнаго населенія, какъ вселилъ студентъ **Успенскій**—я вижу перваго.

Въ заключеніе считаю своимъ долгомъ принести мою искреннюю и глубокую благодарность Вашему Превосходительству за выборъ студента **Успенскаго** для командированія во ввѣренный мнѣ отрядъ и сообщить, что онъ былъ задержанъ до настоящаго времени не по своей винѣ, а вслѣдствіе неотложныхъ дѣлъ, вызванныхъ военными обстоятельствами. Что касается до студента 4-го курса ввѣреннаго Вамъ Института Николая Сенько-Буланаго, то таковой, согласно распоряженія Штаба Округа, переданъ мною въ первыхъ числахъ минувшаго Августа въ распоряженіе Генералъ-Маіора **Бернова** и дальнѣйшая судьба его мнѣ неизвѣстна. Во время-же пребыванія во ввѣренномъ мнѣ Штабѣ студентъ **Сенько-Буланый** велъ себя прекрасно и съ большимъ усердіемъ относился къ исполненію своихъ обязанностей».

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

8) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что по случаю дня Ангела бывшаго г. Директора Восточнаго Института, нынѣ Члена Совѣта Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія А. М. Позднѣева, приходящагося на день храмового праздника церкви Института 5 октября, имъ была послана Его Превосходительству нижеслѣдующая поздравительная телеграмма: «Восточный Институтъ и Гимназія въ полномъ составѣ учащихъ и учащихся шлютъ незабвенному своему бывшему Начальнику наилучшія пожеланія съ днемъ Ангела, моля Господа Бога о дарованіи Вамъ силъ и бодрости для продолженія благотворной дѣятельности на пользу и преуспѣяніе близкихъ сердцу Вашему учрежденій», на что имъ былъ полученъ по телеграфу же слѣдующій отвѣтъ: «Привѣтствую Институтъ и Гимназію съ высокоторжественнымъ храмовымъ праздникомъ. Сердечно благодарю профессоровъ и педагогическій персоналъ гимназіи за память и благожеланія. Позднѣевъ. **Опредѣлено**: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

9) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что имъ зачислены: а) въ число студентовъ I-го курса: 1) о. к. VII-го дополнительнаго класса Сызранскаго Реальнаго Училища **Алатырцевъ** Евгеній, 2) о. к. Ставропольской Духовной Семинаріи **Грищенко** Александръ, 3) о. к. VII-го дополнительнаго класса Ростовскаго на Дону Реальнаго Училища **Стефановъ** Петръ, состоявшій студентомъ Восточнаго Института въ прошломъ академическомъ году, но выбывшій по болѣзни; б) въ число вольнослушателей, впредь до представленія всѣхъ требуемыхъ документовъ, о. к. Кишиневской Духовной Семинаріи **Козакъ** Владиміръ; в) въ число

штатныхъ слушателей Военнаго Вѣдомства: 1) поручикъ 236-го Лашневскаго резервнаго батальона Викторовъ, 2) подпоручикъ 75-го пѣхотнаго Севастопольскаго полка Кляусъ, 3) поручикъ 7-ой батареи 32-й артиллерійской бригады Красовскій, 4) штабсъ-капитанъ 2-го Зегржскаго крѣпостного пѣхотнаго полка Рябчичъ. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

10) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что имъ уволенъ изъ числа студентовъ I-го курса неявившійся къ слушанію лекцій о. к. 1-го Московскаго Императрицы Екатерины II Кадетскаго корпуса Абакановичъ Николай, согласно просьбы о томъ отчима его г. Николая Абакановича. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

11) Прошеніе студента III-го курса Молчанова Якова о зачисленіи его въ число казенныхъ стипендіатовъ. Опредѣлено: зачислить.

12) Прошенія студентовъ III-го курса Синькевича Евсигнія, Зарина Петра, Грищенко Владиміра и Панова Павла объ освобожденіи ихъ отъ взноса платы за слушаніе лекцій въ первомъ полугодіи 1904-1905 академическаго года. Опредѣлено: освободить отъ взноса платы г.г. Синькевича и Грищенко, прошенія же г.г. Зарина и Панова препроводить въ Общество вспомоществованія недостаточнымъ студентамъ Восточнаго Института въ г. Владивостокѣ.

13) Прошеніе студента I-го курса Рацевича Михаила объ отсрочкѣ взноса платы за право слушанія лекцій въ первой половинѣ текущаго академическаго года. Опредѣлено: отсрочить до 1-го ноября с. г.

14) Прошеніе студента II-го курса Тигерстедта Густава о перечисленіи его съ японско-китайскаго отдѣленія на китайско-маньчжурское. Опредѣлено: перечислить.

15) Прошеніе студента I-го курса Восточнаго Института священника о. Георгія Ѳедорова на имя г. Директора Института нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: «Восполнивши втеченіе лѣтнихъ вакацій недостатки въ знаніяхъ, благодаря которымъ я не могъ быть переведенъ на 2-й курсъ ввѣреннаго Вамъ Института и находя себя вполнѣ подготовленнымъ къ слушанію лекцій на 2-мъ курсѣ, покорнѣйше прошу Васъ, Ваше Превосходительство, ходатайствовать предъ подлежащимъ Начальствомъ о предоставленіи мнѣ возможности слушать лекціи и держать испытанія наравнѣ со студентами 2-го курса. Испытанія же за 1-ый курсъ предоставить мнѣ держать въ текущемъ академическомъ году одновременно съ студентами I-го курса». Опредѣлено: представить на

благоусмотрѣніе г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, по предварительномъ сношеніи съ мѣстнымъ Преосвященнымъ.

16) Въ семъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: удостоить переведеннаго на старшій курсъ подъ условіемъ представленія удовлетворительной работы студента I-го курса Деньгина Сергѣя, въ виду удовлетворительнаго исполненія имъ поставленнаго весною сего года Конференціей условія, перевода на II-й курсъ.

17) Въ семъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: лишить г.г. студентовъ: Шустова Якова, Рыбальскаго Николая и Коханскаго Владиміра возвратившихся изъ командировокъ безъ положенныхъ отчетныхъ работъ, на будущее лѣто права командировки съ выдачей пособія отъ Восточнаго Института.

18) Въ семъ засѣданіи слушали приготовленную для прочтенія на торжественномъ актѣ Восточнаго Института 21-го сего октября рѣчь законоучителя Восточнаго Института, священника о. П. И. Булгакова на тему «О христіанскихъ миссіонерахъ въ Китаѣ».

Приложенія къ п. 6 протокола засѣданія Конференціи Восточнаго Института 20 октября 1904 года.

Копія съ копіи.

ПРИКАЗЪ

Командующаго 1-ю Эскадрою Флота въ Тихомъ Океанѣ.
Р. Владивостокъ. 30-го Августа 1904 года.

№ 74.

Объявляю приказъ Командующаго Флотомъ въ Тихомъ Океанѣ отъ 20-го Августа за № 198:

Намѣстникъ Е. И. В. на Дальнемъ Востокѣ отдалъ 18-го сего Августа нижеслѣдующій приказъ за № 120.

За мужество и самоотверженіе, выказанныя при перевязкѣ и уходѣ за ранеными подъ сильнѣйшимъ огнемъ въ бою 1-го Августа Владивостокскаго крейсерскаго отряда съ непріятельскою эскадрою, на основаніи Высочайше предоставленнаго мнѣ права—награждаю студентовъ Восточнаго Института Анатолія Занковскаго и Георгія Ящинскаго знакомъ отличія Военнаго Ордена 4-й степени.

Подписалъ: Вице-Адмиралъ *Безобразовъ.*

ПРИКАЗЪ

Командующаго 1-ю Эскадрою Флота въ Тихомъ Океанѣ.
Р. Владивостокъ. 8-го Октября 1904 года.

№ 152.

По приказанію Командующаго Флотомъ списываются съ крейсера «Россія» переводчики-студенты Восточнаго Института Анатолій Занковскій и Георгій Ящинскій.

Подписалъ: Свиты Его Величества Контръ-Адмиралъ *Іессенъ*.

Вѣрно:

Флагъ-Офицеръ (подписалъ) *Мичманъ Аквилоновъ*.

Годичный актъ Восточнаго Института 21-го октября 1904 года.

Обычный годовой актъ Восточнаго Института происходилъ 21-го октября 1904 года въ большой конференцъ-залѣ Института. По примѣру прежнихъ лѣтъ и въ настоящемъ году институтское торжество началось еще съ вечера 20-го числа торжественною панихидою въ церкви Института по почившимъ славнымъ представителямъ русскаго языковѣдѣнія, дѣятелямъ гражданскаго служенія на Дальнемъ Востокѣ и отошедшимъ въ вѣчность труженикамъ Института. Въ скорбный листъ ежегодно поминаемыхъ Институтомъ русскихъ дѣятелей институтская церковь включила нынѣ имя перваго поеотчнаго попечителя Института, бывшаго коммерціи совѣтника Михаила Григорьевича Шевелева, почившаго 8 го ноября 1903 года, и имена погибшихъ на войнѣ съ Японией офицеровъ-слушателей штабсъ-капитана 2-го Восточно-Сибирскаго стрѣлковаго полка Александра Селиверстова, убитаго въ сраженіи при Вафангоу, и мичмана Бориса Хрущева, погибшаго при взрывѣ миннаго транспорта «Енисея» 29-го января 1904 года. Празднованіе самого торжества началось утромъ 21-го октября съ 9 часовъ, торжественной литургіей, начало же акта послѣдовало въ 1 часъ дня. На актѣ присутствовали въ полномъ наличномъ своемъ составѣ, во главѣ съ вр. и. д. директора Е. Г. Спальвинымъ профессорская корпорація Восточнаго Института, съ преподавателями и лекторами, инспекторъ гимназіи и нѣкоторые изъ ея преподавателей, члены правленія и прочіе служащіе, а изъ представителей мѣстныхъ властей и общества актъ почтили своимъ присутствіемъ г. командующій флотомъ въ Тихомъ океанѣ вице-адмиралъ Н. И. Скрыдловъ со штабомъ, командующій 1-й эскадрой флота въ Тихомъ океанѣ свиты Его ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА контръ-адмиралъ К. П. Іессенъ, г. предсѣдатель Приамурскаго Окружнаго суда генералъ-маіоръ Ренгартенъ, командиръ 1-й бригады 8-й Восточно-Сибирской стрѣлковой дивизіи генералъ-маіоръ В. К. Фурсъ-Жиркевичъ, и. д. военнаго прокурора Приамурскаго Военно-окружнаго суда, полковникъ М. С. Латернеръ, главный контролеръ Государственнаго контроля Уссурійской желѣзной дороги статскій совѣтникъ А. И. Богомоловъ, бывшій морской агентъ въ Японіи капитанъ 2-го ранга А. И. Русинъ, начальникъ Владивостокскаго крѣпостного контроля, статскій совѣтникъ Н. М. Соловьевъ, начальникъ инженеровъ Владивостокской крѣпости, полковникъ В. И Жигалковскій, начальница Владивостокской женской гимназіи Е. Г. Греченовская, начальница Владивостокской женской прогимназіи А. Г. Теляковская, супруга г. коменданта Владивостокской крѣпости О. В. Воронецъ, ком-

мерческій агентъ Сѣверо-Американскихъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Р. Р. Гринеръ, коммерческій агентъ Дайцинской имперіи Ли-тья-ао, коммерческій агентъ Французской республики Л. Я. Пларръ, дѣйствительный членъ Попечительнаго Совѣта при Восточномъ Институтѣ Э. Ф. Корнельсъ, членъ Владивостокской городской управы К. Ф. Ильницкій, редакторъ-издатель газеты «Владивостокскій Листокъ Объявленій» Л. П. Поднахъ, протоіерей Владивостокскаго Кафедральнаго собора о. А. И. Муравьевъ и проч.

Собраніе было открыто духовной пѣснью «Днесь благодать Святаго Духа насъ собра». Засимъ г. инспекторъ Владивостокской при Восточномъ Институтѣ гимназіи, статскій совѣтникъ Н. Г. Сарычевъ сообщилъ свѣдѣнія о состояніи Владивостокской гимназіи за послѣдній учебный годъ и провозгласилъ фамиліи учениковъ гимназіи, съ означеніемъ перешедшихъ въ минувшемъ учебномъ году въ высшіе классы и удостоенныхъ Педагогическимъ Совѣтомъ гимназіи наградъ.

(Удостоены: 1) награды золотой медалью: окончившій курсъ гимназіи весною 1904 года ученикъ VIII-го класса Стрѣлецкій Николай, 2) награды серебряной медалью: окончившіе курсъ гимназіи весною 1904 года ученики VIII-го класса Монкевичъ Елевферій и Хлоповъ Евгеній, 3) награды 1-й степени: перешедшіе изъ VII-го класса въ VIII-й ученики Аркановъ Борисъ, Ганинъ Антатолій, Демьяновскій Сергѣй, Поповъ Иннокентій и Тафѣевъ Иванъ: перешедшіе изъ V-го въ VI-й классъ ученики Гедговдъ Антонъ и Изюмовъ Николай: перешедшій изъ IV-го въ V-й классъ ученикъ Вебель Александръ: перешедшіе изъ III-го въ IV-й классъ ученики Коробицынъ Николай, Кричевскій Сергѣй и Семевскій Илья; перешедшій изъ II-го въ III-й классъ ученикъ Лысенко Викторъ: перешедшіе изъ I-го во II-й классъ ученики Панфиловичъ Борисъ, Семевскій Иванъ и Соколовъ Николай; перешедшіе изъ приготовительнаго въ I-й классъ ученики Булгаковъ Константинъ и Шестичъ Георгій; 4) награды II-й степени: перешедшіе изъ VII-го въ VIII-й классъ ученики: Гузевичъ Левъ, Плашвили Александръ, Мухарскій Іосифъ и Полетика Василій: перешедшіе изъ VI-го въ VII-й классъ ученики Пакъ Витольдъ, Саловъ Владиміръ, Тафѣевъ Петръ и Халинъ Иванъ; перешедшіе изъ V-го въ VI-й классъ ученики Бринеръ Борисъ и Пьянковъ Леонидъ: перешедшіе изъ IV-го въ V-й классъ ученики Елизаровъ Феодоръ, Коробицынъ Александръ, Смиренскій Владиміръ и Сунфу Іосифъ; перешедшіе изъ III-го въ

IV-й классъ ученики Андреевъ Евгеній, Семевскій Андрей, Стабиниченко Владиміръ и Тафѣевъ Павелъ: перешедшіе изъ II-го въ III-й классъ ученики: Костенко Анатолій и Сычевъ Павелъ; перешедшіе изъ I-го во II-й классъ ученики Красовскій Дмитрій, Михайловскій Александръ, Кравцовъ Петръ и Соболевъ Георгій: перешедшіе изъ приготовительнаго въ I-й классъ ученики Домбровскій Алексѣй, Кочетковъ Леонидъ, Пестичъ Николай и Сахаровъ Николай).

По окончаніи раздачи наградъ ученикамъ гимназіи на каѳедру взошелъ законоучитель Восточнаго Института, священникъ о. П. П. Булгаковъ и произнесъ составленную имъ для этого акта рѣчь на тему «О христіанскихъ миссіонерахъ въ Китаѣ».

Въ заключеніе вр. и. д. директора Е. Г. Спальвинъ прочиталъ поступившія къ дню акта поздравленія, а равно и составленный имъ отчетъ о состояніи и дѣятельности Восточнаго Института въ теченіе 1904 года.

Произносимыя рѣчи чередовались пѣніемъ гимназическаго хора, и актъ окончился въ 3-мъ часу пѣніемъ народнаго гимна „Боже, Царя храни".

Къ дню акта и послѣ него были получены слѣдующія поздравительныя телеграммы и письма.

Письмо и д. Управляющаго Амурскою Казенною Палатою Евг. Иванова на имя г. вр. и. д. директора Восточнаго Института Е. Г. Спальвина изъ Хабаровска отъ 19-го октября 1904 года за № 45182:

Милостивый Государь Евгеній Генриховичъ.

Покорнѣйше прошу Васъ засвидѣтельствовать Восточному Институту мою глубочайшую благодарность за приглашеніе.

Весьма сожалѣю, что служебныя дѣла не позволяютъ мнѣ выѣхать изъ Хабаровска и присутствовать на торжествѣ Института.

Принося заочныя поздравленія съ празднованіемъ годичнаго акта, сердечно желаю процвѣтанія Институту на пользу нашему отечеству вообще и Приамурскому краю въ особенности.

Примите увѣреніе, какъ представитель Института, въ моемъ искреннемъ къ Вамъ уваженіи.

И. д. управляющаго Евг. Ивановъ.

Его Высокоблагородію Е. Г. Спальвину.

Телеграмма бывшаго Директора Восточнаго Института, нынѣ Члена Совѣта Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія, Дѣйствительнаго Статскаго Совѣтника Алексѣя Матвѣевича Позднѣева, изъ С.-Петербурга отъ 20-го октября 1904 года

Владивостокъ. Восточному Институту.

Сердечно поздравляю Институтъ съ годовщиной основанія. Да здравствуютъ профессора, да крѣпнетъ въ умахъ молодежи самосознаніе православной самодержавной Россіи.

Позднѣевъ.

Телеграмма Директора Восточнаго Института, Надворнаго Совѣтника Дмитрія Матвѣевича Позднѣева, изъ Пскова, отъ 24-го октября 1904 года.

Владивостокъ. Институтъ. Спальвину.

Возвращаюсь въ Петербургъ. Праздникъ Института засталъ меня въ дорогѣ, почему, къ сожалѣнію, не могъ своевременно телеграфировать. Прошу принять и передать профессорской корпораціи и слушателямъ Института, учащимъ и учащимся Гимназіи мои искреннія поздравленія, лучшія пожеланія здоровья, бодрости духа и энергіи въ работѣ при настоящихъ трудныхъ условіяхъ во славу дорогой родины.

Директоръ *Позднѣевъ.*

Письменное привѣтствіе Инспектора Восточнаго Института, и. д. профессора Г. В. Подставина, по болѣзни не присутствовавшаго на актѣ.

Въ день исполнившагося сегодня перваго пятилѣтняго юбилея Восточнаго Института отъ глубины души желаю ему вѣчнаго процвѣтанія. Сердечно поздравляю съ радостнымъ событіемъ товарищей профессоровъ и студентовъ и пользуюсь случаемъ привѣтствовать тѣхъ слушателей Института, которые своими знаніями и личными качествами стяжали себѣ славу въ военныхъ дѣйствіяхъ. Глубоко сожалѣю, что болѣзнь лишаетъ меня возможности присутствовать на этомъ дорогомъ для меня торжествѣ.

Инспекторъ *Подставинъ.*

Телеграмма Архитектора Восточнаго Института, Гражданскаго Инженера В. А. Плансона изъ Никольскъ-Уссурійскаго, отъ 20-го октября 1904 года.

Владивостокъ. Директору Восточнаго Института.

Привѣтствую Васъ съ днемъ торжественнаго акта. Сожалѣю, что не могу лично присутствовать.

Инженеръ *Плансонъ.*

Телеграмма окончившаго курсъ Восточнаго Института весною 1903 года Штабсъ Капитана Надарова, изъ Гирина, отъ 20-го октября 1904 года.

Владивостокъ. Директору Восточнаго Института.

Горячо поздравляю дорогой Институтъ съ годовщиной открытія

Викторъ Надаровъ.

Телеграмма прослушавшаго курсъ Восточнаго Института весною 1904 года студента IV-го курса, прапорщика запаса Рѣпина, изъ Шихунчена, отъ 18-го октября 1904 года.

Владивостокъ. Восточный Институтъ. Профессору Подставину.

Поздравляю съ годичнымъ актомъ. Шлю сердечный привѣтъ.

Рѣпинъ.

Телеграмма прослушавшихъ курсъ Восточнаго Института весною 1904 года посторонниxъ слушателей IV курса, состоящихъ въ распоряженіи Россійскаго Военнаго комиссара Мукденской провинціи, редакторовъ русской газеты на китайскомъ языкѣ „Шэнъ-цзинъ-бао" въ Мукденѣ, Спицына и Тишенко, изъ Мукдена, отъ 20-го октября 1904 года.

Владивостокъ. Директору Восточнаго Института.

Редакція газеты «Шэнь-цзинь-бао» горячо желаетъ Институту полныхъ успѣховъ въ его научныхъ и общественныхъ трудахъ.

Спицынъ. Тишенко.

Телеграмма прослушавшаго курсъ Восточнаго Института весною 1904 года, посторонняго слушателя IV-го курса, состоящаго въ распоряженіи Штаба Маньчжурской арміи, Кибардина, изъ Дадзяпу, отъ 21-го октября 1904 года.

Владивостокъ. Восточному Институту.

Шлю привѣтъ дорогой alma mater. Поздравляю профессоровъ и студентовъ съ торжественнымъ днемъ.

Кибардинъ.

Телеграмма прослушавшаго курсъ весною 1904 года студента IV-го курса, состоящаго въ распоряженіи Штаба Маньчжурской арміи Николаева, прослушавшаго курсъ Восточнаго Института весною 1904 года штатнаго офицера-слушателя IV-го курса Штабсъ-Капитана Афанасьева, штатныхъ слушателей-офицеровъ III-го курса Поручика Болобана, II-го курса Штабсъ-Капитана Блонскаго и I-го курса Подпоручика Ундрица, изъ Хуаньшаня, отъ 20 октября 1904 года.

Владивостокъ. Восточный Институтъ.

Съ театра войны шлемъ привѣтъ и поздравленія.

Афанасьевъ. Николаевъ. Болобанъ. Блонскій. Ундрицъ.

Телеграмма Завѣдующаго сборнымъ пунктомъ въ Пензѣ полковника Невраева и студента IV-го курса Восточнаго Института, состоящаго въ распоряженіи Главнаго Штаба и Командующаго Сибирскимъ военнымъ округомъ Богословскаго, изъ Пензы, отъ 20-го октября 1904 года.

Владивостокъ. Восточный. Институтъ.

Въ годовщину основанія Института шлю ему свои поздравленія. Желаю процвѣтанія на пользу и славу Россіи.

Завѣдующій сборнымъ пунктомъ, Полковникъ *Невраевъ*.

Переводчикъ студентъ *Богословскій*.

Телеграмма штатнаго слушателя, офицера III-го курса Восточнаго Института, Поручика Болобана, изъ Синьтинцзы, отъ 18-го октября 1904 года.

Владивостокъ. Восточный Институтъ. Директору.

Поздравляю студентовъ и профессоровъ съ торжественнымъ днемъ годовщины. Искренно желаю дальнѣйшаго процвѣтанія.

Поручикъ *Болобанъ*.

Телеграмма супруги Инспектора Восточнаго Института А. П. Подставиной, изъ Симбирска, отъ 20-го октября 1904 года.

Владивостокъ. Институтъ.

Поздравляю профессоровъ и студентовъ съ сегодняшнимъ пятилѣтіемъ основанія.

Подставина.

Телеграмма супруги законоучителя Восточнаго Института С. М. Булгаковой, изъ Орла, отъ 20-го октября 1904 года.

Владивостокъ. Институтъ.

Поздравляю всѣхъ съ Институтскимъ праздникомъ. Дай Господь здоровья, благополучія и успѣха.

Булгакова.

Кромѣ приведенныхъ поздравленій поступило еще одно, выраженное въ частномъ письмѣ на имя и. д. профессора японской словесности при Восточномъ Институтѣ Е. Г. Спальвина отъ прослушавшаго курсъ весною 1904 года студента IV-го курса Евгенія Лебедева, состоящаго на Портъ-Артурской эскадрѣ въ качествѣ переводчика японскаго языка. Письмо написано въ Портъ-Артурѣ 20-го октября 1904 года и доставлено черезъ г. Чифу во Владивостокъ, гдѣ оно получено 3-го декабря.

Засѣданіе 23 октября 1904 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ г. вр. и. д. директора Е. Г. Спальвина, присутствовали профессора: А В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ. и. д. профессора Н. В. Кюнеръ, преподаватель И. И. Кохановскій, лектора Я. И. Бойль, и П. С. Таккеля и секретарь Конференціи Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предыдущаго засѣданія 20 октября с. г. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Прошеніе законоучителя Восточнаго Института священника П. П. Булгакова объ свобожденіи его отъ обязанностей цензора внутреннихъ изданій на русскомъ языкѣ. Опредѣлено: освободить о. П. П. Булгакова отъ несенія цензорскихъ обязанностей, просить и. д. професора юридическихъ наукъ Н. П. Таберіо принять на себя исполненіе таковыхъ и вмѣстѣ съ симъ донести о состоявшейся сего дня передачѣ цензорской должности Г. Приамурскому Генералъ-Губернатору, Главному Управленію по дѣламъ печатти и г. Военному Губернатору Приморской области.

3) Прошеніе студента III курса Проскурякова Петра о перечисленіи его съ японско-китайскаго отдѣленія на китайско-монгольское. Опредѣлено: перечислить.

4) Заявленіе г. г. професоровъ А. В. Рудакова и П. П. Шмидта о желательности пригласить лектора изъ природныхъ маньчжуровъ для кафедры маньчжурской словесности. Опредѣлено: обратиться къ г. Военному Комисару Хэйлунцзянской провинціи съ просьбой пріискать подходящаго лектора изъ мѣстныхъ маньчжуровъ съ платой по 60 рублей въ мѣсяцъ и единовременной выдачей 100 рублей.

5) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. Директора о томъ, что имъ, по совѣщаніи съ спеціалистами по преподаванію китайской словесности г. г. профессорами А. В. Рудаковымъ и П. П. Шмидтомъ, приглашенъ на службу при Восточномъ Институтѣ въ качествѣ лектора китайскаго языка съ 10 октября с. г., взамѣнъ уволеннаго Лю, китайскій подданный Го-цзинъ-танъ. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

Засѣданіе 16 ноября 1904 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ г. вр. п. д. директора Е. Г. Спальвина присутствовали профессора: А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессоровъ Н. П. Таберіо и Н. В. Кюнеръ, преподаватель Н. И. Кохановскій, лекторы Я. Н. Бойль, и П. С. Таккеля и секретарь Конференціи Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предыдущаго засѣданія 23-го октября с. г. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 19 октября с.г. за № 2244, съ препровожденіемъ для свѣдѣнія и руководства копіи циркулярнаго предложенія Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенія отъ 9 сентября с.г. за № 2664 о томъ, что „ГОСУДАРЬ ИМПЕРАТОРЪ въ 21-ый день августа 1904 года ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ повелѣть соизволилъ учебныя заведенія и учрежденія вѣдомства Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенія, коимъ предполагается присвоить ВЫСОЧАЙШЕЕ ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА ИМЯ, впредь именовать: „Николаевскими“ или «Императора Николая Александровича“. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

3) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, отъ 5 ноября с.г. за № 2383, съ препровожденіемъ грамоты на орденъ Св. Станислава 3-й степени для выдачи таковой лектору Восточнаго Института Бойль. Опредѣлено: выдать грамоту г. Бойль.

4) Телеграмму г. Начальника Главнаго Управленія по дѣламъ печати отъ 26 октября с.г. о томъ, что „Поднаху разрѣшено назначить цѣну на газету для городскихъ подписчиковъ въ шесть рублей въ годъ“. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и увѣдомить о семъ г. Поднаха.

5) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора, о томъ, какъ видно изъ представленныхъ возвратившимся изъ отпуска лекторомъ японскаго языка Маеда документовъ, г. Маеда при присоединеніи чрезъ таинство Св. Крещенія къ Православной Греко-Россійской церкви былъ нареченъ именемъ «Захарія», согласно имени же крестнаго отца, носить отчество „Александровича“ и 22 сентября с.г. въ Канцеляріи С.-Петербургскаго Градоначальника приведенъ къ присягѣ на подданство Россіи. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

12) Заявленіе г. вр. и. д. директора о томъ, что посторонній слушатель III-го курса Восточнаго Института Леонидъ Гарестъ обратился къ нему съ прошеніемъ, въ коемъ онъ заявляетъ, что, прослуживъ полгода въ Штабѣ Окружныхъ Управленій, онъ имѣлъ возможность заниматься китайскимъ языкомъ, благодаря чему чувствуетъ себя подготовленнымъ для слушанія лекцій IV-го курса, почему онъ и проситъ о зачисленіи его вольнослушателемъ IV-го курса съ обязательствомъ держать экзаменъ за III и IV курсы одновременно. Что касается вопроса о зачисленіи г. Гареста вольнослушателемъ IV-го курса, то г. вр и. д. директора, не находя къ тому никакихъ формальныхъ препятствій, сдѣлалъ соотвѣтствующее распоряженіе: вторую же часть ходатайства г. Гареста о разрѣшеніи ему держать экзамены за III и IV курсы одновременно, какъ непредусмотрѣнную ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденнымъ Положеніемъ о Восточномъ Институтѣ, онъ обѣщалъ г. Гаресту внести на обсужденіе Конференціи Восточнаго Института. Опредѣлено: представить ходатайство г. Гареста о разрѣшеніи ему держать экзамены за III и IV курсы одновременно на благоусмотрѣніе Г. Приамурскаго Генералъ Губернатора.

13) Прошеніе прослушавшаго курсъ наукъ Восточнаго Института въ 1903—1904 академическомъ году посторонняго слушателя IV-го курса китайско-монгольскаго отдѣленія Зинкевича Ананіи о перечисленіи его въ число студентовъ. Опредѣлено: возбудить соотвѣтствующее ходатайство.

14) Прошеніе посторонняго слушателя I-го курса Токмакова Ивана о зачисленіи его въ число студентовъ Восточнаго Института. Опредѣлено: зачислить на основаніи успѣховъ, обнаруженныхъ на ноябрьскихъ третныхъ репетиціяхъ текущаго академическаго года.

15) Прошенія студентовъ II-го курса Петрова Аркадія и Рустановича Алексѣя о перечисленіи: перваго съ японско-китайскаго отдѣленія на корейско китайское, второго съ китайско-монгольскаго на китайско-маньчжурское. Опредѣлено: перечислить.

16) Прошеніе студентовъ: I-го курса Рацевича Михаила, II-го курса Смыкалова Александра и III-го курса Яцинскаго Георгія объ освобожденіи ихъ отъ платы за прово слушанія лекцій. Опредѣлено: освободить г.г. Рацевича и Смыкалова отъ взноса платы за право слушанія лекцій въ теченіе перваго полугодія 1904—1905 акад. года, прошеніе же г. Яцинскаго отклонить.

17) Прошеніе студента I-го курса Яковлева Константина о зачисленіи его на основаніи балловъ, полученныхъ въ первую репетицію текущаго акад. года, въ число казенныхъ стипендіатовъ. Опредѣлено: зачислить и увѣдомить о семъ для зависящихъ распоряженій Правленіе Восточнаго Института.

18) Прошеніе студента II-го курса японско-китайскаго отдѣленія Кепмидова Георгія нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: «Не располагая никакими средствами, я былъ принужденъ еще въ прошломъ году искать себѣ матеріальнаго обезпеченія въ сторонѣ — въ своихъ собственныхъ трудахъ, что отнимало у меня много времени и мѣшало твердому прохожденію Институтской науки. Нынѣ же, съ выборомъ спеціальнаго языка, я прихожу къ убѣжденію, что работа въ сторонѣ для меня уже совершенно немыслима, а потому прошу принять меня въ число стипендіатовъ общежитія студентовъ и тѣмъ самымъ дать мнѣ возможность сосредоточить свои силы только на мое Институтское образованіе.» Опредѣлено: предоставить г. Кепмидову право пользованія казенной стипендіей подъ условіемъ успѣшнаго выдержанія провѣрочныхъ испытаній въ концѣ сего осенняго полугодія по восточнымъ и англійскому языкамъ и увѣдомить о семъ для зависящихъ распоряженій Правленіе Восточнаго Института.

19) Прошенія студентовъ I-го курса Давидова Дмитрія и Стукова Василія о зачисленіи ихъ на казенныя стипендіи. Опредѣлено: 1) подвергнуть 17 и 18-го ноября с. г. просителей письменному испытанію по русскому языку, назначивъ для этого на выборъ двѣ темы: «Интересъ изученія Тибета» и «Интересъ изученія Дальняго Востока», 2) просить Г. Ц. Цыбикова наблюдать за исполненіемъ письменной работы и 3) составить для производства испытанія по одному изъ новыхъ языковъ комиссію въ составѣ профессора П. П. Шмидта, преподавателя Н. Н. Кохановскаго и лектора Я. И. Бойля.

20) Въ семъ засѣданіи, по разсмотрѣніи результатовъ ноябрьскихъ третныхъ репетицій, опредѣлено: 1) объявить предупрежденіе г. г. студентамъ и слушателямъ, получившимъ на репетиціяхъ неудовлетворительные баллы или неполный баллъ «3», а равно и лицамъ, неявившимся на означенныя репетиціи безъ уважительныхъ причинъ: 2) сохранить право пользованія казенными стипендіями за условно зачисленными на таковыя въ засѣданіи конференціи 18 сентября с. г.

студентами I-го курса Архангельскимъ Александромъ, Поповымъ Федоромъ и Щировскимъ Сергѣемъ; 3) снова зачислить на казенную стипендію удаленнаго съ таковой постановленіемъ Конференціи отъ 6 октября с. г. студента II-го курса Проскурякова Петра, увѣдомивъ о семъ для зависящихъ распоряженій Правленіе Восточнаго Института и 4) въ виду представленія удовлетворительныхъ работъ считать переведенными: на IV-й курсъ — студента Бобырева Пантелеймона и на III-й курсъ—студента Жижина Николая.

21) Въ семъ засѣданіи обсуждался возбужденный еще на предыдущемъ засѣданіи 20-го октября с. г., въ связи съ отношеніемъ Походной Канцеляріи Намѣстника ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА на Дальнемъ Востокѣ по гражданской части отъ 9-го октября с. г. за № 1544, вопросъ о выдачѣ выпускныхъ аттестатовъ и свидѣтельствъ г.г. студентамъ и слушателямъ IV-го курса Восточнаго Института 1903—1904 академическаго года безъ производства установленныхъ выпускныхъ экзаменовъ въ отмѣну постановленія Конференціи, состоявшагося на засѣданіи 27 февраля с. г. и утвержденнаго г. Министромъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія (телеграмма г. Окружнаго Инспектора училищъ Приамурскаго Края отъ 6 марта с. г. за №518).

Въ помянутомъ своемъ постановленіи Конференія Восточнаго Института ходатайствовала, въ виду сокращенія до двухъ пятыхъ наличности слушателей IV-го курса, благодаря откомандированію большей части ихъ въ качествѣ переводчиковъ восточныхъ языковъ на театрѣ военныхъ дѣйствій, и въ связи съ возможностью для половины оставшихся немедленно послужить своими познаніями общему дѣлу, о разрѣшеніи немедленно прекратить занятія на IV-омъ курсѣ Института и окончательныя испытанія для студентовъ IV-го курса отложить до окончанія военныхъ дѣйствій

Въ виду разрѣшенія этого ходатайства Конференціи IV-ый курсъ перестать функціонировать за 2—3 мѣсяца до обычнаго срока. Въ послѣдовавшее затѣмъ время были разобраны въ качествѣ переводчиковъ всѣ оставшіеся незанятыми студенты и слушатели IV-го курса: за недостаткомъ слушателей IV-го курса командировались впослѣдствіи въ качествѣ переводчиковъ слушатели младшихъ курсовъ, въ томъ числѣ даже слушатели II-го курса. Отпуская своихъ слушателей на отвѣтственную дѣятельность переводчиковъ на театрѣ военныхъ дѣй-

ствій, Конференція естественно не могла не проникнуться особенно сильнымъ сознаніемъ падающей на нее отвѣтственности за дѣятельность своихъ воспитанниковъ. Тѣмъ отраднѣе были для нея оффиціальные и частные отзывы о вполнѣ удовлетворительной дѣятельности своихъ слушателей, выдержавшихъ, не смотря на неокончаніе полнаго курса, съ честью испытаніе, предъявляемое къ ихъ познаніямъ запросами конкретной жизни. По имѣющимся свѣдѣніямъ нѣкоторые слушатели удостоены военныхъ наградъ и весьма лестныхъ отзывовъ со стороны подлежащихъ начальствъ. При таковыхъ то обстоятельствахъ и, принимая съ одной стороны во вниманіе, что практическая дѣятельность г. г. слушателей IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года можетъ быть признана достаточной для извѣстнаго пополненія оставшихся у нихъ благодаря неокончанію курса пробѣловъ въ ихъ познаніяхъ по подлежащимъ восточнымъ языкамъ, и съ другой стороны, что недослушанные ими помимо курсовъ по языковѣдѣнію курсы общеобразовательнаго и спеціально восточнаго содержанія постепенно пополнятся практической ихъ дѣятельностью и саморазвитіемъ, Конференція не могла не привѣтствовать возбужденіе со стороны Россійскаго Военнаго Коммисара Мукденской провинціи рапортомъ, отъ 1-го октября с. г. за № 1576, на имя Начальника Полевого Штаба Намѣстника ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА на Дальнемъ Востокѣ вопроса о выдачѣ двумъ слушателямъ Восточнаго Института, г.г. Спицыну и Тишенко, дипломовъ безъ держанія выпускныхъ экзаменовъ. Вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ, Конференція не могла не замѣтить, что, помимо г.г. Спицына и Тишенко, въ составѣ слушателей IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года имѣются и еще другія лица, отличающіяся по сравненію съ помянутыми двумя слушателями, отнюдь не меньшими достоинствами, получившіе одинаковое съ ними образованіе, оцѣнка котораго, конечно, должна разниться въ частностяхъ въ зависимости отъ способностей и успѣховъ каждаго даннаго слушателя за время прохожденія имъ Институтскаго курса. Къ тому же всѣ слушатели IV-го курса, за исключеніемъ лишь одного г. Томашевскаго, по мѣрѣ силъ своихъ, работаютъ на поприщѣ переводческой или иной дѣятельности въ рядахъ доблестныхъ нашихъ войскъ и флота. Если такимъ образомъ, при принципіальномъ взглядѣ на дѣло, всѣ слушатели IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года въ зависимости отъ успѣшности прохожденія ими курса, и, во вниманіе къ ихъ дѣятельности послѣ откомандированія въ армію, имѣютъ одинаковое право на

ту или иную конкретную оцѣнку въ настоящее же время безъ производства имъ установленныхъ испытаній ихъ познаній, то вопросъ долженъ быть поставленъ уже не о выдачѣ дипломовъ однимъ только г.г. Спицыну и Тишенко, а вообще всѣмъ слушателямъ, находящимся въ аналогичномъ положеніи.

Желательность выдачи дипломовъ теперь же, безъ производства выпускныхъ экзаменовъ, подтверждается еще и тѣмъ, что каждый мѣсяцъ дальнѣйшей, въ связи съ военными обстоятельствами, отсрочки, заставляя слушателей все больше терять связь съ Институтомъ и проходимыми въ немъ дисциплинами, въ то же время сближаетъ ихъ все больше съ новой ихъ дѣятельностью и, откладывая на неопредѣленное время пріобрѣтеніе ими предусмотрѣнныхъ ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденнымъ Положеніемъ о Восточномъ Институтѣ, правъ, создаетъ нетерпимую неопредѣленность и невыясненность ихъ положенія, мѣшая имъ, съ одной стороны, продолжать свои научныя занятія, съ другой же—окончательно опредѣлиться на государственную или иную службу. По таковымъ то соображеніямъ и желая также и со своей стороны выразить свою благодарность и довѣріе своимъ доблестнымъ слушателямъ, Конференція Восточнаго Института въ засѣданіи 20-го октября с. г., желая надлежащимъ образомъ обезпечить всестороннее обсужденіе и выясненіе этого дѣла, поручила секретарю своему собрать необходимыя данныя для сравнительной оцѣнки познаній и успѣшности прохожденія курса наукъ г.г. слушателями IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года.

Ознакомившись нынѣ со всей совокупностью помянутыхъ данныхъ на основаніи разсмотрѣнія вѣдомостей о результатахъ переходныхъ курсовыхъ испытаній и третныхъ репетицій, и обсудивъ степень успѣшности занятій при прохожденіи Институтскаго курса слушателями IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года, Конференція опредѣлила:

а) Утвердить опредѣленіе успѣшности г.г. слушателей IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года въ усвоеніи ими предметовъ Институтскаго преподаванія нижеслѣдующей оцѣнкой ихъ занятій (отл.—отличные успѣхи, в. уд.—весьма удовлетворительные успѣхи, удов.—удовлетворительные успѣхи; поср.—посредственные успѣхи):

б) перечислить, въ силу предоставленнаго Институту Господиномъ Министромъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія (письмо Г. Военнаго Министр на имя г. директора Восточнаго Института отъ 15 мая 1903 года за № 27, см. протоколъ засѣданія Конференціи 16 мая 1903 года) права во вниманіе къ безукоризненному поведенію, обнаруженной на переходныхъ курсовыхъ испытаніяхъ и на третныхъ репетиціяхъ отличной успѣшности въ прохожденіи Институтскаго курса, равно и засвидѣтельствованной Россійскимъ Военнымъ Коммиссаромъ Мукденской провинціи въ рапортѣ на имя Начальника Полевого Штаба Намѣстника ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА на Дальнемъ Востокѣ отъ 1-го октября с. г. за № 4576, сообщенномъ въ оригиналѣ Восточному Институту при отношеніи Походной Канцеляріи Намѣстника ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА на Дальнемъ Востокѣ отъ 9-го октября с. г. за № 1544, высокополезной дѣятельности внѣ стѣнъ Института, постороннихъ слушателей IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года китайско-маньчжурскаго отдѣленія Спицына Александра и китайско-монгольскаго отдѣленія Тищенко Петра обратно въ число студентовъ Восточнаго Института съ зачетомъ учебныхъ ихъ занятій за промежутокъ времени, проведеннаго ими въ качествѣ постороннихъ слушателей;

в) возбудить передъ Господиномъ Приамурскимъ Генералъ-Губернаторомъ, на основаніи приведенной въ пунктѣ «а» сего постановленія оцѣнки научныхъ познаній, обнаруженныхъ на переходныхъ курсовыхъ испытаніяхъ и во вниманіе къ дѣятельности въ связи съ войной съ Японіей, ходатайство о перечисленіи въ число студентовъ Восточнаго Института постороннихъ слушателей IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года Зинькевича Ананію и Кибардина Николая съ зачетомъ учебныхъ ихъ занятій за промежутокъ времени, проведеннаго ими въ качествѣ постороннихъ слушателей и съ послѣдующимъ включеніемъ ихъ въ списокъ студентовъ, представляемыхъ согласно пункту „г" сего постановленія на правахъ прослушавшихъ полный курсъ Восточнаго Института, къ полученію аттестатовъ окончившихъ съ удовлетворительнымъ успѣхомъ курсъ ученія въ Восточномъ Институтѣ, съ правомъ на чинъ XII-го класса и со всѣми прочими правами и преимуществами, поименованными въ ст.ст. 54 и 55 ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденнаго Положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ;

г) возбудить черезъ Господина Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора передъ Г. Министромъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія, на основаніи при-

веденной въ пунктѣ «а» сего постановленія оцѣнки научныхъ познаній обнаруженныхъ на переходныхъ курсовыхъ испытаніяхъ и третныхъ репетиціяхъ и во вниманіе къ полезной дѣятельности въ связи съ войной противъ Японіи ходатайство о признаніи съ ВЫСОЧАЙШАГО соизволенія прослушавшими полный курсъ Восточнаго Института, съ правомъ полученія, въ изъятіе изъ постановленій ст. 54 ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденнаго въ 24 день мая 1899 года Положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ, безъ производства окончательныхъ испытаній:

аа) аттестатовъ окончившихъ съ отличнымъ успѣхомъ курсъ ученія въ Восточномъ Институтѣ, съ правомъ на чинъ X-го класса и со всѣми прочими правами и преимуществами, поименованными въ ст. ст. 54 и 55 ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденнаго Положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ: 1) Дедевича Дмитрія, 2) Дулю Геннадія, 3) Николаева Михаила, 4) Сивякова Петра, 5) Спицына Александра и 6) Тишенко Петра и бб) аттестатовъ окончившихъ съ удовлетворительнымъ успѣхомъ курсъ ученія въ Восточномъ Институтѣ, съ правомъ на чинъ XII-го класса и со всѣми правами и преимуществами, поименованными въ ст. ст. 54 и 55 ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденнаго Положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ: 1) Алексѣева Михаила, 2) Доброловскаго Илью, 3) Ивановскаго о. Павла, 4) Кобелева Алексѣя, 5) Лебедева Евгенія, 6) Прокопова Николая, 7) Рѣпина Владиміра, 8) Сенько-Булацкаго Николая и 9) Церерина Андрея и, наконецъ, въ случаѣ уваженія ходатайства, изложеннаго въ пунктѣ «в» сего постановленія, 10) Зинкевича Андрея и 11) Кибардина Николая;

д) равнымъ образомъ возбудить черезъ Г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора передъ Г. Министромъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія на основаніи приведенной въ пунктѣ «а» сего постановленія оцѣнки научныхъ познаній, обнаруженныхъ на переходныхъ курсовыхъ испытаніяхъ и третныхъ репетиціяхъ и во вниманіе къ полезной дѣятельности въ связи съ войной противъ Японіи ходатайство о признаніи съ ВЫСОЧАЙШАГО соизволенія, прослушавшими полный курсъ Восточнаго Института, съ правомъ на полученіе безъ производства, въ изъятіе изъ постановленій ст. 54 ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденнаго въ 24 день мая 1899 года Положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ, окончательныхъ испытаній; аа) свидѣтельства окончившаго съ отличнымъ успѣхомъ курсъ ученія въ Восточномъ Институтѣ, Капитана Козлянинова и бб) свидѣтельства окончившаго съ удовлетворительнымъ успѣхомъ курсъ

ученія въ Восточномъ Институтѣ Штабсъ-Капитана 18-го Восточно-Сибирскаго стрѣлковаго полка Афанасьева.

е) признать на основаніи приведенной въ пунктѣ «а» сего постановленія оцѣнки познаній, обнаруженныхъ на переходныхъ курсовыхъ испытаніяхъ и третныхъ репетиціяхъ, недостойнымъ подведенія ни подъ какую изъ перечисленныхъ въ вышеприведенныхъ пунктахъ сего постановленія категорій слушателей, а слѣдовательно и недостойнымъ полученія аттестата или свидѣтельства объ окончаніи курса Восточнаго Института посторонняго слушателя Томашевскаго Василія.

ж) представить черезъ Господина Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора на утвержденіе Г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія нижеслѣдующіе проекты аттестатовъ и свидѣтельствъ, подлежащихъ выдачѣ на основаніи вышеприведенныхъ пунктовъ сего постановленія:

1) Проектъ аттестата для выдачи г.г. студентамъ IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года:

АТТЕСТАТЪ.

Конференція Восточнаго Института симъ удостовѣряетъ, что (званіе, имя, отечество и фамилія), родившійся (годъ, мѣсяцъ и число), вѣроисповѣданія (такого-то), былъ принятъ въ число студентовъ Восточнаго Института изъ (названіе учебнаго заведенія) въ осеннемъ полугодіи (такого-то) года и слушалъ курсъ наукъ по (такому-то) отдѣленію до прекращенія по военнымъ обстоятельствамъ въ началѣ 1904 г. слушанія лекцій на IV-омъ курсѣ раньше узаконеннаго для окончанія занятій срока; при отличномъ поведеніи, по представленіи письменнаго сочиненія, признаннаго (оцѣнка сочиненія), въ теченіе пребыванія своего въ Институтѣ на переходныхъ курсовыхъ испытаніяхъ и третныхъ репетиціяхъ оказалъ въ среднемъ нижеслѣдующіе успѣхи: по (перечисленіе предметовъ и среднихъ по нимъ балловъ).

Съ ВЫСОЧАЙШАГО соизволенія, воспослѣдовавшаго въ (такой-то день (такого-то) мѣсяца (такого-то) года по всеподданнѣйшему докладу Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія, согласно представленію Конференціи Восточнаго Института, признанъ, на основаніи приведенной оцѣнки научныхъ познаній, обнаруженной на переходныхъ курсовыхъ испытаніяхъ и третныхъ репетиціяхъ и во вниманіе къ полезной дѣятельности въ связи съ войной противъ Японіи, прослушавшимъ полный курсъ Восточнаго Института и въ изъятіе изъ постановленій пар. 54 ВЫСО-

ЧАЙШЕ утвержденнаго въ 24 день мая 1899 года Положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ, безъ производства окончательныхъ испытаній, удостоенъ аттестата окончившаго съ (такимъ-то) успѣхомъ курсъ ученія въ Восточномъ Институтѣ съ правомъ на чинъ (такого-то) класса и со всѣми прочими правами и преимуществами, поименованными въ пар. 54 и 55-мъ ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденнаго Положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ.

Въ удостовѣреніе чего и данъ сей атттестатъ г. (такому-то—фамилія) за подлежащею подписью и приложеніемъ печати Восточнаго Института.

Г. Владивостокъ, (такого-то) мѣсяца (такого-то) дня (такого-то) года.

№

М. П.

Директоръ Восточнаго Института (подпись).

Инспекторъ Восточнаго Института (подпись).

Секретарь Конференціи (подпись).

2) Проектъ свидѣтельства для выдачи г.г. офицерамъ-слушателямъ IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года:

(Государственный Гербъ)

СВИДѢТЕЛЬСТВО.

Конференція Восточнаго Института симъ удостовѣряетъ, что (чинъ, полкъ, имя, отчество и фамилія), родившійся (годъ, мѣсяцъ и число), вѣроисповѣданія (такого-то), на основаніи Примѣчанія къ пар. 33 ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденнаго Положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ, въ осеннемъ полугодіи 1900 года приказомъ Г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора былъ зачисленъ въ число слушателей Восточнаго Института и слушалъ курсъ наукъ по (такому-то) отдѣленію до отчисленія по военнымъ обстоятельствамъ въ началѣ 1901 года изъ числа слушателей IV-го курса раньше узаконеннаго для окончанія занятій срока; при отличномъ поведеніи, по представленіи письменнаго сочиненія, признаннаго (оцѣнка сочиненія), въ теченіе пребыванія своего въ Институтѣ на переходныхъ курсовыхъ испытаніяхъ и третныхъ репетиціяхъ оказалъ въ среднемъ нижеслѣдующіе успѣхи: по (перечисленіе предметовъ и среднихъ по нимъ балловъ).

студентами I-го курса Архангельскимъ Александромъ, Поповымъ Федоромъ и Щировскимъ Сергѣемъ; 3) снова зачислить на казенную стипендію удаленнаго съ таковой постановленіемъ Конференціи отъ 6 октября с. г. студента II-го курса Проскурякова Петра, увѣдомивъ о семъ для зависящихъ распоряженій Правленіе Восточнаго Института и 4) въ виду представленія удовлетворительныхъ работъ считать переведенными: на IV-й курсъ — студента Бобырева Пантелеймона и на III-й курсъ—студента Жижина Николая.

21) Въ семъ засѣданіи обсуждался возбужденный еще на предыдущемъ засѣданіи 20-го октября с. г., въ связи съ отношеніемъ Походной Канцеляріи Намѣстника ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА на Дальнемъ Востокѣ по гражданской части отъ 9-го октября с. г. за № 1544, вопросъ о выдачѣ выпускныхъ аттестатовъ и свидѣтельствъ г.г. студентамъ и слушателямъ IV-го курса Восточнаго Института 1903—1904 академическаго года безъ производства установленныхъ выпускныхъ экзаменовъ въ отмѣну постановленія Конференціи, состоявшагося на засѣданіи 27 февраля с. г. и утвержденнаго г. Министромъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія (телеграмма г. Окружнаго Инспектора училищъ Приамурскаго Края отъ 6 марта с. г. за № 518).

Въ помянутомъ своемъ постановленіи Конференія Восточнаго Института ходатайствовала, въ виду сокращенія до двухъ пятыхъ наличности слушателей IV-го курса, благодаря откомандированію большей части ихъ въ качествѣ переводчиковъ восточныхъ языковъ на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій, и въ связи съ возможностью для половины оставшихся немедленно послужить своими познаніями общему дѣлу, о разрѣшеніи немедленно прекратить занятія на IV-омъ курсѣ Института и окончательныя испытанія для студентовъ IV-го курса отложить до окончанія военныхъ дѣйствій

Въ виду разрѣшенія этого ходатайства Конференціи IV-ый курсъ пересталъ функціонировать за 2—3 мѣсяца до обычнаго срока. Въ послѣдовавшее затѣмъ время были разобраны въ качествѣ переводчиковъ всѣ оставшіеся незанятыми студенты и слушатели IV-го курса: за недостаткомъ слушателей IV-го курса командировались впослѣдствіи въ качествѣ переводчиковъ слушатели младшихъ курсовъ, въ томъ числѣ даже слушатели II-го курса. Отпуская своихъ слушателей на отвѣтственную дѣятельность переводчиковъ на театрѣ военныхъ дѣй-

ствій, Конференція естественно не могла не проникнуться особенно сильнымъ сознаніемъ падающей на нее отвѣтственности за дѣятельность своихъ воспитанниковъ. Тѣмъ отраднѣе были для нея оффиціальные и частные отзывы о вполнѣ удовлетворительной дѣятельности своихъ слушателей, выдержавшихъ, не смотря на неоконченіе полнаго курса, съ честью испытаніе, предъявляемое къ ихъ познаніямъ запросами конкретной жизни. По имѣющимся свѣдѣніямъ нѣкоторые слушатели удостоены военныхъ наградъ и весьма лестныхъ отзывовъ со стороны подлежащихъ начальствъ. При таковыхъ то обстоятельствахъ и, принимая съ одной стороны во вниманіе, что практическая дѣятельность г. г. слушателей IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года можетъ быть признана достаточной для извѣстнаго пополненія оставшихся у нихъ благодаря неоконченію курса пробѣловъ въ ихъ познаніяхъ по подлежащимъ восточнымъ языкамъ, и съ другой стороны, что недослушанные ими помимо курсовъ по языковѣдѣнію курсы общеобразовательнаго и спеціально восточнаго содержанія постепенно пополнятся практической ихъ дѣятельностью и саморазвитіемъ, Конференція не могла не привѣтствовать возбужденіе со стороны Россійскаго Военнаго Коммисара Мукденской провинціи рапортомъ, отъ 1-го октября с. г. за № 4576, на имя Начальника Полевого Штаба Намѣстника ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА на Дальнемъ Востокѣ вопроса о выдачѣ двумъ слушателямъ Восточнаго Института, г.г. Спицыну и Тишенко, дипломовъ безъ держанія выпускныхъ экзаменовъ. Вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ, Конференція не могла не замѣтить, что, помимо г.г. Спицына и Тишенко, въ составѣ слушателей IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года имѣются и еще другія лица, отличающіяся по сравненію съ помянутыми двумя слушателями, отнюдь не меньшими достоинствами, получившіе одинаковое съ ними образованіе, оцѣнка котораго, конечно, должна разниться въ частностяхъ въ зависимости отъ способностей и успѣховъ каждаго даннаго слушателя за время прохожденія имъ Институтскаго курса. Къ тому же всѣ слушатели IV-го курса, за исключеніемъ лишь одного г. Томашевскаго, по мѣрѣ силъ своихъ, работаютъ на поприщѣ переводческой или иной дѣятельности въ рядахъ доблестныхъ нашихъ войскъ и флота. Если такимъ образомъ, при принципіальномъ взглядѣ на дѣло, всѣ слушатели IV-го курса 1903—1904 академическаго года, въ зависимости отъ успѣшности прохожденія ими курса, и, во вниманіе къ ихъ дѣятельности послѣ откомандированія въ армію, имѣютъ одинаковое право на

Стукова Василія о принятіи ихъ на казенныя стипендіи, съ добавленіемъ, что на произведенныхъ, согласно опредѣленію Конференціи 16-го ноября с. г., экзаменахъ получили: за устные отвѣты: Давидовъ по нѣмецкому языку—3, Стуковъ—по англійскому—4, за письменныя работы по русскому языку: Давидовъ—3, Стуковъ—4. Опредѣлено: просить Правленіе о зачисленіи на казенныя стипендіи студентовъ: Рахинскаго, Давидова и Стукова,при этомъ Рахинскаго подъ условіемъ провѣрочныхъ испытаній въ концѣ осенняго полугодія с. г.

6. Отношеніе Штаба Командующаго флотомъ въ Тихомъ океанѣ отъ 3 декабря за № 2987, съ препровожденіемъ двухъ серебряныхъ медалей съ надписью «за усердіе» для ношенія на груди на Станиславской лентѣ, пожалованныхъ Командующимъ флотомъ студентамъ Восточнаго Института Анатолію Занковскому и Георгію Ящинскому, для выдачи ихъ по принадлежности. На утвержденіе этихъ наградъ въ 25-й день октября с. г. послѣдовало ВЫСОЧАЙШЕЕ соизволеніе. Опредѣлили: принять къ свѣдѣнію и выдать медали по принадлежности.

7. Прошеніе студента II курса Василія Ліадзе на имя Директора Института отъ 5-го ноября, слѣдующаго содержанія: «Вотъ уже болѣе трехъ мѣсяцевъ, какъ я страдаю отъ лихорадки. Болѣзнь моя и до сихъ поръ требуетъ хорошій уходъ и лѣченіе. Она не позволила мнѣ выѣхать въ Институтъ въ свое время и я принужденъ прекратить образованіе до будущаго учебнаго года. Увѣдомляя о семъ, покорнѣйше прошу Ваше Превосходительство считать меня и дальше студентомъ Института и выслать мнѣ видъ на жительство для предъявленія въ полицейское управленіе и для другихъ случаевъ. При семъ представляю свидѣтельство отъ врача, у котораго я, по сосѣдству въ деревнѣ, лѣчусь и по сіе время». Опредѣлено: увѣдомить студента Ліадзе, что онъ можетъ оставаться въ числѣ студентовъ только по внесеніи имъ платы за ученіе за настоящій учебный годъ.

8. Заявленіе законоучителя о. И. Булгакова о томъ, что студентъ I курса Амитровъ обратился къ нему съ просьбой о ходатайствѣ передъ Конференціей Института о выдачѣ ему пособія въ 50 руб. на уплату госпиталю въ Бахтахъ, гдѣ Амитровъ лѣчитъ сломанную имъ при паденіи съ лошади въ Чугучакѣ ногу. Опредѣлено: просить Общество вспомоществованія недостаточнымъ студентамъ объ уплатѣ просимой суммы.

9. Заявленіе Директора Института о томъ, что исполняющій ны-

нѣ обязанности Военнаго коммиссара Хэйлунцзянской провинціи въ Цицикарѣ слушатель Восточнаго Института поручикъ Шаренбергъ-Шорлемеръ, вслѣдствіе обращенной къ нему просьбы Института о пріисканіи сянь-шэна, знающаго маньчжурскій языкъ, телеграфировалъ на имя Директора отъ 8-го сего декабря слѣдующее: «Цзянь-цзюнь рекомендуетъ сянь-шэна маньчжура Десинге, служившаго въ Айгунскомъ ямынѣ въ качествѣ битеши, знающаго свой языкъ весьма хорошо. Китайскому учился шесть лѣтъ. На предложенныя условія проф. Спальвинымъ согласенъ. Могу ли его выслать». На эту телеграмму Директоръ отъ 9-го сего декабря телеграфировалъ: «Прошу выслать Владивостокъ маньчжура Десинге, выдавъ ему указанные Спальвинымъ прогоны, которые будутъ Вамъ возвращены Институтомъ». 13-го с. декабря отъ Шоренберга, въ дополненіе къ указанной, прислана новая телеграмма: «Могу ли по просьбѣ цзянь-цзюня, ввиду необезпеченности семьи сянь-шэна выдать авансомъ мѣсячное жалованье. Сянь-шэнъ выѣзжаетъ 17 декабря.» На это Директоръ телеграфировалъ свое согласіе. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

10. Отношеніе ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО Россійскаго Консульства въ Ургѣ, отъ 25 сентября с. г. за № 920, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: «Вслѣдствіе недостаточности, какъ извѣстно Вашему Превосходительству, проѣздныхъ денегъ, отпущенныхъ командированнымъ въ Ургу студентамъ Восточнаго Института, ИМПЕРАТОРСКИМЪ Консульствомъ по просьбѣ студентовъ Панова, Рогозинскаго, Ксимидова, Софоклова, Шустова и Коханскаго было выдано заимообразно по двадцати пяти рублей каждому изъ помянутыхъ студентовъ. Препровождая при семъ росписки студентовъ: Панова, Рогозинскаго, Ксимидова Софоклова и Шустова въ полученіи означенныхъ денегъ и почтовую росписку на отправленные почтою студенту Коханскому двадцать пять рублей денегъ, имѣю честь покорнѣйше просить Ваше Превосходительство не отказать въ зависящихъ распоряженіяхъ касательно высылки ИМПЕРАТОРСКОМУ Консульству ста пятидесяти рублей денегъ, выданныхъ помянутымъ студентамъ». Опредѣлено: 1) въ виду того, что деньги студенту Коханскому не были вручены, а препровождены лишь Консульствомъ ему почтою, возвратить ихъ обратно въ Ургинское Консульство: 2) взыскать 25 рублей со студента Шустова и 3) просить Попечительный Совѣтъ о возмѣщеніи названному Консульству суммы ста рублей, выданныхъ студентамъ Ксимидову, Софоклову, Панову и Рогозинскому.

11. Заявленіе директора о полученномъ отъ Командующаго третьею Маньчжурскою арміей генерала Каульбарса запросѣ о командированіи въ качествѣ переводчиковъ студентовъ Института: III курса Жижина и II курса Петрова. Послѣ обмѣна телеграммъ между барономъ Каульбарсомъ и вр. и. д. директора Е. Г. Спальвинымъ студентъ Жижинъ командированъ въ третью армію Институтомъ, а студентъ Петровъ уѣхалъ туда же по собственному желанію, получивъ отпускъ. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

12. Заявленіе преподавателя коммерческихъ наукъ Н. П. Дмитріева о желательности выписать для библіотеки Института «Записки по бухгалтеріи» И. Ф. Нестерова, представляющія собою литографированное изданіе конспекта къ учебнику по бухгалтеріи Сиверса, въ виду полезности такого сокращеннаго изданія для подготовки студентовъ Института къ экзаменамъ. Опредѣлено: выписать 20 экземпляровъ рекомендуемой книги.

13. Заявленіе и. д. проф. Н. В. Кюнера о томъ, что имъ предположено приступить къ изданію для студентовъ I-го курса лекцій по географіи Тибета. Опредѣлено: напечатать въ «Извѣстіяхъ Восточнаго Института» въ 700 экземплярахъ.

14. Заявленіе библіотекаря Восточнаго Института, и. д. проф. Н. В. Кюнера о желательности ходатайствовать передъ Морскимъ Техническимъ Комитетомъ о высылкѣ въ распоряженіе Института всѣхъ вышедшихъ доселѣ томовъ «Морского Сборника» (1856—1904 г.г.), въ виду того, что въ недавно изданномъ каталогѣ Мартынова, указанъ цѣлый рядъ очень важныхъ статей по Дальнему Востоку, помѣщенныхъ въ «Морскомъ Сборникѣ». Опредѣлено: просить о присылкѣ въ обмѣнъ на «Извѣстія Восточнато Института».

15. Заявленіе Директора о томъ, что отъ станичнаго атамана станицы Новочеркасской получена телеграмма отъ 2-го с. декабря нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: «Казакъ Пантелеймонъ Алексѣевъ Бобыревъ наряженъ въ полкъ. Обяжите подпиской немедленно явиться въ станичное правленіе». По предъявленіи таковой телеграммы студенту Бобыреву для прочтенія, отъ него была взята надлежащая росписка. Вслѣдъ за симъ 11 с. декабря ст. Бобыревымъ подано на имя Директора Института прошеніе нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: «По телеграммѣ, полученной отъ Станичнаго Правленія Новочеркасской станицы Донской области я наряженъ въ полкъ и обязанъ явиться на мѣсто призыва къ отбыванію воинской повинности. Такъ какъ нарядъ въ полкъ не есть еще факти-

ческое зачисленіе, а лишь предварительное внесеніе въ очередные списки и самое зачисленіе произойдетъ уже впослѣдствіи, то прошу Ваше Превосходительство возбудить передъ Приамурскимъ Генералъ-Губернаторомъ ходатайство о предоставленіи мнѣ возможности закончить образованіе въ Восточномъ Институтѣ, на что требуется періодъ времени не превышающій полгода». По обсужденіи настоящаго дѣла, опредѣлено: представить дѣло Бобырева на благоусмотрѣніе г. Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора съ присовокупленіемъ, что Восточный Институтъ, въ виду близости для студента Бобырева выпускныхъ экзаменовъ, признавалъ бы удовлетвореніе его ходатайства желательнымъ.

16. Заявленіе директора о полученномъ имъ отъ священника ст. Цицикаръ Китайской Восточной ж. д. о. Николая Шастина ходатайствѣ о разрѣшеніи второго изданія напечатаннаго въ 1900 г. въ Ханькоу сборника подъ заглавіемъ «502 китайскія фразы съ русскимъ переводомъ, транскрипціей и краткимъ словаремъ», съ тѣмъ, что второе изданіе будетъ печататься въ Иркутскѣ на средства автора, безъ измѣненій, тѣми же китайскими рѣзными клише съ удаленіемъ лишь опечатокъ въ русскомъ наборѣ. По разсмотрѣніи названнаго труда профессоръ П. П Шмидтъ далъ свое заключеніе, что въ книгѣ нѣтъ особыхъ погрѣшностей въ китайскомъ текстѣ, кромѣ незначительныхъ неточностей въ русскомъ переводѣ. Опредѣлено: разрѣшить о. Н. Шастину напечатать названный сборникъ вторымъ изданіемъ «по опредѣленію Конференціи Восточнаго Института» подъ условіемъ внесенія въ русскій текстъ исправленій, согласно указаніямъ профессора Шмидта.

17. Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, отъ 30 ноября за № 2605, съ приложеніемъ приказа отъ 29 ноября за № 228 нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: «Законоучитель Восточнаго Института священникъ Булгаковъ, согласно прошенію, по болѣзни, увольняется въ 4-хъ мѣсячный, съ сохраненіемъ содержанія, отпускъ во всѣ города Европейской Россіи». Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

18. Отношеніе Штаба Главнокомандующаго всѣми сухопутными и морскими силами, отъ 28 ноября за № 1944, на имя Директора Восточнаго Института слѣдующаго содержанія: «Начальникъ Штаба Заамурскаго Округа отдѣльнаго корпуса пограничной стражи отношеніемъ, отъ 13-го ноября за № 21385, ходатайствуетъ: 1) объ увеличеніи

числа офицеровъ, командируемыхъ отъ Округа въ Восточный Институтъ до 6-ти человѣкъ ежегодно, причемъ командировать теперь же, а не по окончаніи войны и 2) облегчить програму поступленія, давъ Округу самому выработать ее, а не держаться той, которая составлена для служащихъ русско-китайскаго банка. Въ виду того, что въ Заамурскомъ Округѣ пограничной стражи чувствуется настоятельная нужда въ офицерахъ, окончившихъ Восточный Институтъ, такъ какъ вся служба Округа проходитъ среди чужихъ народностей, гдѣ знаніе языка составляетъ первый залогъ успѣха для русскаго дѣла. Главнокомандующій призналъ ходатайство Начальника Штаба Заамурскаго Округа пограничной стражи заслуживающимъ уваженіе.

Сообщая о вышеизложенномъ, прошу Ваше Превосходительство не отказать сообщить, могутъ ли быть приняты теперь въ Институтъ 6 офицеровъ Заамурскаго Округа, при условіи выдержанія ими вступительнаго экзамена».

Опредѣлено: довести до свѣдѣнія г. Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора—во 1-хъ, что Восточный Институтъ, признавая весьма желательнымъ распространеніе знаній восточныхъ языковъ среди чиновъ военнаго вѣдомства, не встрѣчаетъ съ своей стороны никакихъ препятствій къ принятію г.г. офицеровъ, командируемыхъ отъ отдѣльнаго корпуса Пограничной стражи въ увеличенномъ числѣ до 6 человѣкъ ежегодно, съ тѣмъ, чтобы таковые г.г. офицеры въ качествѣ вольнослушателей были командированы теперь же, а не по окончаніи войны, о чемъ одновременно увѣдомить и Штабъ Главнокомандующаго. Во 2-хъ, что касается программы поступленія г.г. офицеровъ въ Восточный Институтъ, то она никогда не вырабатывалась Институтомъ, а потому и измѣненіе ея отъ него не зависитъ. Объ этомъ надлежитъ сообщить Штабу Главнокомандующаго.

Во время дальнѣйшаго обсужденія настоящаго дѣла объ увеличеніи въ Институтѣ числа офицеровъ, проф. Спальвинъ заявилъ, что надлежало бы, по возможности, урегулировать также и вопросъ о возрастѣ г.г. офицеровъ, командируемыхъ военнымъ вѣдомствомъ въ Институтъ, такъ какъ практика показала, что для людей уже пожилыхъ прохожденіе университетскаго курса и особенно изученіе ряда восточныхъ языковъ, усвоеніе которыхъ требуетъ для себя молодой, свѣжей памяти, представляются затруднительными. Опредѣлено: считать желательнымъ предѣльный возрастъ поступающихъ въ Институтъ офицеровъ не старше 30 лѣтъ, представивъ таковое свое заключеніе на благоусмотрѣніе г. Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора.

19. Прошеніе студента II курса Алексѣя Никольскаго, отъ 16 октября с. г., объ исключеніи его изъ списка студентовъ, такъ какъ за неимѣніемъ средствъ онъ не можетъ продолжать образованіе въ Институтѣ, а также телеграфный отъ 9 с. декабря запросъ Управляющаго Харьковскимъ Отдѣленіемъ Госуд. Банка о Никольскомъ, въ виду желанія послѣдняго поступить на службу въ названное учрежденіе. Опредѣлено: исключить Алексѣя Никольскаго изъ списка студентовъ Института.

20. Отношеніе Окружного Инспектора училищъ Приамурскаго края отъ 16 ноября за № 2182 о томъ, что и. д. профессора П. П. Таберіо Высочайшимъ приказомъ за № 75, отъ 21 сентября 1901 года, произведенъ въ чинъ коллежскаго ассесора со старшинствомъ отъ 16 октября 1900 года. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

21. Просьбу Библіотеки Московскаго Сельскохозяйственнаго Института о высылкѣ ей изданій Восточнаго Института и, если возможно, продолжать таковую. Опредѣлено: высылать въ обмѣнъ на изданія Московскаго Сельскохозяйственнаго Института.

22. Отношеніе Штаба обороны Приморской области, отъ 2 с. декабря за № 12877, о томъ, что по распоряженію Дежурнаго Генерала Штаба Главнокомандующаго въ Восточный Институтъ 26-го ноября командированъ бывшій комендантскій адъютантъ Штаба Намѣстника, Поручикъ Стромиловъ, для прохожденія курса въ Институтѣ вольнослушателемъ съ прикомандированіемъ его къ Штабу Владивостокской крѣпости, о чемъ будетъ отданъ приказъ по войскамъ Округа. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

23. Отношеніе Приморскаго Областного Правленія отъ 11-го ноября за № 27962 слѣдующаго содержанія: «Въ № 44 газеты «Владивостокъ» за настоящій годъ въ отдѣлѣ «Хроника» помѣщена статья слѣдующаго содержанія: «Въ прошлый понедѣльникъ собравшіеся въ экстренномъ засѣданіи гласные пили шампанское за здоровье Государя Императора.

Находя появленіе подобныхъ сообщеній въ повременномъ изданіи неудобнымъ, я прошу Конференцію сообщить мнѣ, чѣмъ руководствовался цензоръ, пропуская статью эту къ печати». Опредѣлено: представить объясненіе въ главное Управленіе по дѣламъ печати.

24. Заявленіе г. Библіотекаря Восточнаго Института слѣдующаго содержанія: Въ настоящее время составленъ подъ моимъ наблюденіемъ полный каталогъ имѣющихся въ Библіотекѣ русскихъ и иностранныхъ книгъ и журнальныхъ статей по востоковѣдѣнію въ трехъ отдѣлахъ:

китайско-маньчжурско-монгольскомъ, корейскомъ и японскомъ. Въ цѣляхъ предоставленія г.г. профессорамъ и слушателямъ Института возможности пользоваться указаннымъ каталогомъ въ качествѣ справочной книги, я полагалъ бы умѣстнымъ озаботиться своевременнымъ его напечатаніемъ, о чемъ и прошу указаній Конференціи.

Опредѣлено: Во-первыхъ въ виду того, что нынѣ обработана лишь одна часть каталога Библіотеки, система составленія которой, очень возможно, при составленіи общаго каталога потребуетъ измѣненія и переработки, во-вторыхъ, въ виду затруднительности, за недостаткомъ иностранныхъ шрифтовъ, печатать означенный трудъ во Владивостокѣ и, въ третьихъ, за недостаткомъ средствъ, печатаніе каталога отложить. Вполнѣ раздѣляя въ то же время мнѣніе г. Библіотекаря о желательности предоставленія г.г. профессорамъ и слушателямъ Института возможности пользоваться оконченной уже частью каталога, Конференція опредѣлила просить г. Библіотекаря озаботиться немедленно перепискою упомянутой части каталога въ двухъ экземплярахъ.

25. Заявленіе г. директора Института, что имъ будетъ читаться въ настоящемъ учебномъ году курсъ Новой Исторіи Китая для студентовъ Восточнаго Института. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

Засѣданіе 7 января 1905 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ директора Д. М. Позднѣева, присутствовали: инспекторъ Г. В. Подставинъ, профессоры: А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессоровъ: Н. В. Кюнеръ, Е. Г. Спальвинъ и Н. П. Таберіо, преподаватели: Н. Н. Дмитріевъ и Н. И. Кохановскій, лекторы: Я. И. Бойль, П. С. Таккеля и секретарь Конференціи Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предшествовавшаго засѣданія 14 декабря 1904 года. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что согласно предложенію г. вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, Восточный Институтъ имѣетъ быть въ самомъ непродолжительномъ времени переведенъ въ г. Верхнеудинскъ, и что директору Восточнаго Института предложено представить 8-го сего января планъ и соображенія по переѣзду, дабы назначить поѣздъ. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и способствовать всѣми мѣрами наилучшей организаціи переѣзда.

3) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что вслѣдствіе временнаго перевода Восточнаго Института въ г. Верхнеудинскъ, Конференція лишается нынѣ возможности продолжать цензированіе владивостокскихъ періодическихъ изданій на русскомъ языкѣ, и что произведенія печати на европейскихъ и восточныхъ языкахъ могутъ цензироваться въ Верхнеудинскѣ. Опредѣлено: вслѣдствіе перевода Института въ Верхнеудинскъ, просить Главное Управленіе по дѣламъ печати указать, кому передать дѣло цензуры русскихъ періодическихъ изданій, и сообщить на усмотрѣніе Главнаго Управленія, что цензированіе произведеній печати на европейскихъ и восточныхъ языкахъ временно можетъ вестись Конференціей въ г. Верхнеудинскѣ.

4) Заявленіе директора нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „Высочайше утвержденнымъ „Положеніемъ о Восточномъ Институтѣ", статьею 32-ю, опредѣлено, что „въ Восточный Институтъ принимаются въ началѣ учебнаго года, безъ испытанія, молодые люди, окончившіе курсъ среднихъ учебныхъ заведеній всѣхъ типовъ и вѣдомствъ".

На этомъ основаніи въ Восточный Институтъ съ самаго его основанія принимались безъ экзамена на ряду съ другими молодыми людьми, окончившими курсъ въ среднихъ учебныхъ заведеніяхъ, и воспитанники духовныхъ семинарій, причемъ среди этихъ послѣднихъ не дѣлалось раз-

ницы, окончили ли они духовную семинарію по первому или второму разряду.

Не можетъ подлежать сомнѣнію, что въ этомъ пунктѣ „Положенія", которымъ предоставлено второразряднымъ семинаристамъ право поступать въ Восточный Институтъ, произошелъ пропускъ, такъ какъ таковое право оказывается въ противорѣчіи не только со всею исторіею семинарскаго образованія и съ практикою какъ духовно-учебныхъ, такъ и свѣтскихъ высшихъ учебныхъ заведеній, но и съ существомъ постановки семинарскаго образованія.

Въ самомъ дѣлѣ, воспитанниковъ духовныхъ семинарій еще со временъ бурсы, всегда раздѣляли на „студентовъ семинаріи" или учениковъ перваго разряда и учениковъ второразрядныхъ. Въ семинаріяхъ это раздѣленіе вошло въ плоть и кровь, и ему придается самое существенное значеніе. Строго говоря, правленія семинарій при выборѣ и выпускѣ оканчивающихъ курсъ семинаристовъ, обращаютъ вниманіе главнымъ образомъ на учениковъ перваго разряда, всячески слѣдя за тѣмъ, чтобы въ него не попадали лица, могущія набросить тѣнь на строй и успѣхи учебнаго заведенія. Какъ извѣстно, въ духовныя академіи принимаютъ только лицъ, окончившихъ курсъ духовныхъ семинарій по первому разряду, а потому, если-бы на конкурсный экзаменъ въ академію явился недостаточно подготовленный семинаристъ перваго разряда и обнаружилъ недостаточныя познанія, то, по принятому въ академіяхъ правилу, публиковать всѣ недочеты экзаменовъ, правленію семинаріи было-бы далеко нелестно читать себѣ порицанія и выговоры.

Въ противоположность ученикамъ перваго разряда, на второй разрядъ начальство семинарій смотритъ со всяческимъ снисхожденіемъ. Разъ ученикъ добрался до VI класса, его выпускаютъ по второму разряду, такъ какъ знаютъ, что такому воспитаннику, кромѣ назначенія въ сельскіе учителя, да сельскіе священники, всякая иная дѣятельность почти закрыта.

Потому-то во всякомъ духовно-административномъ и духовно-учебномъ учрежденіи обращаютъ самое серьезное вниманіе на разрядъ окончанія курса семинаристомъ. Окончившаго по первому разряду допускаютъ, какъ сказано, въ академіи, имъ даютъ предпочтительно мѣста городскихъ священниковъ, только имъ, а не второразряднымъ семинаристамъ, возможно поступать преподавателями въ младшіе классы духовныхъ училищъ; наконецъ, только перворазрядниковъ принимали въ университеты до введенія для семинаристовъ экзаменовъ на аттестаты зрѣлости и нынѣ только имъ разрѣшается поступать на особыхъ условіяхъ въ нѣкоторые изъ университетовъ, или на нѣкоторые факультеты университетовъ.

Изъ изложеннаго явствуетъ, что разница между воспитанниками семинарій, окончившими по первому и второму разряду, не должна разсматриваться только съ формальной стороны,—она не сводится только къ отмѣткамъ въ аттестатахъ, но имѣетъ существенное значеніе, и насколько ученики перваго разряда имѣютъ за собою ручательство и поддержку всей

семинарской администраціи, настолько же второй разрядъ ученика обнаруживаетъ полную безучастность къ нему со стороны семинарскаго начальства и какъ бы желаніе послѣдняго снять съ себя отвѣтственность за дальнѣйшую судьбу молодого человѣка. Если же такъ, то естественно, что и отношеніе къ семинаристамъ перваго и второго разряда со стороны высшихъ учебныхъ заведеній должно быть также по существу различно, т. е. въ высшія учебныя заведенія должны быть допускаемы только окончившіе семинарію по первому, но отнюдь не по второму разряду.

Ошибочно допущенная Положеніемъ Восточнаго Института практика пріема студентами окончившихъ духовныя семинаріи по второму разряду привела и здѣсь къ самымъ отрицательнымъ результатамъ и только подтвердила правильность взгляда о необходимости строгаго отличія перворазрядныхъ семинаристовъ отъ второразрядныхъ. Конференція Восточнаго Института, на основаніи горькаго опыта, пришла къ заключенію, что второразрядные семинаристы являются въ громадномъ своемъ большинствѣ людьми не только малоразвитыми, но и малоспособными. Еще въ годовомъ отчетѣ своемъ за 1899—1900 годъ директоръ Института характеризовалъ означенныхъ семинаристовъ такими словами: „Непривычка къ труду и усидчивымъ занятіямъ преимущественно отличала этихъ молодыхъ людей, такъ что въ общемъ надлежитъ сказать, что эти второразрядные семинаристы служатъ нынѣ тяжелымъ балластомъ для аудиторіи: мало занимаясь сами, они препятствуютъ работать другимъ, и нельзя не опасаться, что въ дальнѣйшемъ Конференція будетъ вынуждена удалять этотъ элементъ, какъ совершенно непригодный для отвѣтственнаго служенія на Востокѣ, требующаго усердной и трудовой подготовки". Далѣе несомнѣнно, что при крайней ограниченности общеобразовательныхъ знаній и почти абсолютномъ незнакомствѣ съ европейскими языками и литературой, эти люди являются элементомъ наиболѣе легкомысленнымъ въ смыслѣ увлеченія студенческими движеніями: ихъ поражаетъ живое слово избитыхъ и давно уже разбитыхъ соціальныхъ теорій и идей, и они увлекаются имъ, будучи готовы отстаивать его, можно сказать до потери сознанія. По таковымъ-то причинамъ директоръ въ отчетѣ за 1901 годъ, имѣя въ виду тѣхъ же второразрядныхъ семинаристовъ, писалъ: „Не успѣвъ ранѣе развить у себя ни чувства долга въ выполненіи принятыхъ на себя обязанностей, ни любви и интереса къ знаніямъ, поступивъ въ Институтъ не по влеченію духа, а только ради зачисленія въ какое-нибудь высшее учебное заведеніе, эти молодые люди, вмѣсто посѣщенія лекцій и занятій, проводятъ свое время лишь въ прогулкахъ,—товарищескихъ, часто разгульныхъ бесѣдахъ, да въ игрѣ на билліардѣ, результатомъ же такой пустоты духовной жизни и отсутствія личныхъ, самостоятельно созданныхъ интересовъ, является естественно либо обращеніе ихъ духа на предметы, ихъ вѣдѣнію неподлежащіе, либо нравственное паденіе". Въ теченіе 1902—1903 учебнаго года это положеніе нисколько не измѣнилось, что съ очевидностью доказывается тѣмъ, что въ концѣ года въ Конференцію подано 11 прошеній съ ходатайствомъ держать уста-

новленныя для перехода на высшіе курсы испытанія послѣ каникулъ, и изъ числа этихъ прошеній 8 принадлежали второразряднымъ воспитанникамъ духовныхъ семинарій православнаго исповѣданія. Изъ практики же 1904—05 академическаго года достаточно указать на фактъ, что изъ 5 студентовъ, ходатайствовавшихъ о всевозможныхъ льготахъ и снисхожденіяхъ къ малоуспѣшности, 3 принадлежатъ къ числу второразрядныхъ семинаристовъ.

Констатируя такое, выясненное опытомъ несоотвѣтствіе статьи 32-й „Положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ" съ условіями правильнаго хода жизни и развитія нашего учебнаго заведенія, я полагалъ-бы цѣлесообразнымъ просить г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора о возбужденіи въ установленномъ порядкѣ объ ограниченіи доступа въ Восточный Институтъ лицамъ, окончившимъ курсъ духовныхъ семинарій, непремѣннымъ условіемъ представленія свидѣтельства объ окончаніи курса по первому разряду.

Опредѣлили: вполнѣ соглашаясь съ мнѣніемъ директора, представить вышеизложенное г. Приамурскому Генералъ-Губернатору.

5) Отношеніе Штаба Приамурскаго Военнаго Округа отъ 18-го декабря м. г., за № 13504, съ препровожденіемъ въ копіи предписанія Главнаго Штаба на имя Начальника Штаба Приамурскаго Военнаго Округа, отъ 12-го ноября 1904 г., № 49752, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „Военный Совѣтъ, разсмотрѣвъ представленіе о продленіи выдачи премій за самостоятельное изученіе офицерами китайскаго и японскаго языковъ, положилъ: Ассигновать на три года, съ будущаго 1905 года, сумму въ 7,500 рублей на выдачу за самостоятельное изученіе китайскаго и японскаго языковъ премій, а именно: 4 преміи по 1000 руб. и 7 премій по 500 руб., съ отнесеніемъ этого расхода въ будущемъ году на запасный кредитъ Военнаго Министерства, а въ 1906 и 1907 г.г. на соотвѣтствующее подраздѣленіе смѣты Главнаго Штаба. Положеніе это Высочайше утверждено въ 5-ый день сего ноября мѣсяца. Объ изложенномъ Главный Штабъ сообщаетъ Вашему Превосходительству для свѣдѣнія и зависящихъ распоряженій, согласно рапорта Вашего отъ 7-го іюня с. г., за № 6465.

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

6) Срочное отношеніе Штаба Приамурскаго Военнаго Округа отъ 22-го декабря м. г., за № 13627, съ просьбой выслать въ Штабъ Округа съ наложеннымъ платежомъ по три экземпляра слѣдующихъ книгъ: Китайско-русскій словарь Палладія и Попова, Китайско-русскій словарь Д. А. Пещурова и Русско-китайскій словарь Кауфмана.

Опредѣлено: увѣдомить, что въ библіотекѣ Института продажныхъ экземпляровъ не имѣется.

7) Письмо Библіотекаря Императорскаго С.-Петербургскаго Университета, отъ 19-го ноября м. г., за № 826, съ просьбой, въ виду большого спроса на изданія Восточнаго Института, подарить Библіотекѣ Универси-

тета по одному экземпляру отдѣльныхъ изданій Института и оттисковъ изъ его „Извѣстій". Опредѣлено: просьбу удовлетворить.

8) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 31-го декабря 1904 г., за № 2875, съ увѣдомленіемъ, въ отвѣтъ на представленіе отъ 17-го декабря м. г., за № 2916, что. согласно отношенія и. д. Начальника Штаба Квантунской области, отъ 28-го января 1904 года, за № 1090, штабсъ-капитанъ Надаровъ не изъявилъ согласія на оставленіе его при Восточномъ Институтѣ для приготовленія къ профессорской дѣятельности. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

9) Отношеніе Предсѣдателя Суда Маньчжурской арміи отъ 18-го декабря 1904 г., за № 2870, съ извѣщеніемъ, что слушатель Восточнаго Института Ананія Зинькевичъ, во время нахожденія Суда Маньчжурской Арміи въ г. Ляоянѣ, лѣтомъ минувшаго года неоднократно приглашался въ качествѣ переводчика, какъ въ судебныя засѣданія, такъ и военными слѣдователями, причемъ всегда проявлялъ полный интересъ къ достиженію цѣлей правосудія точными переводами и похвальнымъ вниманіемъ ко всѣмъ деталямъ дѣлъ, въ которыхъ принималъ участіе.

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

10) Заявленіе директора о полученной имъ телеграммѣ генералъ-маіора Рутковскаго отъ 24-го декабря 1904 г., за № 7367, отправленной по приказанію г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора и являющейся отвѣтомъ на представленіе Конференціи (смотр. протоколъ засѣданія 14-го декабря 1904 г.) по дѣлу о призывѣ студента Бобырева Пантелеймона къ отбыванію воинской повинности, слѣдующаго содержанія: „Бобыревъ, если ему менѣе 27 лѣтъ, можетъ, основываясь (на) статьѣ 449 Устава (о) воинской повинности 1897 года, самъ просить (у) своего войскового начальства отсрочку. Иначе необходимо выполнить требованіе Новочеркасскаго атамана. Сообщаю (по) приказанію Генералъ-Губернатора". Содержаніе этой телеграммы сообщено подъ расписку студенту Бобыреву. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

11) Отношеніе Начальника Владивостокскаго развѣдочнаго коннаго отряда отъ 19-го октября 1904 г., за № 350, слѣдующаго содержанія: „Состояніе студентовъ Восточнаго Института въ Владивостокѣ Михаила Воронца, Павла Гольденштедта и Льва Иванова во ввѣренномъ мнѣ Развѣдочномъ Конномъ Отрядѣ Добровольцевъ ни въ какомъ случаѣ не можетъ служить препятствіемъ къ слушанію лекцій въ Институтѣ и къ занятіямъ ихъ науками, ибо каждый изъ нихъ въ случаѣ занятій въ Институтѣ освобождается отъ занятій по Конному отряду. Конечно, все вышеизложенное остается въ силѣ до момента появленія непріятеля въ окрѣстностяхъ крѣпости Владивостокъ".

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

12) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что, по случаю предстоящаго перевода Восточнаго Института въ г. Верхнеудинскъ, поступили заявленія

нижеслѣдующихъ лицъ, пожелавшихъ слѣдовать за Институтомъ, но такъ или иначе связанныхъ съ дѣйствительной военной службой:

а) студентъ II-го курса Норманъ Василій, призванный весною минувшаго года на дѣйствительную службу и будучи зачисленъ палатнымъ надзирателемъ въ 3-й крѣпостной госпиталь, нынѣ еще не сформированный, съ разрѣшенія Штаба крѣпости посѣщающій лекціи въ Институтѣ, проситъ ходатайства передъ г. Приамурскимъ Генералъ-Губернаторомъ о разрѣшеніи ему слѣдовать за Институтомъ для продолженія занятій.

б) студентъ II-го курса Россовъ Николай, заявляя, что онъ, числясь палатнымъ надзирателемъ владивостокскаго крѣпостного № 1-й госпиталя, слушаетъ лекціи въ Институтѣ съ разрѣшенія Коменданта крѣпости, и что, съ переводомъ Института въ Верхнеудинскъ, ему придется прекратить свои занятія, доступъ къ которымъ онъ пріобрѣлъ послѣ шестилѣтней службы въ качествѣ учителя духовнаго училища, обязательной для возмѣщенія казеннаго содержанія, которымъ онъ пользовался въ духовной семинаріи,—проситъ Конференцію ходатайствовать передъ г. Приамурскимъ Генералъ-Губернаторомъ о переводѣ его въ Верхнеудинскій мѣстный гарнизонъ съ правомъ продолжать образованіе въ Институтѣ.

в) штатные офицеры-слушатели Восточнаго Института: штабсъ-капитаны: Бучинскій, Кравцовъ, Лѣпа и Рябчичъ, поручики Викторовъ, Красовскій, Мизевскій и Оноре, подпоручики Кляусъ, Май и Осиповъ, а также и вольнослушатели-офицеры: капитанъ Поморцевъ и поручикъ Стромиловъ просятъ о выясненіи ихъ положенія въ виду перевода Института въ Верхнеудинскъ.

По поводу прошенія студента Россова Николая библіотекарь Института и. д. профессора Н. В. Кюнеръ сдѣлалъ директору представленіе въ которомъ между прочимъ говоритъ: „Независимо отъ успѣховъ въ наукахъ, г. Россовъ сумѣлъ за короткій промежутокъ времени, который провелъ на службѣ по Библіотекѣ Восточнаго Института, зарекомендовать себя человѣкомъ весьма дѣятельнымъ и умѣлымъ и незамѣнимымъ помощникомъ для библіотекаря. Въ теченіе немногихъ мѣсяцевъ онъ успѣлъ среди прочихъ текущихъ занятій, привести въ надлежащій порядокъ различные отдѣлы библіотеки и составить подробный каталогъ всему отдѣлу книгъ и періодическихъ изданій по востоковѣдѣнію. Съ переѣздомъ библіотеки въ другое мѣсто помощь г. Россова по прежнему будетъ безусловно необходима въ интересахъ правильнаго веденія библіотечныхъ дѣлъ. Въ виду вышеизложеннаго, убѣдительно прошу Конференцію исходатайствовать г. Россову позволенія у надлежащаго начальства на выѣздъ изъ Владивостока въ Верхнеудинскъ одновременно съ Институтомъ для дальнѣйшаго успѣшнаго исполненія своихъ обязанностей и продолженія своихъ полезныхъ трудовъ по Библіотекѣ“. Опредѣлено: ходатайствовать предъ г. Приамурскимъ Генералъ-Губернаторомъ о переводѣ всѣхъ подавшихъ

прошенія студентовъ и слушателей въ г. Верхнеудинскъ въ мѣстныя войсковыя части съ правомъ продолженія занятій въ Институтѣ.

13) Прошеніе слушателя III-го курса Кустера Ивана слѣдующаго содержанія: „Вслѣдствіе того, что я не выдержалъ переводныхъ испытаній въ 1904 году, съ 2-го курса на 3-й, я по моей просьбѣ былъ перечисленъ слушателемъ на 3-й курсъ. По независящимъ отъ меня обстоятельствамъ, мнѣ пришлось въ первой половинѣ сего учебнаго года пропустить значительное число лекцій. Поэтому, сознавая нынѣ всю трудность и почти невозможность выдержать экзамены за два курса, я имѣю честь покорнѣйше просить Ваше Превосходительство, зачислить меня студентомъ на 2-ой курсъ". Опредѣлено: зачислить.

14) Прошеніе вольнослушателя I-го курса Козака Владиміра о зачисленіи его въ число студентовъ Восточнаго Института.

Справка: г. Козакъ не былъ зачисленъ въ студенты вслѣдствіе неполноты представленныхъ имъ документовъ, нынѣ же доставлены имъ всѣ требуемые для зачисленія документы. Опредѣлено: зачислить.

15) Прошеніе студента IV-го курса Брайковскаго Дмитрія о зачисленіи его на одну изъ свободныхъ казенныхъ стипендій. Опредѣлено: представить Правленію о зачисленіи Брайковскаго въ число казенныхъ стипендіатовъ.

16) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что студентъ III-го курса Молчановъ Яковъ былъ въ общественномъ мѣстѣ въ нетрезвомъ видѣ.

Справка: пользуется казенной стипендіей.

Опредѣлено: лишить студента Молчанова казенной стипендіи.

17) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что студентъ II-го курса Ксимидовъ Георгій не держалъ провѣрочнаго испытанія по китайскому языку, назначеннаго опредѣленіемъ Конференціи отъ 14-го декабря 1904 г. Опредѣлено: предложить Ксимидову экзаменоваться 8-го января с. г.

18) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что имъ получено отъ офицера-слушателя III-го курса Института, состоящаго нынѣ и. д. Военнаго Коммиссара Хэйлунцзянской провинціи, поручика Шаренберга письмо, въ которомъ онъ извѣщаетъ о своемъ намѣреніи весною сдавать переходные экзамены на VI курсъ. Опредѣлено: увѣдомить г. Шаренберга, что препятствій къ удовлетворенію его прошенія не встрѣчается.

19) Въ семъ засѣданіи слушали составленный и. д. профессора Е. Г. Спальвинымъ отчетъ по цензурному дѣлу за прошлый 1904 годъ. Опредѣлено: одобрить и по отпечатаніи представить въ Главное Управленіе по дѣламъ печати.

20) Заявленіе инспектора Института, и. д. проф. Г. В. Подставина, съ возвращеніемъ 114 руб. 85 коп., ошибочно выписанныхъ на его имя изъ дополнительнаго ассигнованія на содержаніе отдѣла внутренней и иностранной цензуры по рубрикѣ" за цензированіе монгольскихъ изданій",—о томъ, что въ теченіе 1904 года онъ цензоромъ произведеній пе-

чати на монгольскомъ языкѣ не состоялъ и цензурой означенныхъ произведеній не занимался". Опредѣлено: присоединить означенную сумму къ неизрасходованному остатку по содержанію цензурнаго отдѣла.

21) Въ семъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: увеличить число вечернихъ лекцій по англійскому языку на II и III курсахъ до 3-хъ часовъ еженедѣльно.

22) Въ семъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: поручить составленіе обычной актовой рѣчи для будущаго года профессору П. П. Шмидту.

23) Въ семъ засѣданіи единогласно избранъ въ члены Правленія профессоръ А. В. Рудаковъ, вмѣсто и. д. профессора Е. Г. Спальвина, прослужившаго въ этомъ званіи установленный срокъ.

24) Въ засѣданіи слушали: телеграммы г. Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора и Военнаго Губернатора Приморской области, присланныя въ отвѣтъ на новогоднія поздравленія директора отъ имени Института, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „Восточному Институту и гимназіи шлю самыя искреннія пожеланія Новымъ Годомъ, пожеланія полнаго преуспѣянія. Благодарю всѣхъ за поздравленія. Генералъ-лейтенантъ Андреевъ". и „Искренно благодарю. Взаимно сердечно поздравляю Васъ, почтенную профессорскую корпорацію, студентовъ и самый Институтъ, одинъ изъ свѣтлыхъ лучей русскаго солнпа на Дальнемъ Востокѣ. Колюбакинъ", а также поздравительныя телеграммы отъ бывшихъ студентовъ и слушателей: Васкевича, Дмитріева, Кобелева, Сивякова, капитана Кузьмина, поручиковъ Болобана, Савельева и Шаренберга. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

Засѣданіе 22 января 1905 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ директора Д. М. Позднѣева, присутствовали инспекторъ Г. В. Подставинъ, профессоры: А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессоровъ: Н. В. Кюнеръ, Е. Г. Спальвинъ и Н. П. Таберіо, преподаватели: Н. Н. Дмитріевъ и Н. И. Кохановскій, лекторы: Я. И. Бойль, П. С. Таккеля и секретарь Конференціи Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предшествовавшаго засѣданія 22 января с. г. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что имъ былъ сдѣланъ докладъ г. Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора о необходимости перевода Восточнаго Института изъ Владивостока въ какой-либо другой пунктъ, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія:

„Вопросъ объ оставленіи или переводѣ Восточнаго Института и Мужской гимназіи изъ Владивостока въ какой-либо другой городъ Восточной Сибири, гдѣ учрежденія эти могли-бы при всевозможныхъ обстоятельствахъ военнаго времени и совершенно независимо отъ хода военныхъ дѣйствій продолжать дѣло обученія юношества, подвергался обсужденію передъ началомъ текущаго учебнаго года, причемъ И. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, генералъ Линевичъ, по совѣщанію съ вр. и. д. директора Института Е. Г. Спальвинымъ, окружнымъ инспекторомъ училищъ и комендантомъ Владивостокской крѣпости, пришелъ къ убѣжденію, что къ продолженію занятій во Владивостокѣ въ означенныхъ учебныхъ заведеніяхъ не встрѣчается никакихъ препятствій. Мнѣніе генерала Линевича, доложенное г. Министру Народнаго Просвѣщенія, было принято Его Высокопревосходительствомъ, и Восточный Институтъ открылъ свой курсъ во Владивостокѣ.

Обращаясь къ разсмотрѣнію обстоятельствъ, при которыхъ состоялось указанное опредѣленіе, нельзя не видѣть, что они существенно отличались отъ тѣхъ условій, въ которыхъ дѣло съ Институтомъ оказывается нынѣ.

1. Въ сентябрѣ-мѣсяцѣ Институту необходимо было собрать своихъ студентовъ, откомандированныхъ въ страны Дальняго Востока для практическихъ занятій въ теченіе каникулярнаго времени. Оказавшись разбро-

санными по всей Маньчжуріи и Монголіи, они нуждались въ безотлагательныхъ указаніяхъ о возвращеніи, и это обстоятельство вызвало необходимость быстраго выясненія вопроса, который могъ быть разрѣшенъ самымъ простымъ образомъ, если курсъ открывался во Владивостокѣ, и вызвалъ-бы очень большую запутанность, если-бы студенты вмѣсто Владивостока должны были собраться въ какомъ-либо другомъ пунктѣ.

2. Въ то же время вопросъ о пребываніи Института во Влидивостокѣ представлялось необходимымъ связать съ открытіемъ здѣсь же занятій въ мужской гимназіи. Два эти учебныя заведенія, связанныя между собою пребываніемъ въ одномъ зданіи и зависящія одно отъ оругого матеріально было гораздо удобнѣе открывать вмѣстѣ, чтобы тѣмъ облегчить содержаніе ихъ интернатовъ и не нарушать порядка управленія этими заведеніями, объединенными подъ одной администраціей.

3. Въ началѣ настоящаго учебнаго года еще не чувствовалось такъ рельефно и осязательно, какъ нынѣ, значеніе Восточнаго Института, какъ поставщика переводчиковъ, для дѣйствуюшей арміи и

4. что самое главное, положеніе дѣла на театрѣ военныхъ дѣйствій было существенно иное. Тогда еще существовала наша Портъ-артурская эскадра и держался Портъ-Артуръ. Все это давало основаніе надѣяться, что за зиму военныя обстоятельства сложатся въ пользу Владивостока, и жизнь этой крѣпости будетъ идти нормально, не вызывая необходимости чрезвычайныхъ мѣръ по отношенію къ учебнымъ заведеніямъ.

Нынѣ же, принимая во вниманіе, во-первыхъ, кореннымъ образомъ измѣнившееся положеніе на морскомъ театрѣ военныхъ дѣйствій, во-вторыхъ,—зимнее время, въ теченіе котораго можно считать болѣе вѣроятною задержку военныхъ дѣйствій японцевъ противъ Владивостока и, слѣдовательно, наличность у насъ одного-двухъ мѣсяцевъ для принятія опредѣленнаго рѣшенія и заблаговременнаго выполненія тѣхъ мѣръ, которыя будутъ признаны цѣлесообразными, представляется, по моему глубокому убѣжденію, безусловно необходимымъ подвергнуть пересмотру и новому обсужденію вопросъ о пребываніи во Владивостокѣ Восточнаго Института и Гимназіи. По сему поводу осмѣливаюсь представить Вашему Превосходительству свои нижеслѣдующія соображенія.

Восточный Институтъ, по первому параграфу своего Положенія, имѣетъ цѣлью подготовлять учащихся въ немъ лицъ для службы въ административныхъ и торгово-промышленныхъ учрежденіяхъ восточно-азіатской Россіи. Развившись нынѣ въ широко-поставленное учрежденіе и являясь единственнымъ спеціальнымъ оріенталистическимъ учебнымъ заведеніемъ въ краѣ, Институтъ, естественно, ставится въ необходимость принимать на себя отправленіе такихъ функцій, которыя не должны были-бы быть ему поручаемы при правильной постановкѣ дѣла. Такъ, профессора его безусловно въ ущербъ своимъ прямымъ обязанностямъ, являются переводчиками всѣхъ китайскихъ, японскихъ, корейскихъ и монгольскихъ бумагъ

не только для всего Приамурскаго края, но и за его предѣлами, они дають отзывы о документахъ пойманныхъ хунхузовъ, переводятъ письма плѣнныхъ японцевъ, присутствуютъ при арестахъ и обыскахъ японскихъ квартиръ, являются экспертами на судѣ и разборѣ дѣлъ съ инородцами и пр. и пр. Кромѣ того, на обязанности профессорской корпораціи лежитъ изданіе „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института" и „Современной Лѣтописи Дальняго Востока", веденіе внутренней и иностранной цензуры, а также исполненіе экзаменовъ лицамъ, желающимъ для различныхъ надобностей получить удостовѣреніе въ знаніи иностранныхъ языковъ. Такими сложными являются уже нынѣ обязанности Института. Но тѣмъ не менѣе никогда не должно забывать, что прямою, основною задачею его является подготовка молодыхъ оріенталистовъ для практическихъ русскихъ нуждъ на Дальнемъ Востокѣ, и что именно въ исполненіи этой задачи заключается сила Института и его значеніе. Поэтому, въ случаѣ нужды по требованію исключительныхъ обстоятельствъ, съ Института могутъ быть сняты всѣ работы и задачи, кромѣ одной: преподаванія восточныхъ языковъ.

Фактическимъ подтвержденіемъ настоятельнѣйшей потребности въ студентахъ Восточнаго Института въ арміи служитъ слѣдующій перечень его питомцевъ, откомандированныхъ на театръ военныхъ дѣйствій въ качествѣ переводчиковъ.

1. Студентъ IV курса, прапорщикъ запаса Рѣпинъ Владиміръ, согласно предписанія генерала Линевича, назначенъ въ Штабъ первой маньчжурской арміи.

2. Студентъ IV курса Николаевъ Михаилъ и слушатель IV курса Спицынъ Александръ, вмѣстѣ съ офицерами-слушателями Института капитаномъ Блонскимъ и эсауломъ Мендрин ымъ, согласно приказа Намѣстника Его Величества на Дальнемъ Востокѣ, откомандированы въ распоряженіе военнаго коммиссара Мукденской провинціи.

3. Студенты IV курса Алексѣевъ Михаилъ, Дедевичъ Димитрій, Дуля Геннадій, Кобелевъ Алексѣй, Лебедевъ Евгеній, Церерин ъ Андрей и слушатель IV курса Тищенко Петръ, согласно приказанію командующаго первою маньчжурскою арміею, откомандированы въ распоряженіе Штаба командующаго войсками арміи въ г. Ляоянъ, причемъ студентъ Лебедевъ былъ переведенъ впослѣдствіи на Портъ-артурскую эскадру.

4. Студентъ IV курса Доброловскій Илья былъ рекомендованъ и отправился, по просьбѣ коммиссара Хэй-лунъ-цзянской провинціи, къ занятію при немъ должности переводчика, а затѣмъ, по телеграммѣ генерала Харкевича, былъ переведенъ въ Штабъ дѣйствующей арміи.

5. Студентъ III курса Михайловъ Владиміръ, телеграммой генерала Иванова, былъ приглашенъ къ занятію должности переводчика при генералѣ Ренненкампфѣ.

6. Студентъ IV курса Сиваковъ Петръ былъ рекомендованъ Кон-

ференціей и отправился въ Портъ-Артуръ вслѣдствіе запроса командующаго флота въ Тихомъ океанѣ.

7. Студенты II курса Занковскій Анатолій и Ящинскій Георгій, вслѣдствіе письма начальника отдѣльнаго отряда крейсеровъ эскадры Тихаго океана, были откомандированы состоять переводчиками при означенномъ отрядѣ крейсеровъ.

8. Студенты IV курса Прокоповъ Николай и III курса Меньшиковъ Павелъ, по приказу Намѣстника, были откомандированы въ Ляо-янъ на должности переводчиковъ китайскаго языка при Полевомъ Управленіи почтъ и телеграфовъ арміи.

9. Согласно предложенію Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, студентъ IV курса Сенько-Буланый и III курса Успенскій Николай были откомандированы въ распоряженіе полковника Томашевскаго въ Посьетъ, а студентъ III курса Вологодскій Сергѣй и слушатель III курса Брайковскій Димитрій въ распоряженіе генерала Анисимова въ село Раздольное.

10. Студентъ III курса Богословскій Леонидъ, по просьбѣ командующаго Сибирскимъ округомъ, былъ откомандированъ въ качествѣ переводчика при военноплѣнныхъ японцахъ въ г. Омскъ, затѣмъ переведенъ въ распоряженіе Главнаго Штаба и назначенъ состоять при плѣнныхъ въ Пензѣ.

11. Слушатель IV курса Кибардинъ Николай зачисленъ переводчикомъ въ Штабъ Маньчжурской арміи.

12. Слушатель IV курса Зинькевичъ Ананія опредѣленъ на должность переводчика при Военномъ судѣ въ Ляо-янѣ.

13. Студентъ III курса Сухоруковъ Матвѣй былъ приглашенъ генераломъ Чичаговымъ на должность переводчика при Штабѣ Заамурскаго Округа въ Харбинѣ.

14. Студентъ III курса Новиковъ Николай состоялъ при Главномъ Полевомъ Казначеѣ Маньчжурской арміи.

Этими 25 лицами еще далеко не исчерпалась, однако, дѣйствительная потребность арміи въ переводчикахъ и нынѣ выработалась уже совершенно опредѣленная система требованій къ Восточному Институту въ этомъ отношеніи: лишь только образуется новая часть или отрядъ, администрація Института уже получаетъ требованіе снабдить ее переводчиками изъ студентовъ. Послѣднимъ примѣромъ этого было сношеніе съ генераломъ Каульбарсомъ, который еще изъ Одессы обратился въ Восточный Институтъ съ телеграфнымъ запросомъ о прiисканiи для него переводчиковъ. Согласно его желанію, къ нему были командированы студенты Жижинъ Николай и Петровъ Аркадій, состоящіе только еще на II курсѣ. Но помимо сего, по крайней мѣрѣ, еще 5 требованій должны были остаться безъ удовлетворенія за раскомандированіемъ всѣхъ болѣе или менѣе надежныхъ лицъ на соотвѣтствующія ихъ знаніямъ должности.

Должны ли мы предвидѣть уменьшеніе спроса на переводчиковъ для арміи въ будущемъ?

Безусловно нѣтъ. Во 1-хъ, неизвѣстно, что ожидаетъ насъ въ самомъ ближайшемъ будущемъ. Если паденіе Портъ-Артура или какое-либо другое событіе вызоветъ вмѣшательство въ настоящую войну Китая, то непремѣннымъ слѣдствіемъ такого осложненія явятся столкновенія съ китайцами и безпорядки въ Монголіи. Тогда другихъ рессурсовъ для полученія переводчиковъ, знающихъ монгольскую письменность, кромѣ Восточнаго Институт?, у насъ почти нѣтъ, ибо ученики Ургинской переводческой школы немногочисленны, а нѣкоторые забайкальскіе казаки, хотя и знаютъ часто разговорную монгольскую рѣчь, но читать по-монгольски они не умѣютъ.

Во 2-хъ, такъ какъ теперь болѣе, чѣмъ когда-либо, представляется вѣроятнымъ, что война съ Японіей затянется на неопредѣленное время, то развѣтвленія нашей арміи при развитіи своихъ операцій несомнѣнно будутъ постоянно нуждаться въ усиленіи и пополненіи переводческаго кадра.

Въ 3-хъ, спросъ на переводчиковъ еще болѣе усилится, когда наша армія перейдетъ въ наступленіе. При быстромъ движеніи впередъ нашихъ войскъ окажется безусловно необходимымъ быстрый же опросъ захватываемыхъ плѣнныхъ японцевъ и жителей китайцевъ; отъ наличности, достаточности и качества переводчиковъ въ очень многомъ будетъ зависѣть тогда успѣхъ дѣла.

Но еще больше осложнится дѣло съ переводческимъ кадромъ, если обстоятельства вызовутъ движеніе русскихъ въ Корею. Тогда Институтъ явится единственнымъ источникомъ для удовлетворенія спроса на переводчиковъ, и всякій русскій, знающій корейскій языкъ и письменность, будетъ цѣниться на вѣсъ золота.

4. Наконецъ, еще большая, чѣмъ въ военное время, потребность въ переводчикахъ и оріенталистахъ явится въ Россіи по заключеніи мира, когда, несомнѣнно, начнется самая интенсивная русская работа на этой далекой окраинѣ. Восточному Институту неизбѣжно предъявятся тогда самыя широкія требованія, къ удовлетворенію которыхъ ему нужно подготовиться заблаговременно.

Изъ всего изложеннаго явствуетъ, что ставить Институтъ въ такое положеніе, при которомъ онъ подвергался-бы риску неудовлетворительно выполнять или даже прерывать свою преподавательскую дѣятельность, было-бы не только не полезно, но прямо вредно для русскаго положенія и дѣла на Востокѣ. Въ случаѣ же появленія японцевъ въ Приморской области, въ окрестностяхъ Владивостока, Восточный Институтъ окажется въ полнѣйшей невозможности вести свое дѣло, и предвидѣть въ настоящее время окончаніе этой невозможности, ея срокъ, равно какъ и ея развѣтвленія, безусловно немыслимо.

Невозможно будетъ вести регулярную работу, во-первыхъ, вслѣдствіе нервнаго настроенія молодежи. Мнѣ, какъ лицу, испытавшему осаду въ Пекинѣ и руководившему тамъ въ это время занятіями десяти молодыхъ людей, изучавшихъ китайскій языкъ при Пекинскомъ отдѣлѣ Правленія Китайской Восточной желѣзной дороги, это положеніе дѣла извѣстно на опытѣ, а потому я совершенно убѣжденъ, что занятія студентовъ прекратятся фактически съ первымъ японскимъ выстрѣломъ по Владивостоку. То есть, формально они могутъ еще продолжаться: инспекторскими мѣрами можно будетъ нѣкоторое время заставлять студентовъ посѣщать Институтъ, но результатовъ для дѣла отъ этого никакихъ не будетъ, и знаній у студентовъ не прибавится ни на іоту.

Во-вторыхъ, съ началомъ военныхъ дѣйствій въ Приморской области, во Владивостокѣ вступятъ въ силу желѣзные законы крѣпости. Дѣло найдется всѣмъ, и можно быть увѣреннымъ, что военныя власти сами отвлекутъ студентовъ отъ ихъ прямой работы, нанося тѣмъ, по суровой необходимости войны и совершенно противъ своей воли, ущербъ важнѣйшему русскому государственному дѣлу подготовки переводчиковъ и дѣятелей-оріенталистовъ.

Въ третьихъ, при невозможности въ настоящее время опредѣлить срокъ, на который продлится война и при существующей вѣроятности, что она затянется очень надолго, пребываніе Института во Владивостокѣ явится фактически его закрытіемъ, такъ какъ, если по отношенію къ состоящимъ въ немъ студентамъ занятія будутъ невозможны, то еще болѣе будетъ невозможенъ пріемъ новыхъ воспитанниковъ, ибо никто изъ Россіи сюда, въ ожидающую осады крѣпость, не поѣдетъ. Это же обстоятельство, оставивъ Институтъ безъ перваго курса, нарушитъ его строй на 4 года, и внесетъ самыя серьезныя осложненія въ его работу, какъ по отношенію къ преподавательскому персоналу и содержанію Института, такъ и по отношенію къ студентамъ, которые будутъ оставлены на первомъ курсѣ на второй годъ и, наконецъ, къ цѣлому ряду другихъ сторонъ институтской жизни, которыя въ данный моментъ нельзя даже предвидѣть

Въ-четвертыхъ, Институтъ несомнѣнно не будетъ имѣть за собою права насильно удерживать во Владивостокѣ профессоровъ, и всякій изъ нихъ, при наступленіи дѣйствительной опасности, будетъ свободенъ оставить крѣпость. Но если-бы даже русскіе профессора и остались, то можно быть увѣреннымъ, что наши лекторы: 4 китайца, 1 маньчжуръ, 1 кореецъ и 1 японецъ уйдутъ изъ Владивостока, преподаваніе же восточныхъ языковъ безъ лекторовъ-туземцевъ немыслимо.

Въ противоположность обрисованному разстройству Института, мнѣ не представляется ни одного довода за то, чтобы онъ остался во Владивостокѣ. Если Владивостоку понадобятся переводчики, то Институтъ всегда можетъ откомандировать ихъ точно такъ же, какъ онъ откомандировываетъ ихъ нынѣ въ другія части дѣйствующей арміи. Но едва ли можно считать правильною и цѣлесоотвѣтственною такую организацію дѣла, при

которой подвергнутся опасности бездѣятельности работники-специалисты, подготовка которыхъ стоила государству нѣсколько сотъ тысячъ рублей и срока времени около 15 лѣтъ. Еще болѣе несчастною можетъ представиться, съ государственной точки зрѣнія, случайность, если одна японская бомба убьетъ профессора японскаго или корейскаго языка, замѣнить которыхъ по всей Россіи въ данный моментъ некому.

Всѣ исчисленныя неудобства и опасности легко могли-бы быть устранены, если бы Восточный Институтъ былъ переведенъ нынѣ же изъ Владивостока въ какой-либо другой пунктъ, гдѣ онъ могъ-бы продолжать свою мирную работу внѣ всякихъ случайностей и зависимости отъ обстоятельствъ военнаго времени. Такое переселеніе Института не встрѣтилс-бы никакихъ особыхъ трудностей, такъ какъ, во 1-хъ, не представляется никакой необходимости для веденія курсовъ лекцій брать съ собою весь инвентарь и библіотеку Института. Эти послѣдніе нужны лишь тогда, когда Институтъ работаетъ, какъ нынѣ, по всѣмъ отраслямъ своей дѣятельности. При выработанныхъ же профессорами курсахъ намъ необходимо будетъ взять съ собою лишь учебныя пособія, да тысячу-другую книгъ первѣйшей важности для профессоровъ. Инвентарь, хотя-бы убогій, можно будетъ пріобрѣсти на мѣстѣ, на что не потребуется какихъ-либо безумныхъ затратъ;

во 2-хъ, съ переселеніемъ Института студенческій интернатъ прекращаетъ свою дѣятельность, и Конференція Института получитъ возможность выдать на руки студентамъ имѣющіяся въ ея распоряженіи 30 стипендій, что вознаградитъ до извѣстной степени наиболѣе нуждающихся;

въ 3-хъ, преподавательскій персоналъ и, главнымъ образомъ, воспитанники Института на новомъ мѣстѣ будутъ заниматься спокойнѣе;

въ 4-хъ, переселеніе въ другой пунктъ является единственнымъ средствомъ къ удержанію въ средѣ преподавательскихъ силъ лекторовъ-туземцевъ, которые, какъ сказано выше, несомнѣнно убѣгутъ изъ Владивостока съ началомъ военныхъ дѣйствій;

въ 5-хъ, при такомъ положеніи дѣла для Института не представлялось-бы необходимости въ очень большомъ помѣщеніи. Одинъ или два дома, всего въ 20 комнатъ были-бы совершенно достаточны для помѣщенія собственно Института съ его аудиторіями, маленькой библіотекой, канцеляріей и помѣщеніями для проживающей въ зданіи прислуги. Само собою разумѣется, что всему служебному и преподавательскому персоналу пришлось-бы остаться при этомъ на частныхъ квартирахъ.

Обращаясь къ вопросу о пунктѣ, въ который было-бы наиболѣе цѣлесообразно перенесеніе дѣятельности Восточнаго Института, мнѣ представляются важнѣйшими два условія. Первое, чтобы Институтъ не выходилъ изъ района, подчиненнаго власти Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, такъ какъ весь сложившійся за шесть лѣтъ строй его органически связанъ съ канцеляріею, архивами, персоналомъ и юрисдикціею Генералъ-Губернаторства, дающими возможность быстраго и надлежащимъ

образомъ освѣдомленнаго рѣшенія дѣлъ. Второе: разъ такое важное, сложное и большое учрежденіе, какъ Восточный Институтъ, переселяется, то необходимо разрѣшать всѣ представляющіяся затрудненія и устранить всѣ недочеты сразу, не мирясь ни на какихъ палліативахъ и и условности. Пусть будетъ немного больше расходовъ, пусть будетъ нѣсколько больше труда и усилій, но надлежитъ дѣлать все такъ, чтобы уже въ дальнѣйшемъ не возникло никакихъ новыхъ осложненій, передѣлокъ или исправленій уже разъ сдѣланнаго. По этимъ соображеніямъ, въ связи съ характеромъ Института по его практической работѣ и особенно по обученію послѣдующаго пріема новыхъ студентовъ, мнѣ и представляется наиболѣе подходящимъ пунктомъ для водворенія Института не Хабаровскъ, хотя онъ и ближайшій городъ, а одинъ изъ городовъ Забайкалья: Кяхта или Верхнеудинскъ, причемъ послѣдній, какъ лежащій на желѣзной дорогѣ, естественно, соотвѣтствуетъ Институту болѣе, нежели первый.

По переселеніи въ Кяхту или Верхнеудинскъ картина работы Института сохранила-бы за собою совершенно тотъ же видъ, какой она имѣетъ во Владисостокѣ въ мирное время, а именно:

1. Институтъ былъ-бы въ полной возможности закончить правильно свой академическій годъ, затянувъ, если-бы то оказалось нужнымъ, преподаваніе до іюня, по требованію программъ и дѣла.

2. Слѣдующій учебный годъ въ Институтѣ начался-бы совершенно нормально, причемъ уменьшенія въ числѣ новопоступающихъ студентовъ, конечно, не было-бы.

3. Командировки студентовъ состоялись-бы въ совершенно нормальныхъ условіяхъ, причемъ въ настоящемъ году Конференція могла бы обратить вниманіе студентовъ преимущественно на Монголію и на сѣверную Маньчжурію. Проникновеніе до Пекина, центра китайской науки и наиболѣе желательнаго и важнаго пункта для командирововокъ студентовъ перваго курса, было-бы близко, удобно, безопасно и открыто. Слѣдовательно, всѣ подготовляющіеся къ практической дѣятельности переводчиковъ студенты въ дѣлѣ изученія языка на каникулахъ не понесли-бы никакого ущерба.

4. Профессорскій персоналъ, равнымъ образомъ, могъ-бы воспользоваться обычнымъ образомъ каникулами для своихъ предположенныхъ работъ или поѣздокъ.

5. Выпускъ IV курса состоялся-бы обычнымъ образомъ, а окончившіе курсъ студенты были-бы поставлены въ полную возможность отысканія для себя мѣстъ и занятій, не имѣя права нарекать на какія-бы то ни было неблагопріятныя условія.

6. Лектора-туземцы всѣ остались-бы въ Институтѣ, продолжая свою обычную работу и не имѣя права предъявлять какихъ-либо особыхъ требованій или претензій къ институтскому начальству.

Урегулированіе всѣхъ остальныхъ, связанныхъ съ переселеніемъ Ин-

ститута, практическихъ вопросовъ, какъ-то: отдѣленіе Гимназіи отъ Института, подысканіе помѣщенія, размѣръ расходовъ на переѣздъ и пр. можетъ быть, естественно, обсуждаемо только лишь послѣ принципіальнаго утвердительнаго рѣшенія основного вопроса о выселеніи Института изъ Владивостока.

Вслѣдствіе сего, почтительнѣйше предлагая вышеизложенныя соображенія свои на благоусмотрѣніе Вашего Высокопревосходительства, имѣю честь испрашивать по нимъ Вашихъ указаній".

На приведенномъ представленіи г. Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, генералъ-лейтенантъ Андреевъ, 6-го января положилъ слѣдующую резолюцію: „Считаю необходимымъ, не теряя времени, перевести Восточный Институтъ въ Верхнеудинскъ.

Предлагаю Д. С. С. Маргаритову заготовить, согласно моимъ указаніямъ, всѣ сношенія и распоряженія по этому дѣлу.

Предлагаю директору Института г. Позднѣеву доложить мнѣ 8-го января планъ и соображеніе по переѣзду, дабы назначить поѣздъ.

Настоящій докладъ хранить въ Генералъ-Губернаторской канцеляріи, какъ документъ особой важности".

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

3. Заявленіе директора о томъ, что на представленіи его о необходимости сохранить при Восточномъ Институтѣ должности 2-хъ дежурныхъ въ общежитіи даже и при закрытіи сего послѣдняго въ Верхнеудинскѣ, возложивъ на занимающихъ эти должности лицъ обязанности помощниковъ инспектора Института, какъ по наблюденію за поведеніемъ и нравственностью студентовъ, такъ и по веденію дѣлопроизводства по студенческимъ дѣламъ, генералъ-лейтенантъ Андреевъ положилъ резолюцію: „согласенъ оставить". Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и сообщить Правленію Института для зависящихъ распоряженій.

4. Заявленіе директора о томъ, что, въ виду невозможности, за отсутствіемъ приспособленнаго помѣшенія, организовать въ Верхнеудинскѣ интернатъ, въ которомъ проживали бы всѣ получающіе казенныя стипендіи студенты, онъ испрашивалъ у г. Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора разрѣшеніе временно, до возвращенія во Владивостокъ, закрыть интернатъ и выдавать студентамъ причитающіяся имъ казенныя стипендіи на руки, предоставивъ имъ самимъ заботу въ Верхнеудинскѣ о пріисканіи для себя помѣщенія и стола. На этомъ представленіи генералъ Андреевъ положилъ слѣдующую резолюцію: „Разрѣшаю выдавать не иначе, какъ помѣсячно, съ вычетомъ необходимыхъ командировочныхъ денегъ".

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и сообщить Правленію для зависящихъ распоряженій.

5. Заявленіе директора о томъ, что онъ, вслѣдствіе поступившаго къ нему словеснаго заявленія группы недостаточныхъ студентовъ, имѣющихъ во Владивостокѣ заработокъ отъ уроковъ и другихъ постороннихъ

занятій, о томъ, что для нихъ было бы существованіе въ Институтѣ значительно легче, если бы онъ былъ переведенъ не въ Верхнеудинскъ, а въ Иркутскъ или въ другой большой по размѣрамъ городъ, испрашивалъ у г. Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора указаній по сему вопросу, и что генералъ-лейтенантъ Андреевъ категорически отклонилъ сіе заявленіе. Определено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

6) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что Попечительный Совѣтъ при Восточномъ Институтѣ и Общество вспомошествованія недостаточнымъ студентамъ Восточнаго Института передали ему по 2000 рублей, всего 4000 рублей, для выдачи, по усмотрѣнію Конференціи, недостаточнымъ студентамъ въ г. Верхнеудинскѣ. Определено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

7) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что имъ получено отъ владивостокскаго 1-ой гильдіи купца А. С. Варягина письмо нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „Позволяю себѣ обратиться къ Вамъ по одному очень интересующему меня дѣлу.

Всѣ мы переживаемъ нынѣ тяжелыя минуты подъ впечатлѣніемъ паденія Портъ-Артура. Пала наша крѣпость, приковывавшая къ себѣ такъ долго вниманіе всего міра. Сила одолѣла силу, и врагъ на этотъ разъ восторжествовалъ. Горитъ душа, кровью обливается сердце, и все существо русскаго полно жажды отмщенія за этотъ нанесенный намъ ударъ. Всѣ мы съ замираніемъ сердца читали по телеграммамъ исторію этой неравной борьбы, и кто изъ русскихъ не чувствовалъ въ каждомъ донесеніи генерала Стесселя, что, помимо его самого была еще душа всей обороны Портъ-Артура, былъ герой, который вдохновлялъ ослабѣвшихъ, который своею волею и презрѣніемъ къ смерти не допускалъ мысли о возможности сдачи крѣпости, объ умѣніе, знаніе дѣла и мужество котораго разбивались всѣ усилія осаждавшей арміи, въ присутствіи котораго никто изъ сомнѣвающихся въ успѣхѣ не смѣлъ заявлять своего мнѣнія, находчивость котораго умѣла воздвигать неодолимыя препятствія врагу и заставляла его находить сильнѣйшія укрѣпленія тамъ, гдѣ онъ думалъ встрѣтить для себя плацъ-парадъ. И всѣ мы знали, что герой этотъ никто иной, какъ Романъ Исидоровичъ Кондратенко. Палъ онъ, пала и крѣпость...

Всѣ русскіе твердо вѣрятъ и надѣются, что будетъ отмщена смерть Кондратенки. Не одинъ онъ—герой въ Россіи, любящій больше жизни свою родину, и велика самонадѣянность Японіи, увѣренной въ своей побѣдѣ. Рано еще ей ликовать, и увидимъ, кто посмѣется послѣдній.

Тѣмъ не менѣе, однако, нашъ герой, генералъ Кондратенко, палъ, и мнѣ, ничтожной единицѣ, одной стомилліонной части великаго русскаго народа, хочется дать свою лепту на то, чтобы способствовать сохраненію его имени и памяти въ Россіи на вѣчныя времена. Ваше учебное заведеніе, Восточный Институтъ, какъ разсадникъ изученія восточныхъ языковъ, конечно, навсегда останется связаннымъ съ этою окраиной Азіи

русскими въ ней владѣніями, а потому мнѣ кажется всего удобнѣе сохраненіе памяти генерала Кондратенки пріурочить къ пособію слушателямъ Восточнаго Института. Мнѣ думается, что важнѣе всего помочь Вашимъ молодымъ людямъ въ ихъ поѣздкахъ въ лѣтнія командировки по странамъ Дальняго Востока. Поэтому я позволяю себѣ препроводить къ Вамъ процентныхъ бумагъ 4% государственной ренты на сумму пяти тысячъ рублей, какъ неприкосновенный капиталъ имени Портъ-Артурскаго героя генерала Романа Исидоровича Кондратенки.

Изъ % отъ этого капитала я прошу выдавать ежегодно пособіе студенту, посылаемому Институтомъ въ командировку лѣтомъ. Желая же, чтобы и въ этомъ году такое пособіе было выдано, я прилагаю при семъ, независимо отъ капитала, въ Ваше распоряженіе для означенной цѣли сумму въ двѣсти рублей.

Приношу Вамъ мою благодарность за хлопоты по оформленію настоящаго моего пожертвованія въ установленномъ закономъ порядкѣ, причемъ выражаю непремѣнное желаніе, чтобы мой вкладъ оставался неприкосновеннымъ капиталомъ имени портъ-артурскаго героя генерала Романа Исидоровича Кондратенки". Опредѣлено: просить директора выработать положеніе о стипендіи имени генерала Кондратенки для представленія на утвержденіе въ указанномъ порядкѣ и благодарить г. Варягина за столь щедрое пожертвованіе.

8) Телеграмму бывшаго Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, нынѣ члена Государственнаго Совѣта, генерала Гродекова на имя директора Восточнаго Института, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „Очень благодаренъ за привѣтъ. Отъ Алексѣя Матвѣевича (Позднѣева) узналъ подробности объ участіи студентовъ въ отрядахъ и порадовался. Дай Богъ Вамъ силъ и крѣпости на новомъ посту! Дай Богъ Институту и Гимназіи преуспѣянія". Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

9) Письмо библіотекаря Императорскаго С.-Петербургскаго университета, отъ 19 декабря м. г. за № 867, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „По просьбѣ г. Декана факультета Восточныхъ языковъ, отъ 11 декабря 1904 г. за № 152, имѣю честь покорнѣйше просить Ваше Превосходительство выслать даромъ въ библіотеку С.-Петербургскаго университета въ качествѣ учебнаго пособія для студентовъ 30 экземпляровъ труда А. М. Позднѣева „Опытъ собранія образцовъ маньчжурской литературы", или въ случаѣ отказа Конференціи Института въ этомъ, сдѣлать уступку съ номинальной стоимости (3 р. 50 к.) книги. Если же конференція откажетъ и въ этомъ, тогда имѣю честь покорнѣйше просить Васъ выслать для Библіотеки 30 экземпляровъ книгъ по номинальной цѣнѣ, съ приложеніемъ счета на имя факультета, но препроводить счетъ и книги прямо въ Библіотеку, которая и сдѣлаетъ распоряженіе объ уплатѣ денегъ изъ суммы 1904 года, назначенной на учебныя пособія".

Опредѣлено: отправить 5 экземпляровъ названной книги въ даръ и 25 экземпляровъ со скидкою 25% съ номинальной цѣны.

10) Прошенія студентовъ II курса Россова Николая и III курса Зарина Петра о зачисленіи ихъ въ число казенныхъ стипендіатовъ.

Определено: зачислить и сообщить Правленію Института для зависящихъ распоряженій.

11) Прошеніе студента II курса Смыкалова Александра объ освобожденіи его отъ взноса платы за слушаніе лекцій.

Определено: освободить.

12) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что въ отвѣтъ на телеграмму въ Главное Управленіе по дѣламъ печати (см. протоколъ засѣданія 7-го января) имъ получена слѣдующая телеграмма тайнаго совѣтника Звѣрева, отъ 17-го января: „Касательно цензуры газетъ испросите указаній Генералъ-Губернатора. Результатъ телеграфируйте".

По докладѣ этой телеграммы Г. Вр. и. д. Генералъ-Губернатора, генералъ-лейтенантъ Андреевъ указалъ:

1, передать цензированіе владивостокскихъ періодическихъ изданій правителю дѣлъ Путевой канцеляріи Генералъ-Губернатора, коллежскому ассесору Безе,

2, веденіе дѣла внутренней цензуры по періодическимъ изданіямъ передать въ Канцелярію Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора въ Хабаровскѣ,

3, веденіе дѣла иностранной и восточной цензуры сохранить по прежнему за Восточнымъ Институтомъ.

Определено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и просить и. д. проф. Е. Г. Спальвина произвести передачу внутренней цензуры г. Безе.

Въ послѣднихъ числахъ января-мѣсяца происходилъ переѣздъ Института изъ г. Владивостока въ г. Верхнеудинскъ. Выбывъ 24-го января въ спеціальномъ поѣздѣ изъ г. Владивостока, 4-го февраля Восточный Институтъ прибылъ въ г. Верхнеудинскъ.

Засѣданіе 3 февраля 1905 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ директора Д. М. Позднѣева, присутствовали: инспекторъ Г. В. Подставинъ, профессоры: А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессоровъ: Н. В. Кюнеръ, Е. Г. Спальвинъ и Н. П. Таберіо, преподаватели: Н. Н. Дмитріевъ и Н. В. Кохановскій, лекторы: Я. И. Бойль и секретарь Конференціи Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ.

Слушали 1) Протоколъ предшествовавшаго засѣданія 22 января с. г.

Определено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Прошенія студентовъ: а) III курса: Грищенко Владиміра

Ящинскаго Георгія, II курса: Смыкалова Александра и Θедорова Константина—о зачисленіи ихъ въ число казенныхъ стипендіатовъ, б) III-го курса: Панова Павла, II-го курса: Шустова Якова, Нормана Василія и Коханскаго Владиміра о зачисленіи ихъ въ число казенныхъ стипендіатовъ, или выдачѣ ежемѣсячнаго пособія, въ размѣрѣ не менѣе 35 рублей въ мѣсяцъ, съ освобожденіемъ отъ платы за слушаніе лекцій, в) IV курса: Бобырева Пантелеймона, Вологодскаго Сергѣя, Успенскаго Николая, III-го курса: Синькевича Евсигнія, II-го курса: Рогозинскаго Михаила, I-го курса: Козака Владиміра и Хлопина Григорія—о выдачѣ имъ пособій, съ освобожденіемъ отъ платы за слушаніе лекцій, г) IV-го курса: Новикова Николая, Михайлова Владиміра, III-го курса: Гребенщикова Александра (посторонній слушатель), II-го курса: Рустановича Алексѣя и I-го курса Маннса Герберта—объ освобожденіи ихъ отъ платы за слушаніе лекцій. Опредѣлено а) зачислить въ число казенныхъ стипендіатовъ Вологодскаго Сергѣя, Грищенко Владиміра, Синькевича Евсигнія, Нормана Василія и Θедорова Константина, б) выдавать испрашиваемыя пособія помѣсячно, по особому на каждый разъ опредѣленію Конференціи, в) выдать за февраль пособія по 35 рублей изъ суммъ, предоставленныхъ Обществомъ вспомоществованія недостаточнымъ студентамъ въ распоряженіе Конференціи Восточнаго Института, студентамъ: Бобыреву, Панову, Ящинскому, Смыкалову, Козаку и Хлопину, пособіе въ 20 рублей—Успенскому, г) отклонить прошенія: Коханскаго, Рогозинскаго и Рацевича, и д) представить Правленію объ освобожденіи отъ платы за слушаніе лекцій съ зачисленіемъ, поскольку возможно, на имѣющіяся стипендіи для освобожденія отъ взноса платы.

3) Сообщеніе директора, что вслѣдствіе заявленія вольнослушателя IV курса Гареста Леонида при проѣздѣ черезъ Харбинъ о желаніи остаться въ г. Харбинѣ для прінсканія службы, онъ отчислилъ г. Гареста изъ числа вольнослушателей Восточнаго Института. Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

4) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что на просьбу объ оказаніи помощи нуждающимся въ квартирахъ студентамъ, обращенную къ представителю Товарищества Второва съ С-ми, представитель товарищества, г. Второвъ отвѣтилъ телеграммой изъ Иркутска: „Временно студентовъ можно пріютить въ лѣтнемъ помѣщеніи убѣжища" и добавленіе директора, что, по справкамъ, названное помѣщеніе находится въ нѣсколькихъ верстахъ отъ города: Опредѣлено принять къ свѣдѣнію.

5) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что имъ получена телеграмма отъ Главнаго Управленія по дѣламъ печати нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „Ассигнованныя по параграфу 19 деньги будутъ переведены Петербургъ; изъ 6380, ассигнованныхъ Институту,—2000 для выдачи вознагражденія цензирующему Владивостокскія газеты. Адикаевскій". Опредѣлено: отвѣтить телеграммой такого содержанія: „Вслѣдствіе распоряженія Вашей те-

леграммѣ 26 января Конференція Восточнаго Института, отказываясь отъ веденія иностранной, восточной цензуры, проситъ указать, кому передать дѣло".

6) Заявленіе директора, о томъ, что, вслѣдствіе любезной отзывчивости администраціи Краснаго Креста, для недостаточныхъ студентовъ предоставлена возможность пользоваться мѣсячнымъ обѣдомъ изъ кухни Одесскаго Лазарета, изъ двухъ блюдъ, цѣною 30 коп. за обѣдъ. Определено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

7) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что изъ числа слушателей Восточнаго Института остались въ г. Владивостокѣ, сдѣлавъ соотвѣтствующее заявленіе, студенты: Кустеръ Иванъ и Соболевъ Леонидъ, посторонніе слушатели: Вильксъ, свящ. Снѣгульскій, Орловъ и св. Өедоровъ Георгій. Определено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

8) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что не явились въ г. Верхнеудинскъ и не представили объясненіе причинъ неявки студенты: Ивановъ, Чечелевъ и Драгунъ и посторонніе слушатели: Терновскій и Чердеклели. Определено: отчислить изъ числа студентовъ и слушателей.

9) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что студентъ III курса Занковскій Анатолій, согласно прошенія, по болѣзни уволенъ имъ въ отпускъ до начала будущаго учебнаго года въ Европейскую Россію. Определено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

Засѣданіе 18 февраля 1905 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ директора Д. М. Позднѣева, присутствовали инспекторъ Г. В. Подставинъ, профессоры: А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессоровъ: Н. В. Кюнеръ, Е. Г. Спальвинъ и Н. П. Таберіо, преподаватели: Н. Н. Дмитріевъ и Н. И. Кохановскій, лекторы: Я. И. Бойль, П. С. Таккедя и секретарь Конференціи Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предшествовавшаго засѣданія 8-го с. февраля. Определено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Заявленіе директора, что 14 февраля къ нему явились представители студентовъ съ написанною петиціею, которымъ онъ сказалъ, что по закону не имѣетъ права принимать никакихъ коллективныхъ прошеній. 15 февраля, во время объясненія со студентами, ему была прочитана петиція, непринятая наканунѣ, содержащая въ себѣ разборъ всего строя Института, личностей, дѣятельности профессоровъ и преподавателей.

Позднѣе она была получена отъ неизвѣстнаго лица черезъ швейцара гостиницы „Сибирь" и. д. профессора Е. Г. Спальвинымъ, который передалъ ее г. директору. Она называется: Резолюція студенческой корпораціи Восточнаго Института.

Вслѣдъ за этимъ заявленіемъ директора была прочитана сама „Резолюція" и на состоявшемся затѣмъ совѣщаніи преподавательской корпораціи Института о п р е д ѣ л е н о:

1) что въ резолюціи студентовъ содержится, среди другихъ сдѣланныхъ ими заявленій, незаслуженное оскорбленіе всей профессорской корпораціи въ полномъ ея составѣ,

2) что продолжать чтеніе лекцій студентамъ Института при высказанномъ ими взглядѣ корпорація профессоровъ не считаетъ возможнымъ,

3) что на директора возлагается обязанность предложить студентамъ открыто и честно высказаться, раздѣляются ли ими помянутые взгляды, причемъ студенты, нераздѣляющіе этихъ взглядовъ, должны заявить о томъ письменно, за собственными подписями, на хранящемся у письмоводителя Института листѣ съ выработанною профессорскою корпораціею для сей цѣли формулой не позже 10 часовъ утра 19-го февраля,

4) что въ случаѣ, если высказанные взгляды раздѣляются всѣми студентами или большинствомъ ихъ, то корпорація профессоровъ и преподавателей Восточнаго Института, включая и директора Института, подаетъ въ отставку, прося Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія о назначеніи новаго преподавательскаго состава,

5) что возвращеніе къ своимъ обязанностямъ настоящаго состава профессоровъ возможно лишь подъ условіемъ выхода изъ Института всѣхъ студентовъ, оскорбившихъ его принятіемъ помянутой резолюціи, съ тѣмъ, однако, что означеннымъ лицамъ не будетъ поставлено Конференціей никакихъ препятствій къ поступленію въ другія высшія учебныя заведенія или на службу.

Затѣмъ выработали нижеслѣдующую формулу заявленія студентовъ: „Мы нижеподписавшіеся студенты Восточнаго Института, каждый въ отдѣльности, собственноручнымъ подписомъ своимъ свидѣтельствуемъ подъ честнымъ словомъ о несогласіи нашемъ съ заключающимися въ „Резолюціи студенческой корпораціи Восточнаго Института", среди сдѣланныхъ въ ней заявленій, взглядами, умаляющими честь и достоинство профессорской корпораціи Института, какъ въ полномъ ея составѣ, такъ и въ лицѣ отдѣльныхъ ея представителей, и наносящими имъ незаслуженное оскорбленіе, приносимъ присемъ наше искреннее извиненіе за невольное участіе въ означенныхъ взглядахъ резолюціи, выразившееся въ отсутствіи своевременнаго протеста противъ нихъ съ нашей стороны".

Засѣданіе 19 февраля 1905 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ директора Д. М. Позднѣева, присутствовали инспекторъ Г. В. Подставинъ, профессоры: А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессоровъ: Н. В. Кюнеръ, Е. Г. Спальвинъ и Н. П. Таберіо, преподаватели: Н. Н. Дмитріевъ и И. И. Кохановскій, лекторы: Я. И. Бойль и секретарь конференціи Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ.

Слушали: 1) протоколъ предшествовавшаго засѣданія Конференціи 16-го сего февраля. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Заявленіе директора нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „19 февраля подъ предложенной, по опредѣленію Конференціи 16 февраля формулой извиненія подписались только два студента, отъ имени же остальныхъ въ Канцеляріи Института былъ оставленъ коллективный отвѣтъ слѣдующаго содержанія: „Мы, студенты Восточнаго Института, заявляемъ „профессорской корпораціи“, что, за исключеніемъ студента 4-го курса г. Новикова, еще въ 1903 году исключеннаго изъ нашей корпораціи, и студента II-го курса г. Нормана, оставшагося при особомъ мнѣніи, всѣ остальные сознательно и въ одинаковой мѣрѣ раздѣляли и продолжаемъ раздѣлять взгляды, выраженные нами въ „резолюціи студенческой корпораціи Восточнаго Института, оффиціально прочитанной 15-го с. февраля сего года въ помѣщеніи Института г-ну директору въ присутствіи всѣхъ студентовъ и слушателей.

Ввиду чего позорное предложеніе „профессорской корпораціи“—„извиниться“ и „подписаться“ подъ унизительной формулой—мы категорически отвергаемъ.

Что же касается „незаслуженнаго оскорбленія“, усмотрѣннаго „профессорской корпораціей“ въ правдивомъ изложеніи фактовъ, то въ интересахъ возстановленія истины и для сохраненія полнаго безпристрастія при разборѣ настоящаго инцидента, просимъ Ваше Превосходительство не отказать въ ходатайствѣ предъ другими высшими учебными заведеніями Россіи о назначеніи третейскаго суда изъ среды извѣстныхъ и уважаемыхъ всѣми профессоровъ, ученыхъ и писателей“. (По примѣру извѣстнаго „Коноваловскаго дѣла)“.

Конференція, обсудивъ означенный отвѣтъ студентовъ, опредѣлила: во 1-хъ, довести его полностью до свѣдѣнія Г.г. Министра Народнаго

Просвѣщенія и Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора и, во 2-хъ присовокупить къ изложенію отвѣта нижеслѣдующее: „Такимъ образомъ студенты самымъ опредѣленнымъ образомъ подтверждаютъ нанесенныя ими профессорской корпораціи обвиненія, во-первыхъ въ томъ, что она недобросовѣстно раздаетъ стипендіи студентамъ, для каковой цѣли пользуется злостнымъ образомъ экзаменами и репетиціями, устраивая экзаменаціонныя травли съ заранѣе предрѣшеннымъ отрицательнымъ исходомъ, придаетъ стипендіямъ характеръ милости, во-вторыхъ, практикуетъ злоупотребленія при замѣщеніи вакантныхъ кафедръ и чтеніи курсовъ, небрежно относится къ учебному дѣлу, сводя нѣкоторыя дисциплины къ нулю, приглашая негодныхъ лекторовъ, въ-третьихъ, создаетъ безнравственные типы кончающихъ студентовъ до взяточниковъ включительно, въ-четвертыхъ, берется за преподаваніе безъ достаточной научной подготовки. Ссылка студентовъ на существованіе указанныхъ порядковъ раньше отнюдь не измѣняетъ наносимыхъ оскорбленій, ибо большинство корпораціи ведетъ дѣло съ начала Института.

Корпорація, усматривая во всемъ перечисленномъ тяжелыя незаслуженныя оскорбленія, видитъ таковыя еще въ томъ, что студенты имѣютъ дерзость высказывать однимъ профессорамъ поощреніе, какъ подающимъ надежды, другихъ освобождать отъ чтенія лекцій, наконецъ, бросать въ лицо обвиненіе въ томъ, что профессора могутъ стремиться къ выгодному для нихъ закрытію Института.

Признавая безусловно невозможнымъ продолжать службу среди студентовъ, наносящихъ подобныя оскорбленія, наличный преподавательскій составъ Института, а именно: Позднѣевъ, Подставинъ, Рудаковъ, Шмидтъ, Кюнеръ, Спальвинъ, Таберіо, Кохановскій, Дмитріевъ, Бойль и Цыбиковъ, покорнѣйше просятъ Ваше Высокопревосходителиство объ увольненіи его отъ службы въ Институтѣ.

Засѣданіе 25 февраля 1905 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ директора Д. М. Позднѣева, присутствовали инспекторъ Г. В. Подставинъ, профессоры: А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессоровъ: Н. В. Кюнеръ, Е. Г. Спальвинъ и Н. П. Таберіо, преподаватели: Н. Н. Дмитріевъ и Н. И. Кохановскій, лекторы: Я. И. Бойль и секретарь конференціи Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ.

Слушали: 1) протоколъ предшествовавшаго засѣданія Конференціи 19-го сего февраля. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Заявленіе директора, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „21-го с. фев-

раля мною получена слѣдующая телеграмма Г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія: „Въ исполненіе Высочайше одобреннаго въ 18 день сего февраля заключенія Высочайше утвержденнаго особаго совѣщанія министровъ, предсѣдателей департаментовъ Государственнаго Совѣта, по разсмотрѣнію вопроса о положеніи нашихъ высшихъ учебныхъ заведеній, предлагаю приступить безотлагательно къ выясненію тѣхъ мѣръ и способовъ, помощью которыхъ можетъ быть, по мнѣнію Совѣта Института, достигнуто въ наикратчайшій срокъ возобновленіе правильныхъ занятій въ Институтѣ. Заключеніе Совѣта, во исполненіе непосредственныхъ указаній Его Императорскаго Величества, должно быть выслано съ такимъ разсчетомъ, чтобы было получено въ Министерствѣ не позднѣе 27 с. февраля.

Съ своей стороны, обязанный по закону заботиться принятіемъ всѣхъ возможныхъ мѣръ къ тому, чтобы столь прискорбное явленіе, какимъ безспорно представляется прекращеніе занятій въ высшихъ учебныхъ заведеніяхъ, уступило въ ближайшій срокъ мѣсто правильному теченію жизни въ этихъ заведеніяхъ, я не могу не высказать съ полнымъ убѣжденіемъ, что ближайшіе способы къ достиженію этой цѣли находятся въ рукахъ всего профессорскаго и преподавательскаго состава: отъ его отношенія къ принятому на себя высокому дѣлу быть наставникомъ и руководителемъ учащихся въ высшихъ учебныхъ заведеніяхъ въ дѣлѣ усвоенія ими столь необходимыхъ для блага нашей родины знаній, зависитъ прежде всего внушить и разъяснить юношеству, что лучшіе годы его жизни должны быть посвящены усвоенію этихъ знаній, безъ которыхъ немыслима послѣдующая плодотворная дѣятельность. На томъ же персоналѣ лежитъ и не менѣе важная обязанность предоставить учащимся всѣ необходимые способы къ спокойному усвоенію науки. Учащіеся же, съ своей стороны нравственно обязаны отдавать свое время дѣлу усвоенія знаній, ради чего они и вступили въ высшее учебное заведеніе.

Желаю быть увѣреннымъ, что преподавательскому составу дѣйствительно дороги интересы высшаго просвѣщенія, и что въ г.г. профессорахъ и преподавателяхъ я найду широкое и искреннее содѣйствіе къ скорѣйшему возстановленію нормальнаго теченія академической жизни".

Черезъ нѣсколько часовъ послѣ этой телеграммы, того же 21 февраля, мною была получена телеграмма г. Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, генералъ-лейтенанта Андреева, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „Въ отвѣтъ на телеграммы Ваши отъ 16, 18 и 19 февраля объявляю для свѣдѣнія и исполненія съ полученіемъ сего:

во 1-хъ, занятія и чтеніе лекцій въ Восточномъ Институтѣ прекращаются;

во 2-хъ, всѣ студенты и вольнослушатели увольняются изъ Института за подачу дерзкой и оскорбительной для профессоровъ резолюціи;

въ 3-хъ, вольнослушатели-офицеры отчисляются въ части войскъ, гдѣ они считаются и куда должны безотлагательно отправиться; о выда-

чѣ имъ прогонныхъ денегъ вмѣстѣ съ симъ сообщено воинскому начальнику;

въ 4-хъ, уволенные изъ Института студенты лишаются, съ полученіемъ сего, всѣхъ выдаваемыхъ имъ стипендій и другихъ отъ казны видовъ денежнаго довольствія;

въ 5-хъ, для разбора жалобъ студентовъ на профессорскій составъ Института и обвиненій сего послѣдняго въ злоупотребленіяхъ въ Верхнеудинскъ прибудетъ слѣдователь по особо важнымъ дѣламъ изъ Иркутска;

въ 6-хъ, до прибытія слѣдователя всѣ бывшіе студенты и слушатели должны остаться въ Верхнеудинскѣ для дачи показаній;

въ 7-хъ, въ виду подачи директоромъ Института съ десятью профессорами объ увольненіи отъ службы Министру Народнаго Просвѣщенія телеграммы, всему профессорскому составу пребывать на мѣстѣ въ Верхнеудинскѣ впредь до прибытія слѣдователя;

въ 8 хъ, имущество Института, цѣнные документы и библіотеку передать Верхнеудинскому воинскому начальнику по описи. Сему послѣднему всѣ эти предметы сложить въ особое помѣщеніе, къ которому поставить караулъ; на наемъ для сего, если нужно, помѣщенія будетъ немедленно переведена въ его распоряженіе потребная сумма. Объ исполненіи всего изложеннаго мнѣ донести. 336".

Во исполненіе содержащихся въ этой телеграммѣ указаній мною были сообщены студентамъ, офицерамъ-слушателямъ и вольнослушателямъ 22-го февраля касающіеся ихъ шесть первыхъ пунктовъ телеграммы подъ росписку въ прочтеніи, о чемъ и доложено генералъ-лейтенанту Андрееву телеграммою.

Что же касается 8-го пункта телеграммы, то, такъ какъ онъ, устраняя меня отъ занятій по Канцеляріи и Правленію Института, прерывалъ ходъ текущей жизни Института, то мною былъ отправленъ г. Вр. и. д. Генералъ-Губернатора слѣдующій запросъ: „Долженъ ли я продолжать веденіе текущихъ дѣлъ по Канцеляріи и Правленію Института или же восьмой пунктъ телеграммы номеръ 336 означаетъ полное устраненіе меня отъ дѣлъ Института. Прошу указаній".

22-го сего февраля отъ г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія получена мною телеграмма слѣдующаго содержанія: „На телеграмму (отъ) 19-го февраля увѣдомляю, что профессора Института блистательно доказали свою прав-способность тѣми выпусками, которые принесли государству такую пользу. При настоящихъ условіяхъ, отставка профессоровъ не можетъ быть принята, такъ какъ на ихъ обязанности лежитъ исполненіе Высочайшей воли, изложенной (въ) телеграммѣ отъ 20 февраля. Въ виду распоряженія генерала Андреева, Вамъ и всему составу Института надлежитъ оставаться на мѣстѣ до окончанія назначеннаго генераломъ слѣдствія".

Въ отвѣтъ на мою телеграмму, отъ 21 с. февраля, отъ генералъ-лейтенанта Андреева полученъ слѣдующій отвѣтъ: „Въ виду того, что министръ Народнаго Просвѣщенія увѣдомилъ меня, а равно и сообщилъ Вамъ, что признаетъ отставку Вашу и профессоровъ несвоевременною, Вы должны продолжать веденіе текущихъ по Канцеляріи и Правленію Института дѣлъ, чѣмъ восьмой пунктъ телеграммы моей № 336 отклоняется. 349". Опредѣлено: 1) принять всѣ заявленія г. директора къ свѣдѣнію и сообщить Правленію для зависящихъ распоряженій и 2) во исполненіе указаній г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія отъ 20 с. февраля Конференція, обсудивъ настоящее положеніе дѣла въ Институтѣ, опредѣлила отправить г. Министру слѣдующую телеграмму: „Во исполненіе указаній телеграммы 19 февраля Конференція Восточнаго Института, обсудивъ всѣ предоставленныя ея распоряженію закономъ мѣры къ возобновленію занятій Института въ наикратчайшій срокъ, постановила:

1) въ виду того, что нынѣ всѣ студенты уволены, открыть пріемъ прошеній объ обратномъ зачисленіи въ Институтъ немедленно по окончаніи назначеннаго генераломъ Андреевымъ слѣдствія и полученіи разрѣшенія Вашего Высокопревосходительства приступить къ началу занятій,

2) напечатать въ газетѣ объявленіе о пріемѣ прошеній,

3) всей Конференціи имѣть сужденіе о прошеніяхъ, причемъ рѣшено произвести строгій выборъ студентовъ, отклонивъ совершенно прошенія тѣхъ, кои своими успѣхами и поведеніемъ доказали нежелательность для правильнаго хода институтской жизни ихъ пребыванія въ Институтѣ,

4) отобрать отъ студентовъ, допущенныхъ въ Институтъ, обычную подписку о соблюденіи установленныхъ правилъ,

5) профессорскій и преподавательскій составъ Института, глубоко скорбя о происшедшемъ, въ полной готовности использовать всѣ находящіяся въ его распоряженіи ближайшія средства для предоставленія учащимся всѣхъ необходимыхъ способовъ къ спокойному усвоенію ими науки полагаетъ для выполненіи своихъ обязанностей наставничества и руководительства учащейся молодежи имѣть съ ними особыя бесѣды,

6) всѣ студенты будутъ приняты на тотъ же курсъ, но такъ какъ конецъ прошлаго учебнаго года былъ ненормальный и въ этомъ году уже два мѣсяца потеряны, а равно въ виду приближенія срока предусмотрѣнныхъ статьею восьмою „Положенія" командировокъ студентовъ, переводныхъ и выпускныхъ экзаменовъ въ этомъ году не будетъ. Такая ускоренная высылка студентовъ признается Конференціею желательною также въ цѣляхъ удаленія студентовъ отъ сношеній съ непринятыми обратно въ Институтъ товарищами.

Одновременно съ симъ обсуждая причины происшедшихъ волненій, Конференція находитъ ихъ въ извѣстной мѣрѣ въ дѣйствительныхъ нестроеніяхъ организаціи административной, учебной и студенческой жизни Института, отчетливо сознаваемыхъ самою Конференціею, проникшихъ уже въ печать и указываемыхъ отчасти резолюціею студентовъ.

Причины этихъ нестроеній заключаются въ выяснившейся опытомъ неудовлетворительности „Положенія о Восточномъ Институтѣ", составленнаго въ свое время только на основаніи общихъ соображеній и требующаго нынѣ обязательнаго пересмотра, съ точки зрѣнія согласованія съ выясненными практикою требованіями Института, какъ учебнаго заведенія практическаго направленія.

Ведущія къ устраненію недочетовъ Института мѣры слѣдующія:

1) отдѣленіе Института отъ гимназіи, такъ какъ связь этихъ учебныхъ заведеній отвлекаетъ вниманіе и силы институтской администраціи, необходимыя исключительно для Института,

2) урегулированіе положенія Конференціи, какъ завѣдующаго дѣлами Института учрежденія. Въ послѣднее время замѣчается паденіе ея авторитета вслѣдствіе того, что постановленія ея постоянно отмѣняются или видоизмѣняются генералъ-губернаторами. Студенты привыкли приносить жалобы на Конференцію и получать на нихъ удовлетвореніе. Смѣна шести генералъ-губернаторовъ за шесть лѣтъ существованія Института много способствовала усиленію этой ненормальности. Вслѣдствіе сего желательно предоставленіе Конференціи права непосредственнаго сношенія съ Министерствомъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія по дѣламъ учебновоспитательнаго характера, права рѣшающаго голоса при назначеніи стипендій, пособій переводныхъ испытаній, пріема и увольненія студентовъ и пр.,

3) въ отношеніи положенія профессоровъ Конференція полагаетъ желательнымъ учрежденіе новыхъ особыхъ должностей: инспектора, его помощника, двухъ преподавателей англійскаго языка съ повышеннымъ окладомъ, преподавателей при японской, корейской и китайской кафедрахъ, библіотекаря,

4) необходимы также увеличеніе числа и улучшеніе матеріальнаго и служебнаго положенія лекторовъ восточныхъ языковъ, пересмотръ общихъ учебныхъ программъ и правильности постановки существующихъ спеціальныхъ отдѣленій Института, предоставленіе суммъ на командированіе профессоровъ въ непосредственное распоряженіе Конференціи, увеличеніе библіотечныхъ средствъ, увеличеніе содержанія профессорскаго и преподавательскаго состава сообразно съ дороговизною жизни на Дальнемъ Востокѣ,

5) по отношенію положенія студентовъ Конференція полагаетъ желательнымъ закрытіе доступа въ Институтъ семинаристамъ второго разряда, о чемъ уже сдѣлано представленіе, закрытіе интерната, съ раздачею казенныхъ стипендій на руки студентамъ, и учрежденіе взамѣнъ интерната студенческаго общежитія для желающихъ съ дешевыми квартирами и содержаніемъ, дальнѣйшее увеличеніе числа штатныхъ слушателей-офицеровъ, привлеченіе въ Институтъ офицеровъ-моряковъ, увеличеніе суммъ на командировки студентовъ, урегулированіе студенческихъ организацій.

Въ заключеніе Конференція выражаетъ пожеланіе о дарованіи Институту академической свободы на одинаковыхъ основаніяхъ съ другими высшими учебными заведеніями".

3) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что имъ получено отъ студента I-го курса Стефанова Петра отъ 20 февраля письмо нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „Оставаясь при совершенно особомъ мнѣніи относительно всѣхъ вообще студенческихъ собраній, имѣвшихъ мѣсто здѣсь, въ г. Верхнеудинскѣ, я этимъ письмомъ честно и открыто заявляю Вамъ о моемъ убѣжденномъ несогласіи съ постановленіемъ студен. собранія, результатомъ котораго была „Резолюція студен. к. В. И." Глубоко сожалѣю, что по независящимъ отъ меня обстоятельствамъ я не могъ сдѣлать этого заявленія раньше". Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

4) Въ этомъ засѣданіи опредѣлено: включить, согласно желанію преподавателя юридическихъ наукъ Н. И. Кохановскаго, въ протоколъ Конференціи его отдѣльное мнѣніе нижеслѣдующаго содержанія:

„По поводу вопроса, возбужденнаго въ утреннемъ засѣданіи сего числа Конференціи Восточнаго Института имѣю честь представить свое мнѣніе для напечатанія при протоколѣ.

Дѣятельность каждаго изъ юристовъ Восточнаго Института при прочтеніи имъ двухъ курсовъ по своему объему соотвѣтствуетъ обязанностямъ профессора юридическаго факультета.

Юристы, участвуя на равномъ правѣ въ дѣятельности Конференціи или иныхъ коллегіальныхъ органовъ Восточнаго Института, представляются полезными сотрудниками профессорамъ-востоковѣдамъ, имѣющимъ численное преобладаніе.

Достоинство лицъ, обладающихъ высшимъ образованіемъ и посвятившихъ себя наукѣ, не позволитъ имъ состоять преподавателями на ряду съ другими лицами, за исключеніемъ развѣ преподавателя коммерческихъ наукъ.

Юридическіе предметы представляютъ важный элементъ въ учебной программѣ Восточнаго Института, въ виду послѣдующей дѣятельности окончившихъ курсъ Восточнаго Института.

Юридическіе предметы имѣютъ цѣлью общее образованіе, а также подготовку къ усвоенію свѣдѣній о странахъ Д. Востока и къ самостоятельнымъ научнымъ работамъ по востоковѣдѣнію, но не сообщеніе самыхъ свѣдѣній по Дальнему Востоку.

Умаленіе юридическихъ предметовъ и ихъ представителей имѣетъ по существу реакціонный характеръ и вредно отразится, а можетъ быть, и отразилось уже на дѣятельности и авторитетѣ Восточнаго Института и его воспитанниковъ, въ частности на служебномъ положеніи послѣднихъ.

Въ случаѣ рѣшенія увеличить бюджетъ Восточнаго Института отпадаетъ соображеніе, проведенное въ мотивахъ къ Положенію о Восточномъ Институтѣ объ экономіи въ 1000 руб. на второй должности преподавателя юридич. наукъ".

Засѣданіе 11 марта 1905 года.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предшествовавшаго засѣданія 25 февраля с. г. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Отношеніе Департамента Народнаго Просвѣщенія отъ 23 февраля с. г. за № 4141 о томъ, что „Государь Императоръ, по всеподданнѣйшему докладу Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія 12-го февраля, Высочайше соизволилъ: временно, впредь до возвращенія Восточнаго Института и гимназіи приономъ во Владивостокъ, 1) на освобожденіе директора сего института отъ главнаго начальствованія надъ состоящей при Институтѣ мужской гимназіей съ предоставленіемъ инспектору оной полныхъ правъ директора для самостоятельныхъ дѣйствій безъ сношеній съ директоромъ Института, и 2) на образованіе двухъ Правленій: одного для Восточнаго Института, въ составѣ директора Института, инспектора и одного изъ профессоровъ по выбору Конференціи Института и другого—для гимназіи на общихъ основаніяхъ уставовъ гимназій".

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и исполненію.

3) Заявленіе директора, что 9 и 10 марта имъ послѣдовательно получены телеграммы: 1) отъ Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-губернатора генералъ-лейтенанта Андреева и 2) Г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія генералъ-лейтенанта Глазова, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: 1) „Предлагаю Вамъ объявить уволеннымъ студентамъ въ отвѣтъ на телеграмму ихъ отъ 8 марта, что впредь до окончанія слѣдствія и представленія заключенія прокурорскаго надзора обратно въ Институтъ никто изъ студентовъ принятъ не будетъ и лекціи не начнутся. 407. Временный генералъ-губернаторъ, генералъ-лейтенантъ Андреевъ" и 2) „На телеграмму бывшихъ студентовъ, опасающихся, что непринятіе Конференціею обратно всѣхъ уволенныхъ вынудитъ послѣднихъ на нежелательную забастовку. прошу передать, что они уволены за подачу коллективной дерзкой и оскорбительной для профессоровъ резолюціи съ противоправительственнымъ домогательствомъ, чѣмъ изъяли себя изъ числа слушателей. Какая же еще можетъ быть забастовка? Дальнѣйшая ихъ судьба будетъ зависѣть отъ результатовъ производящагося предварительнаго разслѣдованія. Генералъ-лейтенантъ Глазовъ.

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

4) Отношеніе Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 10 февраля с. г. за № 245, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „На представленіе отъ 19-го января с. г. за № 267, Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора генералъ-лейтенантъ Андреевъ наложилъ слѣдующую резолюцію: Полагаю, что аттестатами или дипломами объ окончаніи курса могутъ быть удостоены только лучшіе слушатели, которые: 1, имѣли отличныя отмѣтки въ прежнихъ младшихъ курсахъ и 2, были особо рекомендованы тѣмъ начальствомъ, при которыхъ они во время войны состояли по ихъ спеціальностямъ переводчиками, о чемъ и затребовать свѣдѣнія.

Тѣмъ не менѣе все же полагаю, что вслѣдствіе неправильно пройденнаго курса и неоконченнаго теоретическаго изученія предметовъ, ограничиться представленіемъ только XII класса чина, о чемъ и сдѣлать представленіе Министру Народнаго Просвѣщенія".

На основаніи изложенной резолюціи имѣю честь покорнѣйше просить Ваше Превосходительство сообщить мнѣ надлежащія свѣдѣнія для возбужденія предъ Министромъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія надлежащаго ходатайства".

По обсужденіи изложеннаго предложенія г. Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго генералъ-губернатора было установлено,

во 1-хъ, что находящіеся въ арміи студенты IV курса Восточнаго Института прекратили свои занятія въ Институтѣ за двѣ недѣли до конца ученія и наступленія переходныхъ экзаменовъ 1903—4 учебнаго года,

во 2-хъ, что Конференціей Института при представленіи приняты были въ соображеніе пріемныя отмѣтки и репутація каждаго изъ студентовъ, о которыхъ было представлено ходатайство, и что на основаніи совокупности всѣхъ соображеній студенты и были раздѣлены въ представленіи на три группы, изъ коихъ одной признано желательнымъ выдать дипломы перваго разряда, второй—второго разряда, третья оставлена совсѣмъ безъ диплома,

въ 3-хъ, что Конференція по поводу разсылки студент. въ армію и флотъ далеко не всегда снабжена какими бы то ни было рекомендаціями ихъ,

въ 4-хъ, что невыдержаніе студентами экзаменовъ совершенно не зависѣло отъ нихъ и что они двинулись въ армію, не будучи къ тому обязаны воинскою повинностью, а лишь сознаніемъ своего нравственнаго долга передъ отечествомъ,

въ 5-хъ, что нѣкоторымъ изъ нихъ полученіе XII класса чина представится, безъ сомнѣнія, настолько несправедливымъ и несоотвѣтственнымъ съ ихъ вполнѣ успѣшнымъ прохожденіемъ институтскаго курса, дающаго право на X классъ, что они должны будутъ вновь поступать на IV курсъ Института, чтобы окончить его съ дипломомъ первой степени и сохранить такимъ образомъ для себя три года чинопроизводства. При этомъ у нихъ не можетъ не остаться правильнаго сознанія горькой несправедливости отношенія къ нимъ, вызванной съ ихъ стороны лишь тѣмъ

что они не отказались служить въ арміи, хотя свободно могли уѣхать домой и ждать спокойно конца событій,

въ 6-хъ, что напротивъ, студенту Лебедеву Евгенію, находившемуся въ распоряженіи командующаго флотомъ въ Тихомъ океанѣ и выдержавшему долгую осаду Портъ-Артура, было-бы весьма желательно выдать опредѣленный Конференціею, соотвѣтственно его успѣхамъ въ наукахъ, дипломъ II разряда, но съ правомъ на чинъ X класса, во вниманіе и благодарность за то, что онъ перенесъ до конца всѣ лишенія и посильные труды по безпримѣрной защитѣ окруженной со всѣхъ сторонъ непріятелемъ крѣпости,

въ 7-хъ, что даже въ этомъ году наши питомцы не могутъ сдавать выпускныхъ экзаменовъ по независящимъ отъ нихъ обстоятельствамъ, и что для тѣхъ изъ нихъ, кто захотѣлъ-бы все же окончить Институтъ съ дипломомъ первой степени, пришлось-бы такимъ образомъ окончить курсъ только въ 1906 году, а можетъ быть, и того позже, въ зависимости отъ окончанія войны;—вслѣдствіе сего опредѣлено: при сообщеніи требуемыхъ Вр. и. д. Генералъ-Губернатора справокъ, возобновить предъ нимъ ранѣе представленное ходатайство о дарованіи находящимся на войнѣ студентамъ IV курса Восточнаго Института правъ окончившихъ курсъ Института лишь съ тѣми ограниченіями, которыя поставлены въ представленіи Конференціи въ зависимости отъ успѣховъ студентовъ, и съ пріобщеніемъ, какъ особой милости, къ аттестату 2-го разряда студента Лебедева Евгенія права на чинъ X-го класса.

5) Отношеніе директора Императорскаго С.-Петербургскаго коммерческаго училища, отъ 15 января с. г. за № 122, о томъ, что Высочайшимъ приказомъ по гражданскому вѣдомству, отъ 23 декабря 1904 года № 95, преподаватель коммерческихъ наукъ Восточнаго Института коллежскій ассесоръ Дмитріевъ произведенъ, за выслугу лѣтъ, въ надворные совѣтники со старшинствомъ съ 1 сентября 1903 года.

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

6) Отношеніе редакціи газеты „Правительственный Вѣстникъ", отъ 17 января с. г. за № 182 съ препровожденіемъ 6380 рублей, назначенныхъ г. Министромъ Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ въ распоряженіе Конференціи Восточнаго Института, изъ коихъ: 2000 рублей на вознагражденіе за труды по цензированію изданій на восточныхъ языкахъ и 4480 рублей—на расходы по внутренней и иностранной цензурѣ. Опредѣлено: вслѣдствіе отказа Конференціи отъ веденія цензуры, постановленнаго въ засѣданіи 8 февраля, запросить Главное Управленіе по дѣламъ печати, что надлежитъ дѣлать съ присланной суммой и просить ускорить отвѣтъ на сдѣланное постановленіе, кому передать цензуру; временно же вести цензированіе поступающихъ въ Конференцію произведеній печати на прежнихъ основаніяхъ.

7) Письмо оставленнаго при Восточномъ Институтѣ для приготовленія къ профессорскому званію Алексѣя Павловича Хіонина на имя ди-

ректора Института, отъ 20 января с. г., нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „Во исполненіе предписанія и. д. директора Восточнаго Института отъ 29 января 1903 года за № 2269 я выѣхалъ въ распоряженіе Начальника временнаго Штаба Намѣстника Его Императорскаго Величества на Дальнемъ Востокѣ въ Портъ-Артуръ, откуда предполагалось командировать меня въ числѣ другихъ лицъ въ западную часть Мукденской провинціи и прилегающія къ ней монгольскія кочевья для наблюденія за раіономъ праваго берега р. Ляо-хэ и монголами. Всѣ приготовленія къ проектировавшейся командировкѣ были совершенно закончены въ послѣднихъ числахъ января 1904 года. но поѣздка отмѣнилась по причинѣ внезапно открывшихся военныхъ дѣйствій.

Приказомъ по Временному Штабу Намѣстника, отъ 31 января 1904 года за № 22, я былъ прикомандированъ къ Штабу, а 3 февраля, приказомъ № 1, назначенъ на должность секретаря Коменданта Главной Квартиры Полевого Штаба Намѣстника съ приказаніемъ исполнять обязанности и драгомана китайскаго и монгольскаго языковъ.

По расформированіи Полевого Штаба Намѣстника, приказомъ Начальника Штаба Главнокомандующаго всѣми вооруженными сухопутными и морскими силами дѣйствующими противъ Японіи, я назначенъ въ Штабъ Главнокомандующаго съ оставленіемъ въ прежней должности и наконецъ приказомъ Главнокомандующаго за № 237 командированъ на должность Старшаго Драгомана Военнаго Коммиссара Мукденской провинціи.

Занимая вышеупомянутыя должности въ военное время по назначенію лицъ и учрежденій, въ распоряженіе которыхъ я былъ командированъ Восточнымъ Институтомъ, я положительно не имѣлъ возможности не только собирать матеріалы для какой-либо новой научной работы, но не могъ даже разработать тѣ матеріалы и вопросы, которые собраны и намѣчены были мною во время мирныхъ занятій во Владивостокѣ.

Въ силу означенныхъ неблагопріятно сложившихся обстоятельствъ, я считаю себя недостаточно подготовленнымъ къ занятію будущей отвѣтственной должности и вынужденъ просить ходатайства Вашего Превосходительства объ отчисленіи меня отъ Восточнаго Института, чтобы уступить это мѣсто другому болѣе достойному человѣку". Опредѣлено: просить Министерство Народнаго Просвѣщенія объ отчисленіи г. Хіонина отъ Института съ представленіемъ на благоусмотрѣніе Министерства, что онъ, числясь при Институтѣ и получая установленное содержаніе отъ Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенія, поступилъ на штатную должность по Военному Вѣдомству безъ увѣдомленія о томъ Института и съ просьбой, если Министерство Народнаго Просвѣщенія признаетъ необходимымъ взыскать съ г. Хіонина полученное имъ содержаніе по должности оставленнаго при Институтѣ, произвести въ Петербургѣ подлежащія сношенія съ Военнымъ Вѣдомствомъ.

8) Выработанный директоромъ и представленный на обсужденіе Кон-

ференціи „Проектъ Положенія стипендіи имени Портъ-Артурскаго героя генерала Романа Исидоровича Кондратенко“.

При обсужденіи проекта большинствомъ было высказано мнѣніе о необходимости редактированія пункта четвертаго такимъ образомъ: „стипендія эта предоставляется на общемъ основаніи правилъ о назначеніи стипендій студентамъ, перешедшимъ на третій и четвертый курсы, недостаточнаго состоянія, русскаго происхожденія и безъ различія вѣроисповѣданія и званія, но отличающимся добрымъ поведеніемъ и успѣхами въ работахъ по командировкамъ“, т. е. пунктъ редактированъ въ томъ смыслѣ, что стипендія можетъ быть предоставляема студентамъ III и IV курсовъ безъ ограниченія“. Директоръ и члены Конференціи Г. В. Подставинъ, Е. Г. Спальвинъ, А. В. Рудаковъ и Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ предлагавшіе узаконеніе назначенія стипендіи исключительно студентамъ перешедшимъ съ III-го курса на IV-й, остались при особомъ мнѣніи, которое и было постановлено пріобщить къ настоящему протоколу, а равно и къ представленію г. Приамурскому Генералъ-Губернатору объ утвержденіи выработаннаго Конференціей проекта.

9) Заявленіе директора, что доложенное Конференціи въ засѣданіи 7 января отношеніе Штаба Приамурскаго Военнаго округа, отъ 18 декабря м. г. за № 13504, по вопросу о продленіи срока выдачи премій за самостоятельное изученіе офицерами китайскаго и японскаго языковъ и состоявшемся ассигнованіи на этотъ предметъ на три года спеціальныхъ суммъ, при чемъ производство офицерамъ испытаній и присужденіе названныхъ премій возлагается на Восточный Институтъ, налагаетъ на послѣдній обязанность выработки опредѣленныхъ программъ для помянутыхъ экзаменовъ и сообщенія ихъ военному вѣдомству для свѣдѣнія для г.г. офицеровъ, имѣющихъ намѣреніе подвергнуться испытанію для полученія преміи. Вслѣдствіе сего директоръ полагалъ-бы необходимымъ поручить спеціалистамъ названныхъ языковъ составленіе указанныхъ программъ, которыя, по разсмотрѣніи и одобреніи ихъ Конференціей Института, могли-бы быть сообщены Военному Вѣдомству.

Опредѣлено: поручить составленіе программъ испытаній для г.г. офицеровъ по японскому языку и. д. проф. Е. Г. Спальвину, а по китайскому яз.—профессорамъ А. В. Рудакову и П. П. Шмидту съ тѣмъ, чтобы по выработкѣ программы эти были внесены въ Конференцію для разсмотрѣнія, и при представленіи программъ запросить Министерство Народнаго Просвѣщенія, находитъ ли оно производство экзаменовъ входящимъ въ кругъ обязанностей профессоровъ Восточнаго Института и какими нормами должно при этомъ руководиться.

10) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что по его мнѣнію, Восточному Институту надлежало-бы воспользоваться пребываніемъ въ Верхнеудинскѣ въ цѣляхъ восполненія того пробѣла знаній, который ощущается въ Институтѣ по вопросу о современномъ положеніи бурятскаго населенія въ Забайкальѣ. Несмотря на то, что изученіе бурятскаго быта должно быть

признано непосредственно входящимъ въ кругъ предметовъ Восточнаго Института, доселѣ въ силу, во-первыхъ, отчужденности Владивостока отъ Забайкалья, во-вторыхъ, за множествомъ другихъ работъ, въ-третьихъ, за малочисленностью студентовъ на монгольскомъ отдѣленіи, Институту почти не приходилось ни командировать въ бурятскія кочевья студентовъ съ опредѣленно выработанными программами, ни входить самому въ изученіе бурятской жизни. Между тѣмъ, кромѣ общаго интереса, возбуждаемаго строемъ жизни бурятъ, несомнѣнно, что въ послѣдніе годы въ ихъ жизни произошло не мало явленій, усложнившихъ ихъ обычный кочевой укладъ и породившихъ много новаго и интереснаго. Къ такимъ явленіямъ необходимо причислить, во-первыхъ, государственную реформу землеустройства и общественнаго управленія бурятъ Забайкальской области, во-вторыхъ, усиливающееся между ними несомнѣнно религіозное движеніе, вызванное пріѣздомъ въ Ургу Далай-Ламы. Представляется безусловно дѣломъ чрезвычайной важности выясненіе вопроса о томъ, какъ относятся буряты къ пріѣзду Далай-ламы и какое этотъ пріѣздъ произвелъ на нихъ впечатлѣніе.

Вмѣстѣ съ этимъ необходимо отмѣтить, что библіотека Восточнаго Института страдаетъ значительными пробѣлами по отношенію къ монголо-бурятской литературѣ, восполненіе каковыхъ пробѣловъ нынѣ, когда Институтъ находится въ Забайкальѣ, представляется, несомнѣнно, дѣломъ болѣе легкимъ, нежели изъ Владивостока.

Вслѣдствіе изложеннаго директоръ полагалъ-бы желательнымъ:

во 1-хъ, просить отъ лица Конференціи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора объ оказаніи Институту содѣйствія къ пополненію библіотеки бурятскими сочиненіями и рукописями, буде таковыя имѣются въ лишнихъ экземплярахъ въ распоряженіи администраціи Забайкальской области.

во 2-хъ, просить его указаній въ томъ смыслѣ тѣмъ завѣдующимъ бурятскимъ населеніемъ учрежденіямъ, которыя могутъ быть, по его усмотрѣнію, въ данномъ отношеніи Институту полезны,

въ 3-хъ, обратиться отъ имени Конференціи къ Хамбо-ламѣ съ просьбою оказать содѣйствіе Институту къ пополненію библіотеки,

въ 4-хъ, возложить на лектора монгольскаго языка Г. Ц. Цыбикова порученіе посѣтить во время предстоящихъ каникулъ этого года наиболѣе важныя мѣста бурятскихъ поселеній и собрать интересующіе Конференцію матеріалы,

въ 5-хъ, имѣть въ виду бурятскія кочевья, какъ раіонъ для командировокъ нашихъ слушателей, когда такія командировки будутъ возможны.
Опредѣлено: вполнѣ соглашаясь съ изложеннымъ мнѣніемъ директора, исполнить предлагаемыя имъ мѣропріятія для изученія забайкальскихъ бурятъ.

11) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что нѣсколько времени тому назадъ было выдано заимообразно нуждающимся студентамъ Восточнаго Ин-

ститута Андріяшеву Сергѣю и Керру Леониду 150 рублей изъ общаго фонда по изданію „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института“, которые означенными лицами до сихъ поръ не возвращены.

Опредѣлено: просить Общество вспомоществованія недостаточнымъ студентамъ внести 150 рублей для восполненія упомянутаго фонда, зачисливъ суммы въ долгъ означенныхъ лицъ Обществу.

12) Прошенія студентовъ Амитрова Константина и Петрова Аркадія и слушателей Вилькса Арнольда и свящ. Ѳедорова Георгія.

Опредѣлено: отложить разсмотрѣніе сихъ прошеній до наступленія въ Восточномъ Институтѣ нормальнаго порядка.

13) Письма бывшихъ студентовъ Восточнаго Института Новикова Николая, Нормана Василія и Стефанова Петра отъ 11 с. марта съ заявленіемъ, что они не принимали участія въ составленіи и отправкѣ телеграммы отъ имени бывшихъ студентовъ г. Министру Народнаго Просвѣщенія.

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

14) Заявленіе директора, что въ возмѣщеніе расходовъ по печатанію въ „Извѣстіяхъ Восточнаго Института“ 1-ой части труда проф. А. В. Рудакова „Матеріалы по исторіи культуры въ Гириньской провинціи“— имъ получено изъ Штаба Приамурскаго Военнаго Округа 1621 руб.

1-ое Приложеніе къ протоколу засѣданія 11 марта 1905 г., № 15

ПРОЕКТЪ

положенія о стипендіи имени Портъ-Артурскаго героя генерала Романа Исидоровича Кондратенко при Восточномъ Институтѣ въ г. Владивостокѣ.

1. На проценты съ капитала въ пять тысячъ рублей, пожертвованнаго Владивостокскимъ 1-ой гильдіи купцомъ Алексѣемъ Семеновичемъ Варягинымъ учреждается стипендія при Восточномъ Институтѣ имени Портъ-Артурскаго героя генерала Романа Исидоровича Кондратенко.

2. Означенный капиталъ, заключающійся въ свидѣтельствахъ 4% государственной ренты, хранится во Владивостокскомъ отдѣленіи Государственнаго Банка и числится подъ наименованіемъ „неприкосновеннаго капитала имени Портъ-Артурскаго героя генерала Романа Исидоровича

Кондратенки" въ спеціальныхъ средствахъ Института, оставаясь навсегда неприкосновеннымъ.

3. Доходъ съ капитала (за удержаніемъ съ него суммы, подлежащей передачѣ въ казну, на основаніи закона 28-го мая 1886 года о сборѣ доходовъ съ денежныхъ капиталовъ) обращается исключительно на выдачу одной стипендіи въ размѣрѣ ста девяноста рублей ежегодно на предметъ пособія недостаточному студенту во время лѣтней командировки для практическихъ занятій.

4. Стипендія эта предоставляется на общемъ основаніи правилъ о назначеніи стипендій студентамъ, перешедшимъ на третій и четвертый курсы недостаточнаго состоянія, русскаго происхожденія и безъ различія вѣроисповѣданія и званія, но отличающимся добрымъ поведеніемъ и успѣхами въ работахъ по командировкамъ.

При равенствѣ правъ нѣсколькихъ кандидатовъ, преимущество дается наиболѣе нуждающимся въ матеріальныхъ средствахъ.

5. Если-бы назначенные къ выдачѣ въ стипендію проценты въ теченіе какого-либо года, по той или иной причинѣ, всѣ или частію, не получили своего назначенія, то таковые не израсходованные проценты, равно какъ и всякій излишекъ доходовъ, обращаются на пріобрѣтеніе новыхъ процентныхъ бумагъ для пріобщенія къ неприкосновенному капиталу съ цѣлью или учрежденія новыхъ стипендій или обращенія, согласно опредѣленію институтскаго начальства, на возвышеніе размѣра стипендіальной суммы.

Примѣчаніе. Остатки въ наличныхъ деньгахъ, могущіе образоваться при покупкѣ процентныхъ бумагъ, хранятся во Владивостокскомъ отдѣленіи Государственнаго Банка на общемъ основаніи для приращенія изъ процентовъ на проценты съ цѣлью пріобрѣтенія новыхъ % бумагъ, присоединяемыхъ къ неприкосновенному капиталу съ указанными выше цѣлями.

6. Назначеніе стипендіатовъ предоставляется Конференціи Восточнаго Института.

7. Пользованіе стипендіею соединяется съ обязательствомъ представленія Конференціи отчета по командировкѣ.

2-ое Приложеніе къ протоколу засѣданія 11 марта 1905 г., № 15.

Отдѣльное мнѣніе членовъ Конференціи Восточнаго Института: Д. М. Позднѣева, Г. В. Подставина, А. В. Рудакова, Е. Г. Спальвина и Г. Ц. Цыбикова по вопросу о проектѣ „Положенія о стипендіи имени Портъ-Артурскаго героя Романа Исидоровича Кондратенки".

Въ засѣданіи Конференціи Восточнаго Института 11-го марта 1905 года Директоромъ Института на обсужденіе Конференціи былъ предложенъ составленный имъ проектъ „Положенія о стипендіи имени Портъ-Артурскаго героя генерала Романа Исидоровича Кондратенки при Восточномъ Институтѣ", учреждаемой на проценты съ капитала, пожертвованнаго Владивостокскимъ первой гильдіи купцомъ А. С. Варягинымъ.

При обсужденіи пункта 4-го означеннаго положенія, трактующаго о назначеніи стипендіи студентамъ, и. д. профессора Е. Г. Спальвинымъ было высказано пожеланіе, чтобы въ особенное вниманіе къ учреждаемой стипендіи, имѣющей своею цѣлью способствовать удовлетворенію одной изъ важнѣйшихъ нуждъ Института—узаконенныхъ въ немъ лѣтнихъ командировокъ студентовъ, Конференціею были приняты всѣ мѣры къ обезпеченію наилучшаго пользованія ею, при чемъ г. Спальвинъ достиженіе высказаннаго имъ желанія усматривалъ въ назначеніи стипендіи такимъ студентамъ, которые до извѣстной степени гарантировали-бы Конференціи результаты назначенія имъ означенной стипендіи, въ видѣ отчетовъ о своихъ поѣздкахъ, вполнѣ достойныхъ къ напечатанію въ „Извѣстіяхъ Восточнаго Института", что, по мнѣнію г. Спальвина, вполнѣ могло быть достигнуто назначеніемъ стипендіи студентамъ только старшихъ курсовъ. Принципіально соглашаясь съ высказаннымъ пожеланіемъ г. Спальвина, одни изъ членовъ Конференціи, какъ Д. М. Позднѣевъ, Г. В. Подставинъ, А. В. Рудаковъ и Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ, равно какъ и самъ иниціаторъ идеи г. Спальвинъ выразили убѣжденіе, что въ такомъ случаѣ стипендію имени героя Кондратенко необходимо назначать лишь студентамъ, перешедшимъ съ III-го курса на IV-й, какъ наиболѣе обезпечивающимъ дѣйствительно полезное пользованіе стипендіей въ духѣ высказанномъ г. Спальвинымъ, прочіе же члены конференціи (проф. Шмидтъ, и. д. проф. Кюнеръ и Таберіо, препод. Кохановскій и Дмитріевъ и лекторъ англійскаго языка Бойль) признавали возможнымъ назначать стипендію какъ студентамъ, перешедшимъ съ III-го курса на IV-й, такъ и перешедшимъ со II-го курса на III-й, при чемъ означенное положеніе было формулировано второю группою тѣми положеніями, что во первыхъ, при назначеніи стипендіи студентамъ и II-го и III-го курса для Конференціи явится большій выборъ наиболѣе достойныхъ кандидатовъ, а во-вторыхъ, что въ случаѣ, если на III-мъ курсѣ не окажется достойныхъ, то стипендія останется незамѣщенной. Когда же предсѣдателемъ Конференціи былъ поставленъ на баллотированіе вопросъ, какимъ же образомъ должно быть редактировано положеніе о назначеніи стипендіи, назначается ли она студентамъ, перешедшимъ съ III-го курса на IV-й, или безразлично студентамъ и III и IV-го курсовъ, то абсолютное большинство голосовъ 6 противъ 5 высказалось за послѣднее, и пунктъ 4-й былъ редактированъ такъ: „Стипендія эта предоставляется на общемъ основаніи правилъ о назначеніи стипендій студентамъ, перешедшимъ на III и IV курсы, недостаточнаго состоянія, русскаго происхожденія и безъ различія вѣро-

исповѣданія и званія. но отличающимся добрымъ поведеніемъ и успѣхами въ работахъ по командировкамъ".

Признавая невозможнымъ для пользы дѣла установленіе такой редакціи, члены Конференціи во главѣ съ предсѣдателемъ, директоромъ Д. М. Позднѣевымъ, Г. В. Подставинъ, А. В. Рудаковъ, Е. Г. Спальвинъ и Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ, составившіе меньшинство, заявили желаніе представить свое отдѣльное мнѣніе для пріобщенія его какъ къ протоколу засѣданія Конференціи Восточнаго Института 11-го марта 1905 года, такъ и къ ходатайству Конференціи предъ Приамурскимъ Генералъ-Губернаторомъ объ утвержденіи проекта положенія о подлежащей стипендіи.

Вышепоименованные члены Конференціи признаютъ необходимымъ назначеніе стипендіи имени портъ-артурскаго героя генерала Романа Исидоровича Кондратенкя исключительно студентамъ, перешедшимъ съ III-го курса на IV-й на основаніи слѣдующихъ соображеній:

1. Стипендія имени портъ-артурскаго героя Романа Исидоровича Кондратенка, учреждаемая при Восточномъ Институтѣ на проценты съ капитала, пожертвованнаго Владивостокскимъ купцомъ А. С. Варягинымъ, является первымъ проявленіемъ со стороны общества проникшаго въ среду сознанія важности для студентовъ Восточнаго Института лѣтнихъ командировокъ и желанія прійти на помощь этой важнѣйшей задачѣ Института.

2. Пользованіе такою стипендіею должно быть обезпечено дѣйствительно полезными результатами, дабы не могло случиться, чтобы эта стипендія не выполнила своего назначенія хоть одинъ разъ.

3. Для этой цѣли Конференція должна назначать стипендію только такимъ студентамъ, которые представляютъ всѣ данныя къ тому, чтобы наилучшимъ образомъ воспользоваться ею.

4. Таковыми студентами могутъ быть только тѣ изъ слушателей Института, которые въ достаточной мѣрѣ зарекомендовали себя общими успѣхами и веденіемъ практическихъ занятій въ теченіе лѣтнихъ командировокъ.

5. Безошибочный выборъ такихъ студентовъ возможенъ только въ средѣ студентовъ перешедшихъ съ III-го курса на IV-й, такъ какъ, во первыхъ, всякій послѣдующій годъ прохожденія институтскаго курса, помимо пріобрѣтенія большихъ знаній, вырабатываетъ въ студентахъ привычку къ труду, опредѣляетъ наклонности каждаго и ясно обнаруживаетъ то или иное научное направленіе; во-вторыхъ, при существованіи спеціальныхъ отдѣленій (японскаго, монгольскаго и корейскаго), на которыя студенты вступаютъ лишь со II-го курса, студенты прочно обосновываются на этихъ отдѣленіяхъ только по переходѣ на IV-й курсъ, ибо небезызвѣстны примѣры перехода студентовъ съ одного отдѣленія на другое даже

на III-мъ курсѣ; въ третьихъ, каждый студентъ, перешедшій на IV-й курсъ имѣетъ уже за собою двѣ командировки.

6. Лучшимъ и единственнымъ доказательствомъ надлежащаго пользованія стипендіей можетъ и долженъ служить отчетъ о командировкѣ.

7. Практика показала, что лучшими отчетами студентовъ являются представляемые ими о командировкахъ съ III-го курса на IV-й, ибо, при достаточномъ къ тому времени знакомствѣ студентовъ съ изучаемымъ языкомъ, помимо личныхъ наблюденій, они содержатъ въ себѣ переводныя показанія восточныхъ авторовъ, что иногда дѣлаетъ ихъ работы не только вполнѣ удовлетворительными въ педагогическомъ отношеніи, но до извѣстной степени представляющими, при нашей неосвѣдомленности о Востокѣ, научный интересъ.

8. Если въ цѣляхъ возвышенія спеціальной стипендіи имени портъ-артурскаго героя генерала Романа Исидоровича Кондратенко признается желательнымъ оглашеніе въ печати трудовъ, явившихся результатомъ пользованія этою стипендіею, то таковыми трудами могутъ быть главнымъ образомъ работы студентовъ, перешедшихъ съ III-го курса на IV-й. Во 1-хъ, отпечатанныя въ „Извѣстіяхъ Восточнаго Института" работы студентовъ, какъ показываетъ институтская статистика, принадлежатъ въ большинствѣ случаевъ студентамъ IV-го курса, во 2-хъ, только студенты, перешедшіе съ III-го курса на IV-й, при своемъ отправленіи въ командировку, при условіи выбора стипендіатовъ изъ среды тѣхъ изъ нихъ, которые зарекомендовали себя на младшихъ курсахъ общею успѣшностью и удовлетворительными отчетами о прежнихъ лѣтнихъ поѣздкахъ, представляютъ до извѣстной степени необходимыя гарантіи, позволяющія Конференціи надѣяться на удовлетворительное выполненіе ими лѣтней командировки и на то, что для Конференціи окажется возможнымъ допустить представленные ими отчеты въ печать.

Что касается возраженій противной стороны, то по положенію о большомъ выборѣ достойныхъ кандидатовъ можно указать на то, что выборъ достойнѣйшихъ гораздо легче сдѣлать среди немногихъ, но болѣе достойныхъ, чѣмъ среди многихъ, но менѣе достойныхъ, по указанному же предполагаемому случаю, что въ числѣ студентовъ, переходящихъ на IV курсъ, совершенно не окажется достойныхъ—можно возразить при помощи данныхъ относительно прошедшихъ лѣтъ практики командировокъ студентовъ. Какъ извѣстно, всѣ студенты, перешедшіе на IV-й курсъ, не только всегда были откомандировываемы съ казенными пособіями, но, очевидно, сами сознавая важность для себя лѣтнихъ поѣздокъ, устраивались такъ или иначе самостоятельно, и почти не бывало примѣровъ, чтобы студенты IV-го курса возвращались изъ командировокъ безъ отчетовъ.

Единственнымъ серьезнымъ возраженіемъ, впрочемъ не заявленнымъ противною стороною, могло бы быть указаніе на недостаточность вообще тѣхъ средствъ, которыми располагаетъ Институтъ для отправленія своихъ

слушателей въ командировки, можно было-бы сказать, что при ограниченности отпускаемой правительствомъ для сего суммы, всякое лишнее поступленіе должно складываться въ общій фондъ на командировки. Но по этому указанію можно было бы возразить, что, какъ показываетъ институтская практика, въ первую очередь подлежащихъ откомандированію обыкновенно ставятся студенты младшихъ курсовъ въ цѣляхъ предоставленія каждому студенту, хотя бы одинъ разъ въ теченіе Институтскаго курса, отправляться за границу, тѣмъ болѣе, что опять таки, какъ показываетъ практика, студенты старшихъ курсовъ, пріобрѣтая къ тому времени личныя связи на Востокѣ, нерѣдко сами устраиваются съ лѣтними занятіями. При такомъ положеніи всякое добавленіе командировочныхъ средствъ должно быть использовано для студентовъ менѣе обезпеченнаго въ этомъ отношеніи IV-го курса.

Наконецъ, при высказанныхъ данныхъ въ пользу назначенія вновь учреждаемой стипендіи студентамъ IV курса, надлежитъ обратить вниманіе и на практическую сторону дѣла. Ежегодное, болѣе или менѣе заранѣе обезпеченное появленіе въ печати результатовъ поѣздки, совершенной на средства жертвователя, съ указаніемъ на это въ самой работѣ несомнѣнно должно будетъ имѣть своимъ послѣдствіемъ привлеченіе въ Институтъ новыхъ подобныхъ пожертвованій со стороны наиболѣе просвѣщенныхъ и интересующихся Востокомъ членовъ общества, да и самое печатаніе можетъ совершаться на средства жертвователей. Но для этого необходимо показывать обществу наилучшіе результаты, достойные имени павшаго героя.

На основаніи всего вышеизложеннаго, мы, нижеподписавшіеся члены Конференціи, будучи твердо убѣждены въ томъ, что пользованіе первой учреждаемой при Восточномъ Институтѣ стипендіей съ спеціальнымъ назначеніемъ на лѣтнія командировки студентовъ можетъ дать действительно полезные для Института и востоковѣдѣнія результаты только въ томъ случаѣ, если она будетъ назначаться достойнѣйшему студенту изъ перешедшихъ съ III-го курса на IV-й, считаемъ необходимымъ формулировать пунктъ 4-й проекта Положенія о стипендіи имени портъ-артурскаго героя генерала Романа Исидоровича Кондратенко въ слѣдующихъ выраженіяхъ

„Стипендія эта предоставляется на общемъ основаніи правилъ о назначеніи стипендіи студентамъ, перешедшимъ на IV-й курсъ, недостаточнаго состоянія, русскаго происхожденія, безъ различія вѣроисповѣданія и званія, но отличающимся добрымъ поведеніемъ и успѣхами въ работахъ по командировкамъ".

Засѣданіе 2 апрѣля 1905 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ директора Д. М. Позднѣева, присутствовали: инспекторъ Г. В. Подставинъ, профессоры: А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессоровъ: Н. В. Кюнеръ, Е. Г. Спальвинъ и Н. П. Таберіо, преподаватели: Н. Н. Дмитріевъ и Н. И. Кохановскій, лекторы: Я. И. Бойль, П. С. Таккеля и секретарь Конференціи Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предшествовавшаго засѣданія 11 марта с. г. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Отношеніе Окружнаго Инспектора училищъ Приамурскаго края отъ 28 февраля с. г. за № 34, съ препровожденіемъ въ копіи циркулярнаго предложенія Департамента Народнаго Просвѣщенія отъ 11 января с. г. за № 606, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „Въ ходатайствахъ начальствъ учебныхъ заведеній о предоставленіи дополнительныхъ отсрочекъ призыва лицамъ казачьяго сословія нерѣдко отсутствуютъ свѣдѣнія о возрастѣ казаковъ, коимъ испрашиваются отсрочки, а также, къ какому станичному обществу означенныя лица принадлежатъ.

Принимая во вниманіе, что отсутствіе поименованныхъ свѣдѣній замедляетъ разрѣшеніе дѣла о предоставленіи таковыхъ отсрочекъ, что невыгодно отзывается на просителяхъ, Главное Управленіе казачьихъ войскъ проситъ сдѣлать распоряженіе о включеніи въ ходатайство объ отсрочкахъ призыва для лицъ казачьяго сословія вышеуказанныхъ свѣдѣній. Вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ Главное Управленіе указываетъ также на необходимость разъяснить нуждающимся въ дополнительныхъ отсрочкахъ по отбыванію воинской повинности лицамъ, что возбужденіе ими ходатайствъ о предоставленіи этихъ отсрочекъ должно дѣлаться заблаговременно, такъ какъ имѣлись уже случаи, когда лицо, испрашивающее отсрочку, оказывалось состоящимъ въ учебномъ заведеніи незаконно, вслѣдствіе истеченія срока, до котораго Уставъ о воинской повинности разрѣшаетъ нормальную отсрочку призыва. Объ этомъ увѣдомляю Ваше Превосходительство для зависящихъ распоряженій".

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

3) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что вслѣдствіе распоряженія Г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія о вывозѣ изъ Владивостока оставшихся тамъ книжныхъ сокровищъ Института, библіотекарь Института и. д. профессора Кюнеръ экстренно командированъ Правленіемъ Института въ

г. Владивостокъ для вывоза изъ крѣпости маньчжурскаго архива и болѣе цѣнныхъ частей институтской библіотеки и что исправленіе должности библіотекаря временно возложено имъ, директоромъ, на преподавателя коммерческихъ наукъ Н. Дмитріева, съ согласія сего послѣдняго, о каковомъ назначеніи по телеграфу доведено до свѣдѣнія г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора.

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

4) Письмо г. В. П. Врадія слѣдующаго содержанія: „Одновременно имѣю честь послать нѣсколько изъ имѣющихся на лицо моихъ сочиненій, главнымъ образомъ по Дальнему Востоку. Готовится къ печатанію трудъ мой до 1000 страницъ изъ путешествія по Азіи. Всѣ помыслы и дни направлены у меня къ познанію и изученію нашего сосѣдняго Дальняго Востока. Будущія мои работы постоянно намѣренъ высылать въ библіотеку Восточнаго Института. Въ свою же очередь обращаюсь съ глубочайшей просьбой о присылкѣ мнѣ всѣхъ изданій Института взамѣнъ моихъ будущихъ и этихъ работъ. Высокоцѣнные труды Института будутъ храниться у меня и служить базой для весьма нужныхъ справокъ. Очень этимъ буду обязанъ. Съ глубокимъ уваженіемъ къ составу Дирекціи Института (подпись) В. П. Врадій.

P. . Посылаю также списокъ моихъ научныхъ работъ, отпечатанный на шелку (для библіотеки Института). В. В."

Опредѣлено: благодарить г. Врадія за присланные труды, но за неимѣніемъ свободныхъ печатныхъ экземпляровъ „Извѣстій Восточнаго Института" обмѣнъ изданіями отклонить.

5) Заявленіе директора о томъ, что во исполненіе постановленія Конференціи отъ 11 марта с. г. и. д. профессора японской словесности Е. Г. Спальвинъ представилъ слѣдующую программу для г.г. офицеровъ, экзаменующихся для полученія преміи отъ Военнаго вѣдомства за самостоятельное изученіе японскаго языка:

1. По японскому разговорному языку:

Достаточно умѣлое и свободное владѣніе японскимъ разговорнымъ языкомъ образованныхъ классовъ Японіи Токіоскаго нарѣчія, доказываемое бесѣдой на японскомъ языкѣ съ лекторомъ японскаго языка при Восточномъ Институтѣ на предлагаемыя для этой цѣли темы, умѣніемъ переводить на японскій языкъ съ русскаго фразъ обыденнаго обихода, знаніемъ грамматики японскаго разговорнаго языка въ объемѣ грамматикъ Чемберлена (A Handbook of Colloquial Japanese. By B. H. Chamberlain.) или Астона A Grammar of the Japanese Spoken Language. By W. G. Aston), умѣніемъ бѣгло переводить приведенные въ означенныхъ грамматикахъ тексты или тексты, помѣщенные въ „Хрестоматіи разговорнаго японскаго языка" и. д. профессора Е. Г. Спальвина и, наконецъ, твердымъ знаніемъ разговорныхъ фразъ и относящихся къ нимъ іероглифовъ

извѣстныхъ разговоровъ сэра Эрнеста Сатова (KnaмiaHen; Twenty-ive 'Exercises in the Yedo Colloculal, for the use ofstu dents, wth notes. By E. Satow.) въ русской обработкѣ и. д. профессора Е. Г Спальвина. (Практическіе разговоры, 2-е изд.)

2. По японскому книжному языку:

Умѣніе при помощи словаря разобраться въ современномъ японскомъ книжномъ слогѣ, доказываемое твердымъ знаніемъ курсе профессора Чэмберлена A Praktikal Intraduction to the study of Japanese Wtiting. By P. H. Shamberlain) или твердымъ знаніемъ отдѣла „Японской хрестоматіи" и. д. профессора Е. Г. Спальвина подъ заглавіемъ „Вырѣзки изъ газетъ и журналовъ" при обязательномъ знаніи всѣхъ теоретическихъ отдѣловъ указаннаго курса проф. Чэмберлена.

Опредѣлено: одобрить настоящую программу и узаконеннымъ порядкомъ довести до свѣдѣнія Военнаго вѣдомства.

6) Представленіе профессора китайской словесности при Восточномъ Институтѣ А. В. Рудакова, нижеслѣдующаго содержанія:

Спеціальныя занятія китайской литературой и, въ частности, ознакомленіе съ жизнью современнаго Китая выдвигаютъ у насъ массу новыхъ вопросовъ научнаго характера, отъ правильнаго разрѣшенія коихъ зависитъ весь дальнѣйшій ходъ развитія нашей молодой еще науки практическаго востоковѣдѣнія. За самое послѣднее время въ политической жизни Дальняго Востока возникли новые крупные факторы, почти совершенно измѣнившіе его физіономію за истекшее пятилѣтіе. Вторженіе европейцевъ въ Китай и параллельное этому сильное развитіе,—такъ рельефно выразившееся въ боксерскомъ возстаніи,—тайныхъ обществъ, продолжающихъ и теперь свою неустанную, хотя и негласную, дѣятельность; могущественное вліяніе на Китай воспитанной на началахъ китайской и европейской культуръ Японіи,—въ особенности послѣ нашихъ военныхъ неудачъ; взгляды китайскаго народа и правительства на вновь создавшійся политическій порядокъ вещей на Дальнемъ Востокѣ; отношенія Китая къ Россіи,—вотъ главнѣйшіе вопросы, наблюденіе за отраженіями которыхъ въ новѣйшей китайской литературѣ должно по справедливости являться одною изъ самыхъ насущныхъ очередныхъ работъ Восточнаго Института.

Однако, спеціальное разрѣшеніе вышеуказанныхъ проблемъ можетъ быть произведено только на мѣстѣ возникновенія послѣднихъ, въ такихъ крупныхъ центрахъ Собственнаго Китая, какъ Пекинъ, Тянь-цзинь, Шанхай и др.,—путемъ соотвѣтственнаго штудированія туземныхъ литературныхъ памятниковъ,—пока еще мало извѣстныхъ,—да благодаря знакомствамъ среди мѣстныхъ европейскихъ и китайскихъ дѣятелей. Отсюда ясно, что для названной цѣли необходима поѣздка профессора китаиста въ Собственный Китай, тѣмъ болѣе, что въ данное время у насъ помимо газетныхъ и журнальныхъ статей,—часто одностороннихъ и тенденціознаго направленія,—на лицо почти нѣтъ никакихъ матеріаловъ, на основаніи

которыхъ можно было бы составить стройный рядъ объексивныхъ и научно обоснованныхъ представленій касательно интересующаго насъ предмета.

Помимо названныхъ выше вопросовъ, шестилетнее мое преподаваніе китайскаго языка въ стѣнахъ Восточнаго Института указываетъ мнѣ на необходимость окончательной обработки 1) собранныхъ мною матеріаловъ для хрестоматіи оффиціальнаго китайскаго языка и 2) словаря китайскихъ скорописныхъ знаковъ пв графической системѣ. То и другое возможно только въ Китаѣ, при самомъ широкомъ участіи въ работѣ туземныхъ знатоковъ китайской письменности.

Предлагая все вышеизложенное на Ваше благоусмотрѣніе, я—въ виду необходимости того, чтобы сообщаемыя Институтомъ свѣдѣнія всегда стояли на высотѣ современности и запросовъ, предъявляемыхъ ею и положеніемъ русскаго дѣла на Востокѣ—имѣю честь покорнѣйше просить Васъ не отказать въ командированіи меня въ Собственный Китай, для выполненія выщеназванныхъ работъ, на каникулярное время по 1 октября съ назначеніемъ пособія на путевые расходы въ 1000 руб.",

7) Представленіе и. д. ирофессора японской словесности Е. Г. Спальвина слѣдующаге содержанія:

„Чтеніе курса современной политической организаціи Японіи, входящаго въ обязательную часть программы Восточнаго Института, и связанныя съ нимъ работы по изслѣдованію и описанію современнаго государственнаго устройства Японіи предъявляютъ къ преподавателю указаннаго курса и изслѣдователю связанныхъ съ нимъ вопросовъ такія требованія и запросы, удовлетворительное рѣшеніе которыхъ немыслимо безъ извѣстнаго знакомства съ общей постановкой науки государственнаго права, въ частности германской, тѣмъ болѣе что основные принципы современнаго государственнаго устройства Японіи заимствованы съ Запада и подлежащіе отдѣлы японскаго законодательства составлены по западнымъ, преимущественно нѣмецкимъ, образцамъ. Принимая, далѣе, во вниманіе, что за все время царствованія настоящаго японскаго императора Японія поддерживала самыя тѣсныя связи съ западной Европой, заимствуя изъ нея, а также и изъ Америки, все необходимое для устроенія новой своей общественно-государственной жизни, при чемъ она главное свое вниманіе обратила на выработанныя немѣцкой наукой положенія, представителю японовѣдѣнія въ Россіи нельзя не быть до извѣстной степени по личному опыту освѣдомленнымъ съ жизнью сападной Европы и Германіи въ частности, такъ какъ для правильной и бозпристрастной оцѣнки и анализа японской жизни недостаточно одного лишь личнаго практическаго знакомства съ Японіей и непремѣнно требуется также и знакомство съ жизнью западной Европы, служащей во многомъ прототипомъ для современной Японіи. Съ другой стороны, и западная Европа въ настоящее время усиленно занимается изученіемъ Японіи.

Что касается меня, какъ представителя русскаго японовѣдѣнія, то

безпрерывная служба при Восточномъ Институтѣ и предшествовавшая ей командировка въ Японію, а равно разнаго рода обстоятельства, связанныя со службой при Институтѣ, не позволили мнѣ посѣтить, хотя бы на короткое время, страны западной Европы и непосредственно ознакомиться съ ихъ жизнью: начиная со дня отъѣзда моего въ январѣ 1899 года изъ С.-Петербурга на Дальній Востокъ, я все свое время проводилъ либо въ Японіи, либо во Владивостокѣ, никогда не отлучавшись съ Дальняго Востока. Вытекающія отсюда неудобства въ отношеніи постановки японовѣдѣнія въ Россіи и въ частности въ Восточномъ Институтѣ представляются въ троякомъ отношеніи:

1. безъ непосредственнаго знакомства съ западной Европой невозможна правильная оцѣнка современной жизни Японіи даже при самомъ основательномъ знаніи основъ частной японской жизни;

2. въ частности, безъ непосредственнаго знакомства и изученія основъ государственной жизни западныхъ государствъ и знакомства съ научной постановкой основъ государственнаго права западныхъ государствъ невозможно правильное освѣщеніе и оцѣнка ни государственнаго устройства, ни государственной жизни Японіи;

3. безъ ознакомленія съ постановкой и спеціальной разработкой на мѣстѣ дѣла изученія въ западныхъ странахъ Японіи невозможна никакая вполнѣ сознательная и возможно всесторонняя постановка японовѣдѣнія въ Россіи.

Въ виду указанныхъ обстоятельствъ и желая воспользоваться настоящимъ каникулярнымъ временемъ, имѣю честь покорнѣйше просить Ваше Превосходительство о командированіи меня на лѣто текущаго года (въ виду невозможности выполненія въ короткій срокъ одного лѣта всей намѣченной выше задачи, для всесторонняго выполненія коей потребовалось бы посѣщеніе не только главнѣйшихъ странъ Европы, но и Сѣверной Америки) въ Германію, съ цѣлью ознакомленія, главнымъ образомъ, съ научной и практической постановкой вопросовъ, относящихся къ системѣ государственнаго устройства цивилизованныхъ государствъ и къ общественной ихъ жизни, а равно и съ постановкой японовѣдѣнія въ Германіи, причемъ главными пунктами моихъ изслѣдованій и наблюденій должны служить, помимо другихъ подлежащихъ университетскихъ городовъ, Берлинъ и Мюнхенъ, какъ пункты, въ которыхъ имѣются учрежденія, посвященныя японовѣдѣнію и въ которыхъ проживаетъ много японцевъ, командированныхъ въ Германію съ научной цѣлью. Въ пособіе къ совершенію поѣздки просилъ бы назначить мнѣ 800 рублей".

8) Представленіе лектора монгольскаго языка Г. Ц. Цыбикова, слѣдующаго содержанія: „Исполненіе порученія Конференціи Восточнаго Института, постановленнаго въ засѣданіи 11 марта с. г., я предполагалъ бы начать посѣщеніемъ и присутствіемъ на совѣщаніяхъ съѣзда бурятъ, имѣющаго быть 21 с. апрѣля въ г. Читѣ.

На этомъ съѣздѣ я могъ бы выяснить, между прочимъ, вопросъ о мѣстонахожденіяхъ и количествѣ типографскихъ досокъ, съ коихъ печатаются монголо-бурятскія книги.

Независимо отъ сего, прибытіе бѣжавшаго изъ своей страны далай-ламы въ городъ Ургу вызываетъ у меня желаніе посѣтить сей городъ и заняться изслѣдованіемъ слѣдующихъ вопросовъ:

1. Бѣгство далай-ламы изъ Лхассы и путь его до Урги.

2. Жизнь его въ Ургѣ и воздѣйствіе, оказываемое имъ на народъ, вообще, и духовенство, въ частности.

3. Отношеніе къ нему ламаитовъ, вообше, и бурятъ, въ частности.

4. Взаимныя отношенія между далай-ламой и Ургинскимъ хутухтой.

Посему имѣю честь почтительнѣйше просить Ваше Превосходительство:

1. разрѣшить мнѣ поѣхать въ г. Читу на бурятскій съѣздъ, имѣющій быть 21 апрѣля,

2. разрѣшить поѣздку въ Ургу непосредственно послѣ съѣзда на 1 мѣсяцъ,

3. разрѣшить посѣтить бурятскія дацаны съ цѣлью собиранія печатныхъ произведеній и рукописей, послѣ возвращенія изъ Урги,

4. исходатайствовать предъ Конференціей Восточнаго Института пособіе для предпринимаемыхъ поѣздокъ въ размѣрѣ путевыхъ расходовъ и небольшой авансъ на наемъ переписчиковъ для снимакія копій съ интересныхъ рукописей, если таковое понадобится". Опредѣлено: признавая вполнѣ цѣлесообразность и необходимость испрашиваемыхъ командировокъ и опредѣливъ размѣры пособія профессору Рудакову суммой въ 1000 руб., и. д. профессора Е. Г. Спальвину—въ 800 руб. и лектору Цыбикову на поѣздки въ Читу и Ургу—въ 200 руб., просить г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора ходатайствовать предъ г. Министромъ Народнаго просвѣщенія о командированіи профессора китайской словесности при Восточномъ Институтѣ А. В. Рудакова, и. д. профессора японской словесности Е. Г. Спальвина и лектора монгольской словесности Г. Ц. Цибикова съ ученою цѣлью: перваго въ Китай, второго въ Германію и послѣдняго въ Монголію, срокомъ Рудакова и Спальвина съ 1 мая по 1-ое сентября сего 1905 года, Цыбикова же—съ 1 мая по 1-ое іюня съ назначеніемъ имъ пособій въ вышеуказанномъ размѣрѣ изъ кредита въ 2000 рублей, отпускаемыхъ ежегодно, съ 1902 года, на основаніи Высочайшаго повелѣнія, послѣдовавшаго въ 21 день января 1902 года, на научныя командировки профессоровъ Восточнаго Института.

9) Заявленіе студента I курса Восточнаго Института Парадизова-Мельтева Виктора, проживающаго въ отпускѣ въ г. Сарептѣ, въ которомъ онъ, свидѣтельствуя о своей непричастности въ составленіи и подачѣ оскорбительной и дерзкой „резолюціи студенческой корпораціи Восточнаго Института, а равно и о своей несолидарности съ выраженными

въ ней взглядами, ходатайствуетъ о зачисленіи его вновь въ число студентовъ, если онъ въ числѣ другихъ также уволенъ изъ Института.

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и имѣть сужденіе о ходатайствѣ по разрѣшеніи вопроса о произшедшихъ студенческихъ безпорядкахъ.

10) Въ семъ же засѣданіи обсуждался вопросъ о чтеніи лекцій въ предстоящемъ 1905—06 академическомъ году по вакантнымъ кафедрамъ маньчжурской и монгольской словесностей. Опредѣлено: озабочиваясь постановкой институтскаго преподаванія по кафедрамъ монгольской и маньчжурской словесностей на 1905—6 учебный годъ и не имѣя въ своей средѣ лицъ могущихъ занять самостоятельныя, остающіяся свободными кафедры означенныхъ предметовъ,—преподаваніе оныхъ по прежнему возложить на г.г. профессоровъ наличнаго состава Института и ходатайствовать черезъ г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора предъ г. Министромъ Народнаго Просвѣщенія о порученіи въ будущемъ 1905—6 академическомъ году, по примѣру минувшаго года, чтенія лекцій по кафедрѣ маньчжурской словесности—г.г. профессорамъ А. В. Рудакову—5 лекцій въ недѣлю, П. П. Шмидту—6 лекцій, по кафедрѣ монгольской словесности—и. д. профессора Г. В. Подставину—2 лекціи и лектору Г. Ц. Цыбикову—9 лекцій въ недѣлю, съ назначеніемъ каждому по 1000 рублей изъ свободныхъ штатныхъ суммъ по означеннымъ кафедрамъ.

Засѣданіе 13 апрѣля 1905 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ директора Д. М. Позднѣева, присутствовали: инспекторъ Г. В. Подставинъ, законоучитель о. П. Вулгаловъ, профессоры: А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессоровъ: Е. Г. Спальвинъ и Н. П. Таберіо, преподаватели: Н. Н. Дмитріевъ и Н. И. Кохановскій, лекторы: Я. И. Бойль и секретарь конференціи Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ.

Слушали: 1) протоколъ предшествовавшаго засѣданія Конференціи 2-го сего апрѣля. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Телеграмму г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія, отъ 9-го сего апрѣля, слѣдующаго содержанія: „Высочайше разрѣшено выдать студентамъ Лебедеву и Сивякову аттестаты X класса, обоимъ по выработанной Институтомъ формѣ. Прошу выслать аттестаты въ Министерство. Подробности почтой." Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и исполнить немедленно по полученіи подробнаго предписанія почтой.

3) Телеграмму Штаба Приамурскаго Военнаго округа нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „Военный Министръ призналъ необходимымъ откоманди-

ровать офицеровъ отъ Института на время войны въ части войскъ, въ спискахъ коихъ они нынѣ состоятъ. Командующій войсками приказалъ пока распространить это распоряженіе на офицеровъ, кои числятся въ спискахъ частей, находящихся на Дальнемъ Востокѣ, а относительно остальныхъ послѣдуетъ особое приказаніе. Благоволите увѣдомить, кто изъ офицеровъ и въ какую часть на Дальнемъ Востокѣ будетъ откомандированъ съ полученіемъ сего. 1474".

Опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію.

4) Заявленіе г. директора, что секретарь Конференціи Г. Ц. Цыбиковъ на этихъ дняхъ отправляется въ г. Читу на бурятскій съѣздъ, а потому временное веденіе дѣлъ Конференціи необходимо возложить на кого-нибудь изъ прочихъ членовъ Конференціи.

Опредѣлено: просить профессора П. П. Шмидта временно исправлять должность секретаря впредь до возвращенія г. Цыбикова.

5) Заявленіе директора, что за послѣднее время имъ велась слѣдующая переписка по дѣлу цензуры на иностранныхъ и восточныхъ языкахъ, возбужденному вслѣдствіе отказа Конференціи отъ веденія ея въ засѣданіи 8-го февраля с. г.: а) Телеграмма Вр. и. д. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора генералъ-лейтенанта Андреева, отъ 19-го марта с. г. за № 441: „Начальникъ Главнаго Управленія по дѣламъ печати сообщилъ мнѣ, что Конференція Института отказывается отъ иностранной цензуры на европейскихъ и восточныхъ языкахъ. Считаю это недоразумѣніемъ и предписываю исполнять эту функцію неукоснительно, равно донести, почему могло произойти подобное недоразумѣніе?" б) Отвѣтъ директора на эту телеграмму, отъ 20 марта за № 611: „Почтительнѣйше докладываю раньше внесенія Вашей телеграммы въ Конференцію Института. Веденіе цензуры представляется результатомъ совершенно частнаго соглашенія Конференціи съ Главнымъ Управленіемъ по дѣламъ печати. Оно не предусмотрѣно положеніемъ Института и никакими другими законоположеніями, кромѣ добровольнаго согласія Конференціи вести работу, не входящую въ кругъ прямыхъ обязанностей.

Веденіе цензуры всегда обременяло Конференцію, отвлекая профессоровъ отъ дѣла, вызывая нареканія прессы и создавая недоразумѣнія съ частными лицами и учрежденіями. Высшему учебному заведенію, конечно, не свойственны обязанности цензорства. Однако, въ виду пользы цензуры для края, Конференція, скрѣпя сердце, вела дѣло.

Въ послѣднее время Главное Управленіе, совершенно забывъ основы, на которыхъ построено дѣло, обращается съ Конференціей безъ всякаго уваженія, произвольно срѣзало назначенныя въ вознагражденіе суммы, третируетъ Институтъ, какъ наемника. Поэтому Конференція постановила отказаться отъ веденія цензуры совершенно. Теперь Главному Управленію нѣтъ иного выхода, какъ образовать особый цензурный комитетъ, что обойдется ему въ пять разъ дороже.

Обращенiемъ къ Вашему Высокопревосходительству Главное Управленiе создаетъ новое затрудненiе. Оно забыло, что Институтъ принадлежитъ другому вѣдомству и что нельзя насильно обязать служащаго Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенiя исполнять обязанности чиновника министерства Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ. Ни я, ни Конференцiя не имѣемъ права и возможности возложить на какого-либо отдѣльнаго профессора цензированiе противъ его воли. Въ случаѣ, если Главное Управленiе не желаетъ или не можетъ организовать отдѣльный цензурный комитетъ Дальняго Востока, единственнымъ выходомъ создавшагося затрудненiя, по моему личному мнѣнiю, будетъ любезное обращенiе Главнаго Управленiя къ Конференцiи съ предложенiемъ пересмотра соглашенiя. Обращенiе Главнаго Управленiя къ Вамъ за воздѣйствiемъ надъ Конференцiею не можетъ быть объяснено иначе, какъ желанiе утилизировать власть генералъ-губернатора въ цѣляхъ сокращенiя расходовъ по уплатѣ вознагражденiя Конференцiи. Повторяю: цензура совершенно не входитъ въ кругъ законныхъ обязанностей Института и срока прекращенiя добровольной работы Конференцiи не существуетъ, но если Главное Управленiе сочтетъ возможнымъ сдѣлать по указанному мною методу, то я приложу старанiе убѣдить Конференцiю продолжать дѣло. Нынѣ впредь до рѣшенiя вопроса Конференцiя продолжаетъ по прежнему вести дѣло цензуры. Лично полагаю, что Главному Управленiю своевременно обосновать самостоятельный цензурный комитетъ. Испрашиваю дальнѣйшихъ указанiй".

в) Отвѣтная телеграмма вр. и. д. Правителя Канцелярiи Генералъ-Губернатора отъ 23-го марта за № 397: „И. д. Генералъ-Губернатора проситъ Васъ телеграфировать подробно, на какихъ именно основанiяхъ Конференцiя признаетъ возможнымъ продолжать дѣло цензуры?" г) на это директоръ телеграфировалъ, 25-го марта за № 647, слѣдующее: „Судя по настроенiю профессоровъ, заключаю, что, если вопросъ о веденiи цензуры предложить вновь на обсужденiе Конференцiи, рѣшающей дѣла по большинству голосовъ, онъ не пройдетъ. Большинство профессоровъ находитъ, что цензура отвлекаетъ отъ занятiй, является несимпатичною по характеру, не соотвѣтствуетъ высшему учебному заведенiю, затрудняетъ пользованiе каникулами, вызываетъ недоразумѣнiя при распредѣленiи работы, вознагражденiя, налагаетъ несправедливо отвѣтственность на тѣхъ членовъ Конференцiи, которые остаются непричастными къ дѣлу. Послѣднiя вѣянiя въ Россiи способствуютъ отказу. Существуетъ однако небольшая группа профессоровъ, полагающихъ, что цензура необходима краю, что вести восточную и иностранную цензуру кромѣ Института здѣсь некому, что основанiе самостоятельнаго комитета цензуры иностранной возможно только впослѣдствiи, когда подготовятся надлежащiя лица, готовыя работать по цензурѣ, какъ практикуется во всѣхъ университетскихъ городахъ. При такихъ обстоятельствахъ, по моему мнѣнiю, наилучшiй выходъ слѣдующiй. Во-первыхъ, оставить веденiе русской цензуры въ подлежащихъ учрежденiяхъ Приамурскаго края, во-вторыхъ, въ виду отказа Конференцiи внести формальное измѣненiе въ предложенiе Генералъ-Губер-

натора Институту, отъ 4-го ноября 1902 года за № 9396, и предписать вмѣсто Конференціи директору Института, какъ непосредственному начальнику, отвѣтственному, согласно одиннадцатому параграфу „Положенія", за весь ходъ институтской жизни на правахъ предсѣдателя комитета цензуры иностранной организовать дѣло на измѣненныхъ началахъ, пригласивъ лицъ, желающихъ работать по цензурѣ, изъ профессоровъ Института или стороннихъ лицъ.

Однако, организовать дѣло правильно на 6000 рублей, ассигновавшихся доселѣ Институту, безусловно немыслимо, въ виду множества спеціальныхъ языковъ. Примѣнительно количеству работы, засвидѣтельствованному отчетами Института по цензурѣ при расчетѣ на участіе профессоровъ, которымъ можно платить не основное, а только добавочное вознагражденіе, мною высчитаны слѣдующія нормы содержанія: цензора англійскій—1500 рублей, его помощникъ—900, французскій—600, нѣмецкій—600, китайскій—900, помощникъ китаецъ—360, японскій—1500, его помощникъ—600, корейскій—600, помощникъ кореецъ—300, монгольскій—480, секретарь—1500, разсыльный—480, сторожъ—300, квартира, отопленіе, освѣщеніе—1400, канцелярскіе, почтовые, телеграфвые расходы—480, итого 12,500 рублей.

Убѣжденъ, что только на такихъ условіяхъ дѣло можно поставить раціонально съ возможностью постепеннаго привлеченія молодыхъ служащихъ и подготовки будущаго самостоятельнаго комитета. Считаю, однако, непремѣннымъ долгомъ присовокупить, что предлагаю настоящій способъ урегулированія дѣла отнюдь не изъ личныхъ побужденій, но только какъ наилучшій, наиболѣе легкій, временный переходъ къ организаціи цензурнаго комитета, ибо считаю невозможнымъ сразу оставить ввѣренное Институту дѣло безъ исполненія. Если Главное Управленіе нынѣ же назначитъ кого-либо другого предсѣдателемъ комитета, которому поручитъ организацію дѣла, то мнѣ это доставитъ только свободу заниматься своимъ прямымъ дѣломъ—Восточнымъ Институтомъ." д) Телеграфный отвѣтъ г. Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора, генерала Хрещатицкаго: „Предложенныя Вами условія сообщилъ Начальнику Главнаго Управленія. Во всякомъ случаѣ прошу Конференцію впредь до рѣшенія вопроса продолжать веденіе цензуры на прежнихъ основаніяхъ, считая, что оставленіе цензуры при Институтѣ весьма важно для учено-педагогической дѣятельности его. № 487." е) Отношеніе Главнаго Управленія по дѣламъ печати, отъ 22-го марта с. г. за № 3146: „Вслѣдствіе телеграммы Вашего Превосходительства, отъ 13 сего марта, объ отказѣ Конференціи ввѣреннаго Вамъ Института отъ иностранной цензуры на европейскихъ и восточныхъ языкахъ, Главнымъ Управленіемъ по дѣламъ печати было сдѣлано сношеніе съ Приамурскимъ Генералъ-Губернаторомъ по вопросу о томъ, кому поручить цензуру на означенныхъ языкахъ.

Въ отвѣтъ на эту телеграмму Начальникъ обороны и Военный Ге-

нералъ-Губернаторъ, Генералъ-Лейтенантъ Андреевъ, сообщилъ Главному Управленію, что имъ по телеграфу сдѣлано распоряженіе о томъ, чтобы иностранная цензура на европейскихъ и восточныхъ языкахъ оставалась въ вѣдѣніи Конференціи Восточнаго Института.

Вслѣдствіе сего Главное Управленіе по дѣламъ печати имѣетъ честь покорнѣйше просить Ваше Превосходительство сообщить, въ возможно непродолжительномъ времени, въ какомъ порядкѣ будетъ организована цензура произведеній печати на выше поименованныхъ иностранныхъ языкахъ и размѣръ необходимаго на этотъ предметъ вознагражденія".

ж) Наконецъ, 13-го сего апрѣля получена нижеслѣдующая телеграмма Вр. и. д. Правителя Канцеляріи Приамурскаго Генералъ-Губернатора за № 533: „Министръ Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ телеграфируетъ, что „организація иностранной цензуры на предложенныхъ директоромъ Института Позднѣевымъ условіяхъ представляется неосуществимой и едва ли соотвѣтствующей незначительному количеству поступающаго на цензурный просмотръ матеріала, изъ котораго въ 1902 году не было запрещено ни одного изданія. Признавалъ бы необходимымъ, если существующій порядокъ не можетъ быть сохраненъ, направлять произведенія на иностранныхъ европейскихъ языкахъ въ московскую цензуру, на восточныхъ языкахъ въ Петербургскій Цензурный Комитетъ." По приказанію генерала Хрещатицкаго благоволите ускорить отвѣтъ на телеграмму, отъ 5-го апрѣля за № 487, въ связи съ настоящимъ отвѣтомъ Министра."

По разсмотрѣніи всей этой переписки единогласно опредѣлено: принять къ свѣдѣнію и вновь подтвердить категорическій отказъ Конференціи отъ веденія цензуры, постановленный въ засѣданіи 8-го февраля с. г.

Засѣданіе 20 апрѣля 1905 года.

Подъ предсѣдательствомъ директора Д. М. Позднѣева, присутствовали: инспекторъ Г. В. Подставинъ, профессоры: А. В. Рудаковъ и П. П. Шмидтъ, и. д. профессора Н. П. Таберіо преподаватели: Н. Н. Дмитріевъ и Н. И. Кохановскій и лекторъ Я. И. Бойль.

Слушали: 1) Протоколъ предшествовавшаго засѣданія 13 апрѣля с. г. Опредѣлено: протоколъ этотъ утвердить.

2) Телеграмму Г. Министра Народнаго Просвѣщенія отъ 15 сего апрѣля слѣдующаго содержанія:

„Признавая, профессоры преподаватели Института выпусками предшествовавшихъ лѣтъ вполнѣ засвидѣтельствовали полезность выработанныхъ ими методовъ и своей научной и преподавательской дѣятельности, предлагаю имъ немедленно вступить въ фактическое отправленіе должностей, каждому соотвѣтственно тѣмъ обязанностямъ, которыя несъ онъ до времени подачи коллективнаго заявленія 19 февраля. Имѣя въ виду, что дѣло о безпорядкахъ въ Институтѣ требуетъ дальнѣйшаго тщательнаго разслѣдованія, вмѣстѣ съ симъ не желая утрачивать учебнаго времени, предлагаю Конференціи: первое, немедленно открыть пріемъ прошеній объ обратномъ зачисленіи въ Институтъ уволенныхъ студентовъ, второе, принять всѣхъ подавшихъ такія прошенія въ число студентовъ за исключеніемъ тѣхъ, въ пріемѣ коихъ Конференція, въ виду неокончанія дѣла о безпорядкахъ, встрѣтитъ затрудненія, зачисливъ такихъ лицъ посторонними слушателями Института условіемъ, при первомъ съ ихъ стороны нарушеніи порядка, исключить ихъ навсегда административнымъ распоряженіемъ начальства Института; третье, за истеченіемъ срока годичныхъ занятій, нахожу неудобнымъ возобновленіе лекціонныхъ чтеній, но полагаю своевременнымъ всѣхъ зачисленныхъ студентовъ младшихъ курсовъ, согласно восьмому пункту положенія, командировать практическія занятія, по усмотрѣнію Конференціи, съ выдачей имъ, по возможности, пособій; четвертое, переходные экзамены произвести во второй половинѣ августа, съ тѣмъ чтобы будущій учебный годъ былъ начатъ перваго сентября; пятое, окончательныя испытанія для студентовъ и постороннихъ слушателей четвертаго курса произвести въ теченіе наступающаго мая и заключеніе Конференціи выдачѣ аттестатовъ и свидѣтельствъ, съ приложеніемъ надлежащихъ документовъ, представить на усмотрѣніе Министерства. Генералъ-Лейтенантъ Глазовъ."

Опредѣлено: отправить Г. Министру Народнаго Просвѣщенія телеграмму нижеслѣдующаго содержанія: „Конференція Института, обсудивъ въ засѣданіи 20 апрѣля предложеніе отъ 15 апрѣля, постановила: Во-первыхъ, принести Вашему Высокопревосходительству почтительнѣйшую благодарность за милостивое одобреніе работъ и методовъ научной и преподавательской дѣятельности Института, а равно выразить увѣреніе полнѣйшей готовности отдавать всѣ силы и способности наилучшей постановкѣ Институтскаго дѣла, во-вторыхъ, доложить Вашему Высокопревосходительству состояніе Институтя въ моментъ полученія Вашей телеграммы, равно тѣ коллизіи и затрудненія, въ которыя ставитъ Конференцію сила обстоятельствъ при исполненіи улазаній по пунктамъ телеграммы: Первое, изъ числа 80 слушателей Института, бывшихъ при возникновеніи безпорядковъ, нынѣ, за откомандированіемъ офицеровъ въ дѣйствующую армію и отъѣздомъ многихъ слушателей на родину, въ Верхнеудинскѣ остается менѣе 30 чековѣкъ. Многіе изъ уѣхавшихъ не оставили своихъ адресовъ, нѣкоторые же взяли всѣ свои документы. Вслѣдствіе сего срокъ для сбора студентовъ потребенъ не менѣе полутора или двухъ мѣсяцевъ.

Второе, Конференція не имѣетъ въ своемъ распоряженіи никакого критерія для зачисленія новопринимаемыхъ: однихъ—студентами, другихъ—посторонними слушателями, по степени ихъ участія въ безпорядкахъ, ибо результаты слѣдствія Конференціи не извѣстны. Предъ нею находится только два руководящихъ факта, что Ваше Высокопревосходительство находите необходимымъ произвести дальнѣйшее тщательное разслѣдованіе безпорядковъ, и что студенты, согласно телеграммѣ отъ 10 марта, уволены за подачу коллективной, дерзкой и оскорбительной для профессоровъ резолюціи съ противоправительственнымъ домогательствомъ, причемъ дальнѣйшая ихъ судьба будетъ зависѣть отъ производящагося слѣдствія, результаты котораго нынѣ находятся въ Министерствѣ. Поэтому, если Конференція приметъ только нѣкоторыхъ въ разрядъ студентовъ, то возможно разногласіе въ опредѣленіи степени виновности уволенныхъ Конференціею и Министерствомъ, когда послѣднее окончитъ разслѣдованіе дѣла. Такое разногласіе вызоветъ безконечныя, совершенно основательныя недоразумѣнія среди студентовъ, въ корнѣ подорвавъ всякое уваженіе къ Конференціи. Въ случаѣ же принятія всѣхъ уволенныхъ студентами, у нихъ создастся понятіе полнѣйшей ихъ невинности, вопреки указаній телеграммы 10 марта. Конференціи, поэтому, остается единственный выходъ принять, впредь до разслѣдованія дѣла безпорядковъ, всѣхъ бывшихъ студентовъ вольнослушателями, кромѣ заявившихъ свою несолидарность съ подавшими резолюцію. Однако, такой выходъ противорѣчитъ указаніямъ Вашего Высокопревосходительства.

Третье, вслѣдствіе запозданія результатовъ слѣдствія и отъѣзда большинства студентовъ, выполненіе командировокъ представляется нынѣ затруднительнымъ. Прежде всего на организацію командировокъ и сношенія съ различными вѣдомствами и учрежденіями требуется около двухъ мѣсяцевъ. Далѣе лучшіе студенты уже уѣхали изъ Верхнеудинска. Во всякомъ случаѣ, дѣло командировокъ стоитъ въ непосредственной зависимости отъ пріема студентовъ, а слѣдовательно отъ результатовъ слѣдствія.

Четвертое, производство переходныхъ экзаменовъ въ августѣ встрѣчаетъ самыя большія препятствія, вытекающія, какъ изъ программъ Института, такъ и изъ формальной стороны дѣла. Такъ какъ занятія въ прошломъ году окончились раньше срока, въ этомъ году велись только два съ половиной мѣсяца, то возникаетъ вопросъ, какія программы экзаменовъ должны быть предъявлены студентамъ? Если нормальныя, то всѣ студенты не сдадутъ испытаній и фактически останутся на повторительный курсъ, что равносильно ходатайству Конференціи 25 февраля. Если сокращенныя, то будетъ внесена путаница въ программы четырехъ лѣтъ. По ходу изученія восточныхъ языковъ недостаточная подготовка младшихъ курсовъ сдѣлаетъ невозможнымъ успѣшное прохожденіе старшихъ, преподованіе же на спеціальныхъ отдѣленіяхъ, какъ японское и корейское, безъ достаточнаго усвоенія китайскихъ іероглифовъ въ существующей постановкѣ преподованія совершенно потеряетъ почву. Нельзя допустить, что сту-

денты могутъ восполнить пробѣлы знаній за время каникулъ, ибо при практическихъ методахъ преподованія въ Институтѣ изученіе языковъ происходитъ, главнымъ образомъ, во время лекцій подъ руководствомъ профессора съ помощью лекторовъ. Для домашней работы, кромѣ лексиконовъ, да текстовъ, вспомогательныхъ пособій почти не существуетъ, почему, если не прослушанъ лекціонный курсъ, самостоятельное приготовленіе къ экзаменамъ немыслимо. Не занимаясь въ аудиторіяхъ съ декабря мѣсяца, студенты окажутся безусловно не въ состояніи сдать экзамены по языкамъ въ августѣ. Съ формальной стороны перенесеніе переходныхъ испытаній на осень противорѣчитъ всей предшествовавшей практикѣ Института, утвержденной въ 1903 году предложеніемъ Министерства, которое признало перенесеніе экзаменовъ на осень безусловно нежелательнымъ.

Пятое, производство выпускныхъ экзаменовъ въ наступающемъ маѣ также не представляется осуществивымъ. Прежде всего, будетъ несправедливо лицамъ съ меньшими знаніями, нежели ихъ товарищи прежнихъ выпусковъ, дать дипломы только по тому, что студенты устроили безпорядки и не работали. Затѣмъ Конференція единогласно считаетъ настоящій четвертый курсъ недостойнымъ полученія дипломовъ съ тѣми знаніями, которыя онъ имѣетъ въ настоящее время. Надлежитъ принять во вниманіе, что четвертый курсъ чрезвычайно слабый, что изъ девяти человѣкъ его семеро—второразрядные семинаристы, пятеро принимали участіе въ безпорядкахъ 1903 года, остались въ Институтѣ только по снисхожденію, пятеро—поступленія 1899 года, дошедшихъ до четвертаго курса исключительно благодаря резолюціямъ Генералъ-Губернаторовъ. Конференція находитъ невозможнымъ произвести выпускъ въ настоящемъ году, ибо студенты не прослушали важнѣйшаго отдѣла программъ: чтенія оффиціальныхъ восточныхъ бумагъ, безъ которыхъ они не могутъ быть переводчиками; новой исторіи и коммерческой географіи Востока, счетоводства, международнаго права, неудовлетворительны въ англійскомъ языкѣ, словомъ во всѣхъ предметахъ, безусловно необходимыхъ для практической дѣятельности на Востокѣ. Наиболѣе благоразумные и серьезные студенты сами сознаютъ свою неподготовленность къ экзаменамъ. Большинство четвертаго курса, не имѣющіе шансовъ сдать выпускные экзамены, начнутъ несомнѣнно всевозможныя ходатайства вплоть до требованій льготъ, отсрочекъ производства испытаній. Кромѣ того, половина студентовъ четвертаго курса уже уѣхала изъ Верхнеудинска.

Вслѣдствіе вышеизложеннаго, Конференція почтительнѣйше проситъ Ваше Высокопревосходительство обратить вниманіе на ея телеграмму отъ 25 февраля, которою доложены тѣ взгляды, коихъ Конференція держится и нынѣ, именно:

Первое—пріемъ возможенъ только по выясненіи слѣдствія и опредѣленіи виновныхъ, второе—предоставленіе Конференціи, согласно утановленной Министерствомъ виновности студентовъ, права недопущенія ви-

новныхъ въ Институтъ; въ третьихъ—необходима стмѣна переходныхъ и выпускныхъ экзаменовъ, въ настоящемъ году съ оставленіемъ всѣхъ на повторительный курсъ.

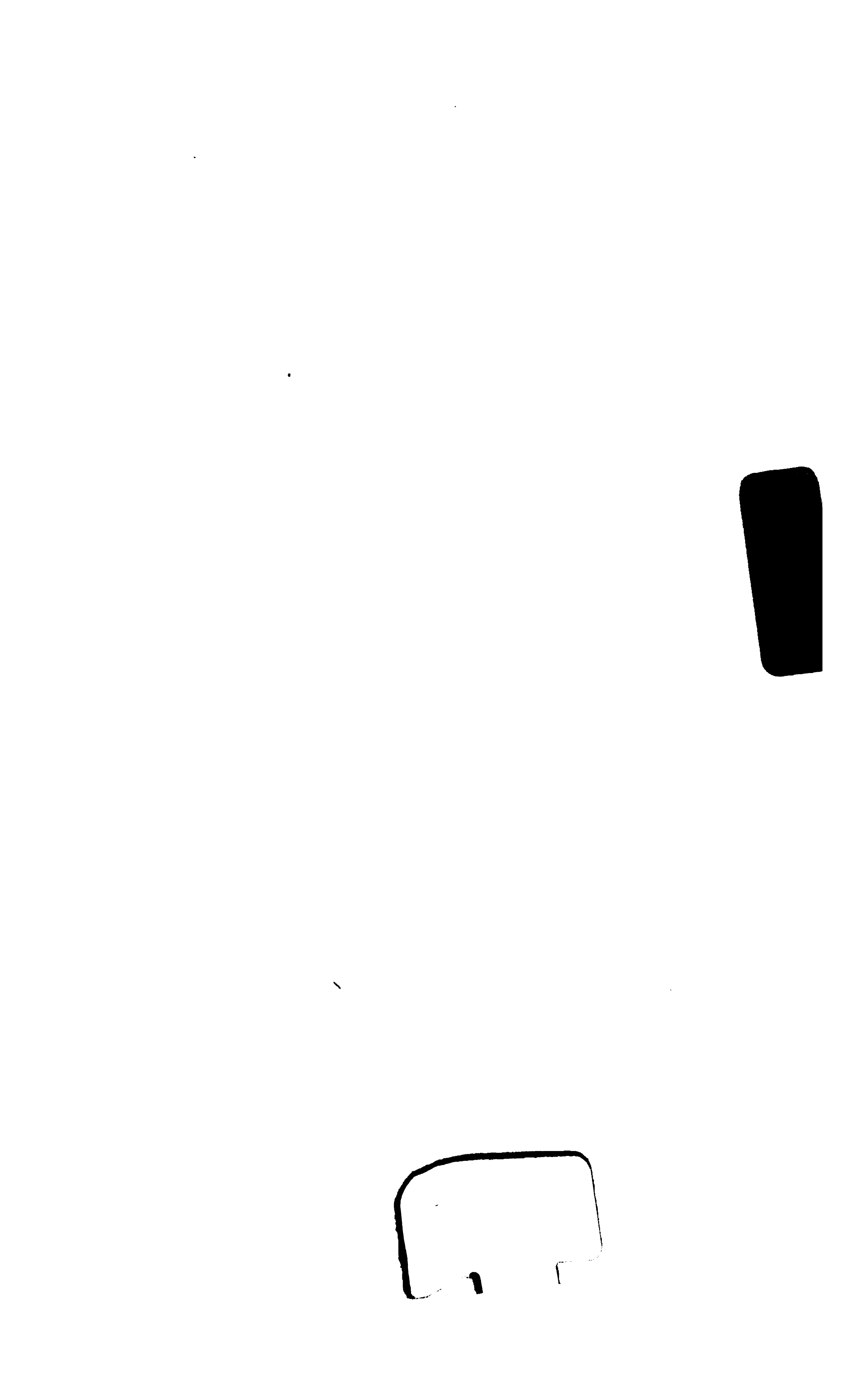
Въ заключеніе, Конференція проситъ Ваше Высокопревосходительство вѣрить, что ей дороги интересы Института, которому она отдаетъ всѣ силы. Если она осмѣливается выражать нынѣ мнѣніе, противорѣчащее взглядамъ Вашего Высокопревосходительства, то ею руководятъ исключительно заботы о судьбѣ и процвѣтаніи Института, безпорядки котораго нельзя ставить на одинъ уровень съ движеніемъ въ высшихъ учебныхъ заведеніяхъ Россіи. Здѣсь спеціальная практическая школа съ особыми, выработанными Востокомъ, устоями и студентами. Ненормальности жизни Института во многомъ связаны съ войною, вынудившей окончить безъ выполненія программъ два учебныхъ года. Вполнѣ естественно, поэтому один годъ считать небывшимъ.

Сила Института заключалась въ томъ, что его питомцы сразу послѣ выпуска могли работать въ практической дѣятельности. Выпускъ группы неподготовленныхъ студентовъ сразу подорветъ довѣріе общества къ Инстуту, возстановленіе такого довѣрія будетъ безконечно трудно. Конференціи стоило многихъ трудовъ выработать цѣлесоотвѣтственные методы преподованія, измѣненіе же ихъ Министерствомъ дискредитируетъ всю нашу учебную систему въ глазахъ студентовъ, давъ имъ поводы для новыхъ нареканій на Конференцію, со ссылками на Министерство. Необходимо нынѣ же сразу положить конецъ безпорядкамъ, освободивъ Институтъ отъ всѣхъ виновныхъ въ нихъ безъ послабленій, иначе намъ угражаетъ опасность такихъ же періодическихъ забастовокъ, какъ въ университетахъ, при каковыхъ порядкахъ Институтъ, какъ разсадникъ практическаго языкознанія, теряетъ право на существованіе и долженъ быть закрытъ совершенно".

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